



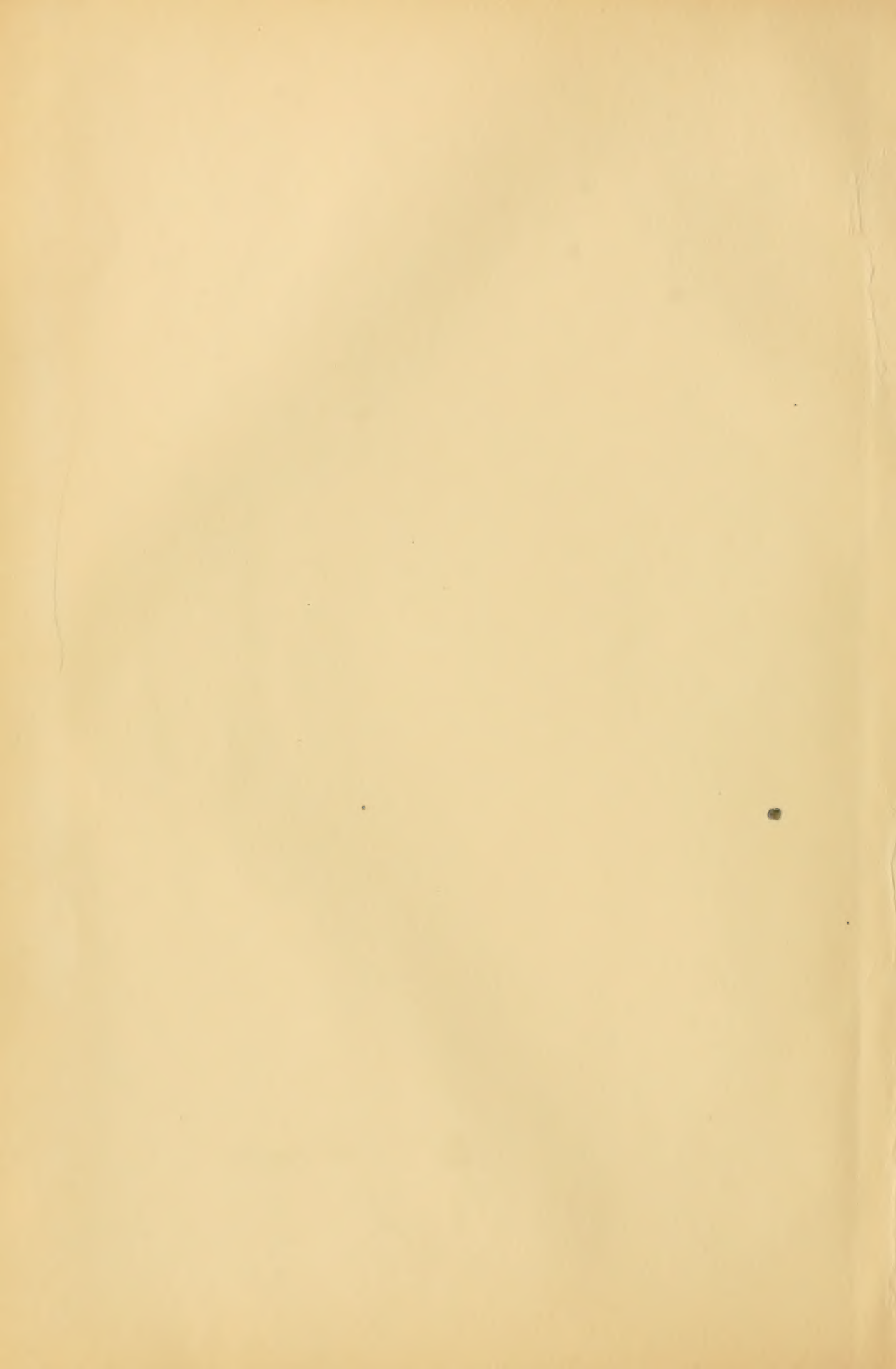
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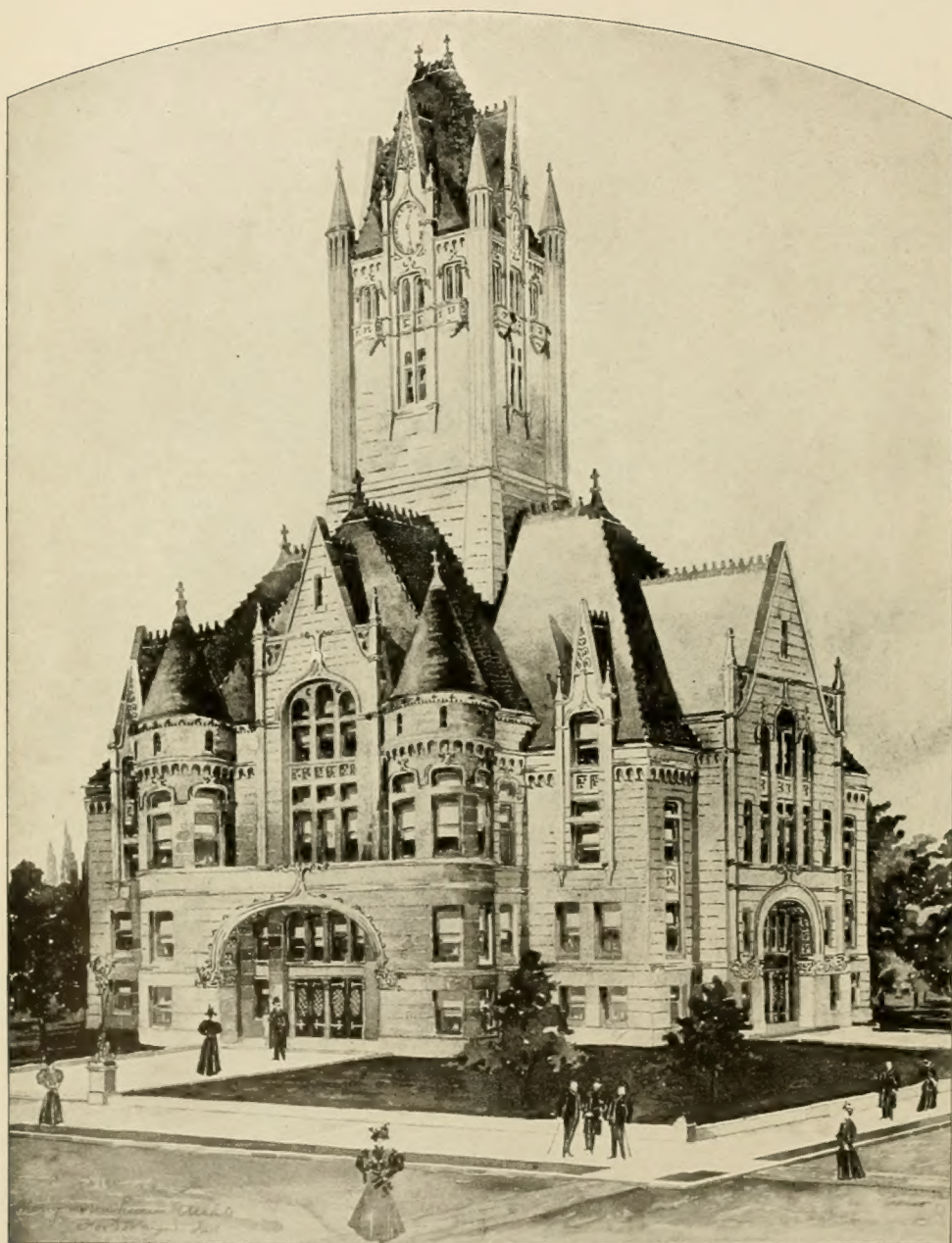
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HANCOCK COUNTY COURT HOUSE

HISTORY
OF
HANCOCK COUNTY
INDIANA

ITS PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

BY
GEORGE J. RICHMAN, B. L.

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

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DEDICATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF HANCOCK COUNTY,
WHO HAVE HONORED ME WITH THEIR
CONFIDENCE DURING A LONG TERM OF
SERVICE, THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED.

—THE AUTHOR.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

This volume has been prepared with one object in view—to trace the growth of the county from a wilderness to what it is today. In this development, difficulties and obstacles have been surmounted. All the elements of human nature, the progressive, the conservative and the ultra-conservative; the liberal, the public-spirited and the selfish, have been thrown together in the melting pot. Differences of opinion have caused bickering and strife. They may have checked for a season, but they have not stayed, the growth of the institutions which constitute our richest heritage today. Our roads, our drainage, our churches, our schools, all of which seem so natural, have been provided by the people who have persisted and won in the struggle for better things. If this volume awakens trains of pleasant reminiscences in the older people; if it awakens a new sense of appreciation in the younger generation; if it impresses on them the fact that the choicest blessings of the present have been provided through the constancy and labor of men and women who have gone before and by those upon whom has fallen the pure white snow of years, then the author will have accomplished his entire purpose.

This volume represents much more than simply the labor of the author. The material for practically all histories of churches, lodges and clubs has been submitted by members or committees of such organizations. Many of these sketches have merely been edited. In this connection, acknowledgment should be made of the assistance given by Jared C. Meek, John Hardin Scott, Mrs. Permelia Thayer, Mrs. Frances Snow, John Fielding Meek, John Beeson, Reuben F. Cook, Claud Poer, O. J. Coffin, Alpha Smith, Charles Vettors, Iduna Barrett, Marshall T. Smith, Lizzie Harris, Effie Reed, Fern Trees, Dr. Earl Gibbs, Mrs. John Page, Fletcher Brooks, J. K. P. Martindale, Robert Williamson, Dr. Mary L. Bruner, Noble Troy, Rev. John Heim, George Burnett, Myrtle Schreiber, Nancy Meek, Hazel D. Mitchell, Gertrude Ashcraft, Arthur Gunn, Charles Herrlich, Emma Herrlich, Charles Ballard, Charles F. Richman, Rev. F. Markworth, Edward Fink, Oscar Wood, Wright Boring, John F. Eagan, Jacob Feaster, Lawrence Wood, Horace E. Wilson, Elden A. Robb, Charles N. Warren, Mrs. Allen Cooper, William I. Garriott, Leora Beagle, Mrs. L. A. Binford, Ernest Warrum, Samuel Trueblood, Elwood Barnard, Ada O. Frost, Samuel Wallace, Eli R. Gant, Samuel J. Stokes, C. F. Fred

PREFACE.

John T. Rash, W. R. Rash, Thomas M. Fred, Walter R. Griffin, L. W. Crouch, Quincy A. Wright, Gus E. Stuart, Hayes Thomas, Omer C. Tucker, Oscar Bever, Eva Dobbins, Leonard V. Hopkins, Grace J. Slocum, Charles Shull, J. W. Trittipo, O. L. Morrow, John D. Leslie, Kate Reeves, Rev. Charles Anderson, Rev. A. J. Duryee, Mary Rose Quigley, John F. Shelby, Effie Ostermeyer, William T. Leamon, William A. Hughes, George H. Cooper, Nathan C. Binford, General Jackson, Christian Fink, W. S. Walker, Mrs. Florence Larimore, William B. Bottsford, Mrs. Charles Henricks, E. E. Davis, Daniel Bohn, I. J. Kennedy, Martha J. Stubbs, Marshall Hittle, R. C. M. Smith, William M. Coffield, Henry C. Garriott. Assistance has also been given by scores of others whose names might be added to the list.

Reference has so frequently been made in the context to official records, that it is unnecessary to discuss further the use that has been made of them. One of the best sources of material has been the complete file of the *Hancock Democrat* from 1860 to the present. The Mitchells have extended every courtesy in giving access to this file. It is only fair to say that without this aid, the history in its present form would have been an absolute impossibility. Unfortunately, the file of the *Greenfield Republican* has not been kept complete except since Mr. Spencer has had charge of the plant. Mr. Spencer, too, has given free and complete access to all files in his office.

To Miss Ruth Amick, Mrs. Ada Frost and Mrs. Anna Phillips, who have done all the stenographic and clerical work in preparing this volume for the printer, I wish to express my profound appreciation.

GEORGE J. RICHMAN.

Greenfield, Indiana, June 1, 1916.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and sacrifice. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Hancock county, Indiana, with what they were a century ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, educational and religious institutions, varied industries and immense agricultural and dairy interests. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, religious, educational, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception, is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to those who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Hancock county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Hancock county, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND SOIL SURVEY.

The natural resources of Hancock county, which have been conducive toward making it a garden spot of the world and a most delightful place in which to live, are its fertile soil, its level surface, its abundant rainfall and its temperate climate.

SURFACE.

Almost the entire surface of the county is level or gently rolling. Its streams are without falls or rapids and their currents are generally sluggish. Near the streams the surface is generally hilly. Especially is this true in the northwest corner of the county, along the tributaries of Fall creek, along the lower part of Sugar creek, and in the southeast corner, along Blue river. The highest bluffs along the streams, however, are not to exceed from forty to sixty feet above the beds of the streams. Those along the smaller streams rarely exceed ten feet. In the west central part of the county are large areas with practically level surfaces.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the county is, in general, to the south and southwest. Practically all of the water of the county is carried away by Blue river and its tributaries. Blue river crosses the southeastern corner of the county. Brandywine creek drains a considerable area in the east central and southern parts, joining Blue river in Shelby county, twelve or thirteen miles south of the county line. Nameless creek is also a large tributary of Blue river. It has its origin in the northeastern part of Jackson township and flows southwestwardly and thence in a southerly direction through the central part of Blue River township. Six Mile creek is another tributary of Blue river, which drains the extreme eastern part of Blue River and Jackson townships.

Sugar creek gathers the waters from a broad, irregular belt extending from the northeast corner of the county along the northern side well toward the northwest corner, thence southwestward, crossing the south line near the southwest corner. Little Sugar creek drains the territory between Sugar creek and Brandywine in the southern part of the county. Buck creek, a tributary which joins Sugar creek six miles south of the southern boundary of the county, drains a large part of the western side, while tributaries of Fall creek and White river receive the drainage from the remainder of the western and northwestern parts. The direction of these streams has been determined

by the deposits made by the great glacier that at one time covered the northern part of the continent almost to the Ohio river. The valleys through which the streams began to flow owed their general direction to the slope of the surface of the material left by the continental ice-sheets. Some of the characteristics of the valleys are clearly due, however, to the conditions existing as the ice withdrew, which caused the drainage in certain places to be strikingly different from that which exists in the same place now. A notable example of this is the presence of relatively large valleys drained by disproportionately small, in some cases insignificant, streams.

AN ABANDONED VALLEY.

The best illustration of an abandoned channel of this kind to be found in the county is in the north central part, extending in a general north-south direction about a mile east of the village of Eden. This northern portion begins at the county line somewhat east of the center of section 9, township 17 north, range 7 east, as a flat-bottomed valley, one-fourth of a mile wide and from ten to fifteen feet deep, and extends west of south to the eastern part of section 20, east of Eden, where it crosses Sugar creek and continues its southward course to the north part of section 29. From here its direction is southward until it joins the valley of Brandywine creek in the middle of section 16, township 16 north, range 7 east. The total length of the channel within the county is seven and one-half miles. In parts of its course the drainage is by open ditch or small stream, sometimes northward, sometimes southward. In parts there is no surface stream at all. Throughout most of its course the soil in its bottom is black, usually a clay loam to loam with a considerable amount of organic matter. The hills on either side are usually light-colored clay loam with varying amounts of gravel and boulders, but sometimes stratified sand and gravel. At certain points the hills bounding the valley almost disappear, leaving the boundaries of the channel somewhat indefinite; this is especially the case on the east side at about the center of section 29, township 17 north, range 7 east, where two kamelike hills alone mark clearly the limit of the valley. In most places, however, the valley boundaries are definite, being limited by distinct hills.

This channel of seven and one-half miles is evidently only a part of a general north-south system of drainage which prevailed at a certain stage in the withdrawal of the ice-sheet. Southward, the valley of the Brandywine itself seems to be a part of the same glacial channel. The channel as a whole, coming down through Madison county, is accounted for by the work of waters flowing under conditions entirely different from those of the present day.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Gravel.—In the thirtieth annual report of the Indiana department of geology, A. E. Taylor (1905) summarizes the location of gravel deposits in substance as follows:

(1) The principal deposits are found along the larger streams and in certain areas of partially assorted drift, principally in the northeastern part of the county.

(2) Areas in which little or no gravel is found include (a) a strip about four miles wide along the western end of the county, and (b) certain areas in the north central, east central and southern parts.

Since that report was written some new deposits have been opened up, but it is still true that the main deposits are to be found along the larger streams and in sheets of outwash materials associated with moraines. A few of these deposits are above the level of ground water and so can be easily reached by excavations from which the gravel can be shoveled directly into the wagons which are to haul it away. By far the largest proportion of gravel in the county, however, lies below the water level, sometimes in streams, sometimes in flood plains or terraces, sometimes in the nearly level inter-stream areas. In such cases the gravel is brought to the surface by means of steam power applied, either to an endless chain to which small buckets are attached, or to a cable carrying a single large excavating bucket. Data as to the amount of gravel used each year are not available; but the total is large, since, in addition to a very considerable amount used in concrete construction, plastering, etc., hundreds of cubic yards are applied every year to the repair of the numerous gravel roads already completed, and in the extension of the work to reduce still further the small percentage not yet improved in this way.

Water Supply.—An abundance of water may be secured at most places in the county by sinking a well to a depth not to exceed thirty to forty feet. The exceptions to this are those points where there is exposed at the surface a thick layer of unassorted drift composed largely of rock particles, of the fineness of clay, which obstructs the ready flow of the water. Even in such places as that, some water is usually found, but not in sufficient quantity to afford a continuous supply. In general, however, such strata of nearly impervious drift are not thick enough to make the sinking of a satisfactory well too expensive or difficult.

The minimum depth of wells varies according to location, being least near streams and in the level areas which were formerly covered by water for

almost the whole year. In such places the surface of the ground water may be within four or five feet of the surface throughout the year. This depth, although small, is, nevertheless, in the marshy areas a reduction of ground water level since the settlement of the county by almost its own amount, due to the opening of ditches and the increased evaporation because of the removal of so large a proportion of the forests. Wells sunk only to the level of ground water, while still numerous, are now being replaced by tubular wells which pass through the layers of sand and gravel near the surface and, after penetrating more or less impervious layers of glacial till, draw their supply of water from strata of sand and gravel lying seventy-five to one hundred feet or more below the surface. The additional first cost of such wells is more than justified by the added security to health thus obtained, and by the certainty of an ample supply of water even in seasons of greatest drought.

Artesian, or flowing, wells occur at a number of points in the county: (1) in the northern and northeastern parts near Shirley and at various points from three to six miles to the north and northwest; (2) in the central and west central parts, as at Greenfield and near Philadelphia, and (3) at several points from three to six miles southward and southeastward from Greenfield. Most of these flowing wells are abandoned natural gas wells in which the casing has been allowed to remain because of the abundant flow of excellent water, which is thus brought up from the surface of the underlying bed rock one hundred to two hundred feet below. The exact number and location of flowing wells which have been produced in this way in the operations of natural gas companies is difficult to ascertain, because in many cases the wells have been destroyed by the drawing of the casings when the yield of gas became too small to pay for the expense of cleaning out, repairs, etc. Investigations in this county alone are not sufficient to determine the source from which the water supplying these wells comes. It is, however, known from well-borings that the general slope of the surface of bed rock is here in a southerly direction; it is also reported that in certain cases in the northern part of the county the flow of one well seems to be affected by the opening of another well as much as two or three miles away along a north-south line. These two facts would indicate that the head causing the overflow lies somewhere to the northward. Furthermore, the abundant flow from so large a number of wells in which the pipe conveying the water ends at the surface of bed rock, would indicate that there is a continuous stratum of sand and gravel lying on bed rock and extending in a somewhat winding, irregular course across the county from the northeastern, through the central, to the southeastern part. Flowing wells in the parts of Madison and Shelby counties

adjacent to the areas in Hancock county where flowing wells occur, indicate that the portion of this water-bearing stratum underlying Hancock county is but a part of a continuous deposit of sand and gravel extending in a north-south direction across this part of the state; and, if so, the water which permeates this stratum is to be considered as an underground stream flowing on the surface of bed rock, whose position has been determined by drainage conditions which existed possibly in part before the first ice-sheet which covered this part of the state appeared; existed certainly, at least in part, subsequent to the withdrawal of that earliest member of the series of glaciers that once covered this county.

CLIMATE.

The general characteristics of the climate of the county are shown in the following tables, data for which has been supplied by V. H. Church, section director of the United States weather bureau at Indianapolis:

TABLE I—MEAN TEMPERATURE AND AVERAGE PRECIPITATION AT GREENFIELD.

Month	Mean Temperature Degrees F.	Average Precipitation Inches.
January	29.9	2.97
February	29.7	2.68
March	43.2	4.80
April	50.8	3.08
May	61.6	4.22
June	70.6	3.52
July	73.8	3.46
August	73.2	2.78
September	68.2	3.18
October	53.9	3.40
November	42.5	2.56
December	32.1	2.59
Annual	52.5	39.24

TABLE II—MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES.

Highest temperature recorded from 1904 to date: 100 degrees, in July, 1911.

Lowest temperature recorded from 1904 to date: —17 degrees, January 7, 1912.

NOTE—The lowest previous record was:—16 degrees in February, 1905.

TABLE III—AVERAGE DATES OF KILLING FROSTS AT GREENFIELD.

Last in spring	April 21
First in autumn	October 16

It will be observed from the above tables that the precipitation is well distributed throughout the year, so that crops do not ordinarily suffer. Occasionally, however, unusual conditions result in a reduction of the amount of rainfall, which cuts down the yield in certain crops for the season; but such losses can, to a considerable degree, be prevented by a more careful management of the soils, in drainage, and in methods of cultivation adapted to the special conditions present at a given time. (Suggestions at the close of chapter.)

The maximum and minimum temperatures given are ordinarily of short duration, as may readily be inferred from the table of mean temperatures given. Temperatures of zero and below often occur when the ground is well covered with snow, which thus acts as a protection to winter wheat and to low fruit plants, such as the strawberry plant. In general, however, the fact that zero weather and below is likely to occur each winter is taken into account in determining what varieties of fruit trees, plants, etc., shall be depended upon, and only those are chosen for extensive planting as have proved themselves capable of withstanding the lowest temperatures named.

AGRICULTURE.

Of the 196,480 acres in the county, 94.8 per cent., or 186,190 acres, is in farms, varying in size from less than three acres to 500 or more. As ascertained by the census of 1910, there are 2,154 farms in the county, of which about one-third include 50 to 100 acres each. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910 the farming lands in the county increased nearly 100 per cent. in value, being listed in the latter year at a total valuation of \$16,598,947, or an average of nearly \$90 per acre; while the total valuation of farm property, including buildings, implements, domestic animals, etc., adds over \$5,000,000 to this amount, making an average of land and farm property together of about \$120 per acre.

The following tables, taken from the report of the census of 1910, show in condensed form the principal crops raised, the acreage, and the yield per acre; and the number and valuation of the principal kinds of domestic animals and poultry:

TABLE IV—PRINCIPAL CROPS.

	Acres	Bushels	Tons
Corn	61,637	2,950,148	
Oats	15,190	347,295	
Wheat	27,853	343,144	
Timothy hay	10,283		13,334
Clover alone	3,295		3,549
Timothy and clover mixed ...	3,273		4,073
Clover seed		837	

TABLE V—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY ON FARMS

	Number	Value
Cattle	13,380	\$404,592.00
Horses	9,406	996,940.00
Mules	530	68,575.00
Swine	43,707	282,089.00
Sheep	10,911	46,448.00
Poultry	147,540	87,357.00

It will be seen from Table IV that the average yield for corn is a little less than fifty bushels per acre; for oats, not quite twenty-three; for wheat, between twelve and thirteen bushels, and for hay, about one and one-fourth tons per acre. It is to be noted, however, that on many farms the average yield is much higher than this; from reports received from farmers in response to questions sent out by the state geologist, and from interviews with farmers while the field work was in progress, it is known that yields of eighty bushels per acre for corn, and twenty bushels for wheat, are not uncommon under favorable conditions. It is recognized, however, that the county as a whole does not produce wheat as profitably as corn, and even in the case of the latter crop the yield is not yet up to the average that may be expected when the possibilities of the soil are fully realized. Definite suggestions as to the best methods to be pursued to increase the yield per acre are given at the close of this chapter.

Of the crops not yet much grown which promise excellent results, alfalfa should probably receive most attention. It is not, however, so much in the introduction of new crops as in more careful work in the case of crops already being grown, that the greatest increase of wealth may be expected.

As a whole, the soil of the county is best adapted to heavy farming;

nevertheless, truck farming is engaged in successfully in some places, and might be profitably extended to the more sandy soils near the streams; even the level to slightly rolling inter-stream areas may, with careful treatment, be made to yield profitable crops of small fruits and vegetables, as is being done in some sections to an increasing degree.

Dairying is not as a rule carried on except in a small way in connection with general farming. The total number of dairy cows in 1910 was reported as 6,301; of these, but few were in large herds. In most cases where an attempt is made to maintain a herd the milk or the cream is shipped to neighboring cities; the same method of disposing of the product is used by many who wish merely to have a convenient means of turning into cash the surplus milk for a part of the year. The use of centrifugal separators has very generally replaced the various gravity systems of separating the milk from the cream, wherever the amount of milk to be handled is large enough to justify it.

The chief obstacles to successful agriculture in this county may be enumerated as follows (a part of these obstacles have been largely removed, but much yet remains to be done before the possibilities of production from the soils of the county are realized):

1. The forest growth. This originally covered almost the whole county, consisting principally of oak, ash, walnut, beech, sugar maple, elm and hickory. In a few places the original growth of timber has remained untouched by the lumberman's axe, as, for example, in a part of section 23, township 15 north, range 5 east; but about eighty-eight per cent. of the farm land is now free from forests. Some further work in removing forests may possibly be done to advantage; but, on the other hand, some work in reforestation should be undertaken, especially in some of the more hilly belts.

2. Marshes and swamps. Areas over which water stood for a considerable portion of the year are found in the inter-stream areas near Buck creek, Brandywine creek, Sugar creek, and their tributaries. Of these marshes, but few now remain. The opening of large ditches, the deepening and straightening of many small stream channels, and the use of a large amount of tile in underdrains, have resulted in providing adequate means for the rapid removal of water, so that in but few places does it accumulate to the disadvantage of farming operations as it did generally a generation ago. This does not mean, however, that the work of drainage is complete; it merely means that a prime difficulty, that of getting rid of water on and very near the surface, has been overcome.

3. Lack of sufficient air in the soil. This difficulty is closely associated

with the presence of conditions which permit water to stand. Much of the soil is a clay loam which contains a sufficiently large percentage of very fine mineral particles to cause the soil to form into very compact layers or masses, and, especially when well moistened, to become more or less impervious to air. The work of earth worms and other forms of animal life, the growth and decay of the roots of plants, and the alternate freezing and thawing in winter, all contribute something to the process of opening up the ground so that the air may have access to some depth. But all of these processes together are not sufficient to accomplish what is needed. The most effective means for most of the soil in the county is an extension of the system of tile drainage until all clayey soils are traversed by lines of tile not less than four inches in diameter, at an average depth of about thirty inches and not more than three to five rods apart. No other method is known which, for soils of this kind, will result beneficially in so many ways at the same time as in such a system of tile drainage properly put in. For, in addition to supplying the especial lack here referred to, that of giving a sufficient amount of air to the needed depth in the soil, two other desirable results are accomplished, viz: (1) The removal of the excess of moisture if any should occur, and (2) the gradual transformation of the soil and subsoil from a stratum, compact and almost impervious to air, into a layer filled with fine pores which can hold a large amount of moisture ready to be given up to the roots of plants in time of drought.

4. Other difficulties, such as ignorance as to the proper management of soils under certain special conditions. Some of these will be referred to under the descriptions of different soil types, and others will be mentioned in the suggestions at the close of the report of the work done in the county.

ORIGIN OF THE SOILS.

The soils of this county are chiefly derived from the disintegration of rock materials left by the glacial sheets which came into Indiana from the north and northeast. As shown by the kinds of rock present in the soil in the form of boulders, pebbles, etc., part of this material came from the outcrop of granites, gneisses, diorites, and other crystalline rocks beyond the Great Lakes; and part came from the limestones, sandstones and shales outcropping much nearer, that is, within the state; some, indeed, perhaps from points only a few miles away. In addition to this large amount of weathered glacial debris, there is also included a small amount of fine mineral matter brought by the winds, and another probably larger amount of decaying vegetable matter which has been mixed with the mineral particles at the surface.

giving the black color to the soil as found in streaks and patches in all parts of the county.

SOIL TYPES.

The soil types found in the county, with the approximate area covered by each, are given in the following table:

TABLE VI—SOIL TYPES.

Name	Acres
Miami clay loam	182,610
Wabash loam	6,250
Carrington black clay loam	5,400
Sioux loam	1,870
Wabash sandy loam	275
Meadow	50
Muck	25

The boundaries between the different types as shown on the map of the state geologist (Report 1911) are in some places drawn arbitrarily, as, for example, where the Carrington black clay loam joins the Wabash loam. In such cases the Wabash loam, forming the flood plain of a small stream, gives place gradually in the up-stream direction to the Carrington black clay loam as the area is reached which was covered with standing water for a considerable part of the year before the better drainage conditions were established. So, too, the boundary between other types is not always clearly marked; for instance, the Miami clay loam sometimes continues as the subsoil for considerable distances beneath the edges of the Carrington black clay loam, forming thus an irregular belt around the latter in which the surface soil is black, but having a yellowish mottled subsoil with some pebbles, instead of the silty, drab-colored subsoil to be found at the center of the area. In certain places, as in sections a few miles west and southwest of Greenfield, large areas of land with black surface soil have almost everywhere a subsoil practically the same as that of the Miami clay loam; these areas have, in general, been classed as Miami clay loam, since the time available for detailed examination was too limited to make any accurate subdivisions of the type.

MIAMI CLAY LOAM.

This type includes about ninety-three per cent. of the total area of the county and occupies the greater part of the inter-stream areas. Typically, it is a light-colored soil formed from the weathering of unassorted glacial till.

When deposited by the ice-sheets it contained a large percentage of finely-ground limestone mingled with much smaller quantities of finely-ground shale, true clay, sand grains, fragments of crystalline rocks, etc. At the surface the finely-divided limestone has been leached out to a depth of from two to three feet, the other rock fragments have been much disintegrated, and decaying organic matter has been incorporated to some extent, so that the upper three feet shows in general the following section:

Light buff to light gray soil with few pebbles, eight to ten inches.

Yellowish to grayish-brown subsoil, sometimes mottled, usually quite compact, containing up to four or five per cent. of pebbles and rock fragments of small size, from eight to ten inches to a depth of three feet.

Below the depth of three feet, the material is in some cases a continuation of the unassorted glacial till practically to bed rock; but more often, where tests have been made by well borings, it gives place to sheets of stratified sand and gravel, which alternate with strata of unassorted material.

In topography this type is nearly level to gently rolling, and can in nearly all cases be thoroughly drained. Since it occupies the higher points and ridges on which the water does not stand, and since the work of draining the marshes and other low-lying areas has been difficult and expensive, the Miami clay loam is as yet but poorly supplied with the necessary lines of underdraining, necessary not so much for the purpose of draining as for the purpose of aerating the somewhat heavy soil.

The original forest growth on this type of soil included white oak, beech and walnut; sugar maple where sand is rather more abundant, and elm, hickory and ash in less well drained areas. The principal farm crops now raised are corn, wheat, and timothy and clover hay.

As shown by the mechanical analysis given below, this type has a high percentage of silt, making it thus less difficult to work than would be the case if the clay content were higher. The proportion of finer particles is, however, large enough to make care necessary in the preparation of the soil for crops as well as in the cultivation afterward, in order to avoid the formation of clods which, once formed, often cause trouble for an entire season. The plant food content is in general abundant, but only a small amount is available at any one time, so that the practice of using fertilizers is increasing, with results which seem to justify the expenditure of a considerable amount of time and money in this way. It is to be remembered, however, that the chief advantage from the use of a fertilizer is not always, if indeed ever, because of the actual plant food added to the soil; sometimes it is because the fertilizer destroys compounds in the soil which prevent the healthy growth

of crops; sometimes, because the elements of the fertilizer help to set free elements already in the soil. A careful study of the analysis of soils and fertilizers, with equally careful attention to the results gained under different conditions will eventually lead to safe conclusions in regard to the use of the various commercial fertilizers offered for sale.

In general, the Miami clay loam does not produce as much corn per acre as the Carrington black clay loam or the Wabash loam. There are cases, however, of careful farming in which the yield has been made through a series of years to average higher on the light-colored than on the dark-colored soils; so that it seems probable that the possibilities of improvement and permanent fertility are greater for the Miami clay loam than for any other soil type in the county.

TABLE VII—MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF MIAMI CLAY LOAM (AVERAGED).

	Coarse Medium Fine					
	Sand	Sand	Sand	Silt	Clay	Total
	per	per	per	per	per	per
	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
Soil	8.16	10.15	21.49	46.80	13.20	99.80
Subsoil	5.44	10.83	18.79	40.65	24.25	99.96

WABASH LOAM

This type occupies only a little more than three per cent. of the total area of the county, being found as a narrow strip along the larger streams. It consists of a brown loamy to sandy soil, ten to fifteen inches deep, followed by a sandy subsoil to a depth of three feet or more. In places there is some gravel to be found in the soil, with usually a larger percentage in the subsoil; in small areas the gravel may be abundant. The original forest trees on this type of soil include as principal kinds, beech, sycamore, elm and soft maple. Some parts mapped as Wabash loam by the state geologist are still subject to overflow at times of high water, and are consequently not used for cultivated crops. Most of the type is, however, adapted especially to corn, of which excellent crops are raised; tomatoes and other vegetables are successfully grown on limited areas.

The surface of the Wabash loam is nearly level. Occasionally there are slight depressions at the base of the valley slopes, the sites of former bayous now nearly silted up; some such areas are yet undrained and, owing to their small elevation above the stream, cannot now be freed from the excess of water. The total area of such undrained portions is, however, very small.

and with the deepening of the stream channels which is going on in most places these areas can finally be brought under cultivation.

TABLE VIII—MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF WABASH LOAM

	Coarse Medium Fine					
	Sand	Sand	Sand	Silt	Clay	Total
	per	per	per	per	per	per
	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
Soil	6.51	15.02	30.34	39.17	9.90	100.94
Subsoil	5.47	15.18	29.32	39.55	10.22	99.74

CARRINGTON BLACK CLAY LOAM

The total area occupied by this type is less than three per cent. of the whole area of the county, but is distributed in many small, irregularly shaped patches, chiefly in the western half of the county, as shown on the state geologist's map. Typically, the soil of this type is ten to twelve inches deep, black in color, loose under cultivation, and underlaid by a drab to dark gray silty clay, which is usually very compact and tenacious. In some of the areas mapped as Carrington black clay loam on the map there is a variation in the soil by an increase in organic content approaching the composition of muck, and in the subsoil by the presence of an abundance of sand. In general the areas belonging to this type are the sites of former marshes or ponds which have been filled up in part by silting up, in part by the accumulation of organic matter which has been incorporated with the soil. The original growth in these areas included, elm, ash, some oak and hickory and, characteristically, button bush. When well drained the crop most profitably grown now is corn, the yield being often from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre. It is found, however, that with successive crops of corn without alternation with other crops, the yield diminishes, so that some plan of rotation is necessary to keep the yield up to even a fair average for other types of soil which are naturally less well adapted to corn production.

Before the drainage is complete soils of this type are likely to be sour; this can be corrected by the addition of mineral fertilizers, but best by an adequate system of ditches and underground drainage.

SIOUX LOAM.

This type occupies less than one per cent. of the total area of the county, and is found chiefly in the southeastern part along Blue river and in the south central part along Brandywine creek. In both localities it consists of

a light brown or yellow brown loam, ten to twelve inches thick, with some pebbles scattered on the surface, underlaid in places at a depth of from two to four feet by stratified sand and gravel sufficiently free from silt and clay to be used as road material. From both the soil and the subsoil above the gravel the calcareous material is practically all removed, the pebbles that remain being, with but few exceptions, fragments of crystalline rocks, chert, quartz, quartzite, and others which are not easily affected by the processes of weathering. The surface of this type is slightly rolling, lies in general higher than the Wabash loam, and often between the latter and the Miami clay loam forming the slopes bounding the valleys. It thus constitutes terraces or second bottoms along streams. The drainage is usually good, both on account of the surface configuration and because of the underlying gravel which permits the water which may accumulate on the surface to settle away rapidly through the soil. Crops of all kinds generally do well on this type, the chief difficulty being that in dry seasons sufficient moisture is lacking. On account of the ease with which water passes through the soil it cannot long hold soluble fertilizers.

WABASH SANDY LOAM.

One small area in the southeastern part of the county has been mapped as Wabash sandy loam. It lies chiefly in section 35, township 15 north, range 8 east, within a valley which is now drained by an insignificant stream, but through which a very considerable amount of water no doubt passed at about the time of the withdrawal of the latest ice-sheet. To the sediment deposited at that time has been added the wash from the adjacent hills, a kind of colluvial deposit which, while not typically of the Wabash series, nevertheless, seems to be at least quite similar to what has been described under that name. The soil has a depth of from ten to eighteen inches, contains more fine to medium sand than is usually the case with the Wabash loam, is well drained, and for the most part works loose and mellow. The boundary between this type and the Carrington black clay loam farther up the valley is drawn arbitrarily; the change from the one type to the other is gradual and extends over a considerable distance, the color changing almost imperceptibly to a darker brown, then gray, and finally black, while the texture likewise shades off from the sandy loam through loam to typical clay loam.

MEADOW.

Following the usage of the United States bureau of soils, the term "meadow" is here applied to small areas which are at present too poorly

drained to be cultivated satisfactorily, and yet do not have the peaty, marshy character of the areas classified as muck. The composition of this soil cannot be stated accurately, but, for the most part, mineral ingredients seem to constitute a far larger percentage of the whole than organic matter. These areas are at present used only as pasture ground, but may in time become valuable for general farm crops.

MUCK.

In many places small areas of a few acres are found in which the soil is but little different from true peat. Only two of these areas are of sufficient size to be mapped, but the soil type is of interest to a considerable number of farmers because small patches of it occur in many places, and because soil of this kind has proven somewhat difficult to bring under profitable cultivation. The first difficulty is, of course, with the excess of water; and no method that can be applied will be successful until some system of drainage has reduced the water level to at least a foot, preferably much more than a foot, below the surface. The next difficulty usually becomes more evident in the second year of cultivation than in the first; that is, the looseness or lack of coherence, the "chaffiness" of the soil. The presence of a large percentage of partially-decayed vegetable matter, or, to state it on the other side, the absence of a sufficiently large percentage of finely divided mineral matter, causes the soil to dry out easily, so that corn, for example, after a short time of vigorous growth, suddenly turns yellow and either remains dwarfed or dies. Usually there is a considerable amount of organic acids present at a short distance below the surface, but if the drainage is good this does not last long in amount sufficient to damage the growing crops. The following methods of further treatment have been found to yield good results.

1. Most satisfactory results have come from a liberal application of stable manure. Several instances are recorded in the county in which one application was sufficient to bring about good crop-growing conditions.

2. Excellent results were secured in a few instances by mixing a considerable quantity of clayey soil with the muck. Where the muck consisted of but a thin layer, this was accomplished by very deep plowing, thus turning up to the surface a quantity of very finely divided mineral particles such as may usually be found below peat or muck. In another case, lines of tile ditches were run through the muck area, and the clay thrown up in the work was scattered as widely as could be conveniently done.

3. Log heaps and brush piles burned on peaty soils have in some cases remedied the trouble. This will not suffice in all cases, however, since some

such soils will at such a time take fire; and where fires have burned over considerable areas the possibilities of profitable corn production has been postponed for an indefinite period.

4. The use of commercial fertilizers strong in potash has been reported as successful in one case. There is, however, some doubt as to the general efficacy of this method, since results reported do not in all cases agree.

SUGGESTIONS.

As a result of the work done in this county, the following suggestions are offered by the state geologist in his report in 1911, as pointing the way to what should be done as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible to increase the productiveness of the soil:

First in urgency is the need of more systematic and more extensive systems of drainage. This applies to practically all soils in the county except to parts of the Sioux loam; in only a few isolated instances are the farms in the county adequately supplied with proper drainage systems. It is not possible in the space properly allotted to this report to make clear the reasons for thus emphasizing a work which in some parts of the county has, it is true, been well begun. The following summary of the benefits of thorough drainage will, however, suggest the importance of the subject; the summary is taken in substance from Bulletin 254 of the agricultural experiment station of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University:

1. Drainage removes the excess of water from the surface and from the pores of the soil.
2. Drainage is directly operative to change an unfavorable physical condition into a desirable one; such as to change a puddled, impervious soil into a granular, more open one.
3. Drainage increases the amount of moisture available to crops. Well drained soil, instead of allowing so large a proportion of the rainfall to drain away, as is commonly believed, absorbs and retains a larger proportion than would be otherwise possible, and so makes it available in times of dry weather.
4. Drainage promotes the aeration of the soil; that is, the entrance into the soil of the external air, supplying the oxygen needed for the proper growth of living organisms in the soil.
5. Drainage permits the soil to maintain a higher average temperature than is possible in a wet soil, and thus, by making a warmer soil, lengthens the growing season for plants.
6. Drainage increases the available food supply by increasing the chemical activity in the soil.

7. Drainage enables a plant to make a better use of the food and moisture supply in the soil.

8. Drainage greatly reduces the injury to winter crops resulting from the freezing of large amounts of water in the soil.

9. Drainage reduces or prevents the erosion or washing of soils on a slope.

10. Drainage increases the yield of crops. It is known that the returns from cultivated land can be increased from ten per cent. to one hundred per cent. without any corresponding increase in other expenses.

Further particulars as to the best methods of putting in systems of drainage, with estimates as to cost, etc., can be secured from the above-named bulletin, which may be procured by addressing the director of the experiment station at Ithaca, New York, or from Bulletin 199 of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, to be procured by addressing the director of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin.

11. What commercial fertilizers can be used to advantage, what methods of culture are best, what rotation of crops to use, whether the sale or the feeding of grain is more profitable, and similar questions, can not be answered in a general statement. Detailed suggestions as to what is probably best to be done in each separate case can be obtained by addressing the director of the Indiana agricultural experiment station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, giving as fully as possible all particulars in regard to the kind of soil, kinds of crops raised, and the results obtained thus far.

(AUTHOR'S NOTE:—The above is taken almost verbatim from the state geologist's report of 1911, and, although included herein, it is not the intention to hold a copyright thereon.)

CHAPTER II.

EARLY INFLUENCES.

Hancock county, named in honor of the immortal signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, is located in central Indiana. It lies between the thirty-ninth and fortieth parallels of latitude, and between the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth meridians of longitude west of Greenwich. The eighty-sixth meridian lies about three miles west of our western boundary line. The county is bounded on the west principally by Marion county; on the north by Hamilton and Madison counties; on the east by Henry and Rush counties, and on the south principally by Shelby county. Greenfield, the county seat, is located on the National road, twenty miles east of the city of Indianapolis.

In size it is an average county of the state, being composed of three hundred and seven square miles and containing 196,480 acres.

Before the white man took up his abode within its confines, charters were given, ordinances adopted, and grants made, in other parts of the world, whose influences reached this county, and determined, in a measure at least, its future land descriptions, its official records and its institutions. The first substantial claim to this region that became a matter of record was made by the English, following the discoveries of the Cabots and other English explorers. As early as 1606 two companies were organized in England for the purpose of making settlements in what was then known as Virginia, and which then included all of the territory from Maine to Florida. In 1609 King James I of England gave to one of these companies—the London Company—an immense tract of land, reaching four hundred miles along the coast. It extended two hundred miles in each direction from Old Point Comfort, and “up into the land throughout *from sea to sea* west and northwest.” This domain granted by the King to the London Company included all of the central and southern part of what is now the state of Indiana. The King also gave “from sea to sea” charters to Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The remaining colonies had no such charters. Under these charters the first group of colonies claimed all the territory between the Appalachian mountains and the Mississippi river. The result was that when the Revolutionary War broke out and the exigencies of the times demanded that all the colonies unite under some form of government,

and that they raise money for the common defense, the colonies which had no "from sea to sea" charters refused to unite with the first group of colonies under the Articles of Confederation unless these colonies should cede this land to Congress, to be used by Congress to pay the costs of the war.

A serious question was also raised on the validity of the title of the colonies to this land, because, it was argued, the Mississippi valley had been discovered, explored, settled and owned by France; that England had never owned the country until France ceded it to her in 1763, and that consequently the English Crown could not have made a valid grant before that time; that when England acquired this territory in 1763, the King drew his "proclamation line" whereby he turned this western territory into the Indian country and cut off all claims of the colonies to further ownership therein. Upon this argument the colonies which had no claims on this western land based their following conclusions: that these western lands were the property of the King; that since the colonies were at war with him, these lands ought to be seized by Congress and used for the common benefit.

The argument that this land ought to be used for the benefit of all the colonies finally prevailed and, one after another, those who had claims, ceded their land to Congress. On January 2, 1781, Virginia ceded to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of all the colonies, all her right, title and claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, subject to certain conditions annexed to her act of cession. Virginia insisted that the other colonies should make cessions equally liberal with hers, and the conditions upon which she was willing to cede this territory were, that the territory so ceded should be laid out and formed into states containing suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; that the states so formed should be distinct republican states and admitted members of the federal union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states; that the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the state of Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within the territory for defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, should be fully reimbursed by the United States; that one commissioner should be appointed by the Congress, one by the commonwealth of Virginia, and another by those two commissioners, who, or a majority of them, should be authorized and empowered to adjust and liquidate the account of the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the state of Virginia, which they should judge to be comprised within the intent and meaning of the act of Congress of the 10th of October, 1780, respecting such ex-

penses; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, should have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated for, the benefit of soldiers and officers of the Revolutionary army, should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as had become or should become members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the charge and expenditure, and should be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose.

Congress did not fully agree to all the conditions imposed by Virginia, but came so nearly doing so in the act of September 13, 1783, wherein the terms were stipulated on which Congress agreed to accept the cession of this western land by Virginia, that Virginia, on December 20, 1783, passed another act, authorizing her delegates then in Congress to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the rights of that commonwealth to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, "in full confidence that Congress will, in justice to this state, for the liberal cession she hath made, earnestly press upon the other states claiming large tracts of waste and uncultivated territory, the propriety of making cessions equally liberal for the common benefit and support of the Union."

In conformity with the provisions of the latter act, all the territory therein alluded to, which included Hancock county, was, on the first day of March, 1784, transferred to the United States by deed signed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, then delegates in Congress from the commonwealth of Virginia.

After the land had been conveyed to Congress it was found that its division into states as stipulated in the terms of the cession was impracticable and that it would be attended with many inconveniences. Congress therefore recommended that Virginia revise her act of cession so far as to empower Congress to make such a division of said territory into distinct and republican states, not more than five nor less than three in number, as the situation of that country and future circumstances might require. In compliance with this recommendation, the commonwealth of Virginia, on the 29th day of December, 1788, passed an act assenting to the proposed alteration, permitting Congress to divide the territory into states as above recommended, and as had been fully set out in the fifth article of the famous Ordinance of 1787.

As soon as this land was ceded to Congress, and as early as 1783, plans were submitted for dividing it by metes and bounds, in order that it might more readily be conveyed to purchasers. Several ordinances were introduced, and on May 20, 1785, Congress determined to have it surveyed into townships six miles square. The ordinance of May 20, 1785, sets out in detail how the entire domain, including the territory of which our county forms a part, should be surveyed. It is very clear, and explains fully the principal features of our system of dividing and locating land. For this reason, parts of it are given in full below. After providing for the appointment of surveyors and a geographer, the ordinance continues:

"The first line running north and south as aforesaid shall begin on the Ohio river, at a point that shall be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which has been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; and the first line running east and west shall begin at the same point, and shall extend throughout the whole territory; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as fixing the western boundary of the state of Pennsylvania. The geographer shall designate the townships or fractional townships, by numbers, progressively from south to north—always beginning each range with No. 1; and the ranges shall be distinguished by their progressive numbers to the westward, the first range, extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, being marked No. 1. The geographer shall personally attend to the running of the first east and west line; and shall take the latitude of the extremes of the first north and south line, and of the mouths of the principal rivers.

"The lines shall be measured with a chain; shall be plainly marked by chaps on trees, and exactly described on a plat; whereon shall be noted by the surveyor, at their proper distances, all mines, salt springs, salt licks, and mill seats that shall come to his knowledge; and all water courses, mountains, and other remarkable and permanent things, over or near which such lines shall pass, and also the quality of the lands.

"The plats of the townships, respectively, shall be marked by subdivisions, into lots of one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres, in the same direction as the external lines, and numbered from one to thirty-six, always beginning the succeeding range of the lot with the number next to that which the preceding one touched. * * * * And the surveyors, in running the external lines of the townships, shall at the interval of every mile, mark corners for the lots which are adjacent, always designating the same in a different manner from those of the township.

"As soon as seven ranges of townships, and fractional parts of townships,

in the direction of from south to north shall have been surveyed, the geographer shall transmit plats thereof to the board of treasury, who shall record the same, with a report, in a well-bound book kept for that purpose. And the geographer shall make similar returns, from time to time, of every seven ranges, as they may be surveyed. * * * * *

"There shall be reserved the Lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the said township; also one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines."

This ordinance, adopted May 20, 1785, by the Continental Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, before there was a United States of America in the present sense, shows how our land came to be described as it is. Though Congress has passed other acts, changing the above ordinance as to location of base lines and principal meridians, and in fact, our land here in Indiana was surveyed under the act of Congress, 1802, yet the *system* or *plan* of dividing the land and locating it has remained practically the same as above set out.

In the survey of the public domain in Indiana, the east line of the state was used as the first principal meridian. The second principal meridian in Indiana passes through Lebanon in Boone county, and through Hendricks county about three miles east of Danville. The base line from which the congressional townships and the land in Hancock county are surveyed, passes east and west through the southern parts of Orange and Washington counties. The second principal meridian crosses the base line in the southern part of Orange county. Hancock county includes all or parts of townships 15, 16 and 17 north of the base line described above, in ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8, east of the second principal meridian. Any farm in Hancock county is thus located with reference to those two lines—the base line and the second principal meridian—as above described.

The original survey of Hancock county was included in the greater survey of practically the entire state. From the reading of our land descriptions—for instance, section 10, township 15 north (of the base line), in range 6 east (of the second principal meridian)—it is evident that the surveyors worked northward from the base line and eastward from the above described second principal meridian.

The survey was made by surveying parties, including the surveyor and his helpers. Augustus Dommaget, father of Adrian Dommaget, of near Gem, spent many days with the surveying gang in Hancock county. In the wilderness of central Indiana in the early twenties, the surveying parties were out for days and weeks at a time. The forest was dense and the swamps were

interminable. Roads had to be opened for the passage of the supply and equipment wagons, and at night the party sought rest on some high spot or knoll. For beds, rectangular nets or blankets with rings attached to the edges and corners were used. By passing ropes through the rings and fastening the other end to young saplings or trees, the beds could be swung clear of the ground. As a protection against wolves and panthers, fires were usually lighted at night.

In this survey the land was divided into townships and then into sections. The corners of all sections and the half-mile points on all lines were established and marked. When a corner had been established, a hole eight or ten inches deep was dug at that point. The surveyor then placed a stone, or took a stake eighteen or twenty inches long and two and one-half inches in diameter, with two or three notches cut near the top as marks by which it could be identified, and drove it into the ground to mark the exact location of the corner. The stake was driven down into the hole so that it could be covered with eight or ten inches of soil to prevent rapid decay. At least two "witness trees" were then chapped or "blazed" and notched, and a careful record made on the surveyor's book of the exact direction of the stake from the trees. For instance, when a corner had been established, the surveyor made a notation on his record as follows:

Beech 18 S 8 E 20

Ash 6 N 39 E 12

This means that the "witness trees" for this particular corner are a beech and an ash. The beech is eighteen inches in diameter and stands south, eight degrees east, and at a distance of twenty links from the corner. The ash is six inches in diameter and stands north, thirty-nine degrees east, and at a distance of twelve links from the corner. Some of the older people still living tell us that in measuring land many years after the survey, these stakes were found to be in a fair state of preservation.

The Ordinance of 1785 also laid the foundation for a school fund for each of the five states that were later formed out of the territory therein described. "There shall be reserved the lot (or section) No. 16, of every township for the maintenance of the public schools within said township." That provision was never repealed or stricken out after the federal government was organized. In fact, the clause was later adopted bodily in congressional legislation. The money accruing from this land by sale or otherwise was later denominated and is now known as the congressional township fund. In the income of this fund, Hancock county shares yearly.

It will be observed that section 16 of the congressional township was not to be sold by Congress, but was to be *reserved* for the maintenance of the public schools within the township. This section was to become the property of the township, and was to be used for the purpose designated in the ordinance. When the townships were settled, and a civil government was organized, the control of this land was given to the township trustees. All the other public lands was sold by Congress and conveyed by a United States patent. The school section, however, was conveyed by school commissioner's deed. Any farmer in the county owning land in any section 16, and other land in another section, will observe this difference in the first conveyances on his abstracts of title.

In some of the counties of the state this land was managed and worked many years, and the income therefrom used for the maintenance of the schools. In Hancock county, however, all these sections were sold at an early date. All except two sections (in Buck Creek and Vernon townships) were sold before 1837. The section in Buck Creek was sold in 1849, and the section in Vernon in 1850.

Among the treaties made between the United States government and the Indian tribes which affected the territory of which Hancock county is a part, was possibly the treaty of October 3, 1818, in which the Delawares ceded to the United States all their land in Indiana. Their claim was rather indefinite. They held it, in joint tenancy with the Miamis, and it seems to have been located in the region of White river. On October 6, 1818, the Miamis ceded to the United States their lands, including all of central Indiana and a part of western Ohio. This tract became known as the "New Purchase" and was bounded on the north and west by the Wabash, and in places extended beyond that river; on the southwest, by the famous "ten o'clock line," which began about the center of Jackson county and ran northwest, entering Illinois about the middle of Vermilion county; on the southeast, by a line from the same point in Jackson county northeast along the present slanting northwest boundary of Ripley county, then more nearly north, leaving the state beyond Randolph county just west of Ft. Recovery.

On January 22, 1820, the State Legislature divided a portion of the "New Purchase" tract into Wabash and Delaware counties. In this division Hancock county was included as a part of Delaware county. In 1823 Delaware county was divided, and Madison county was organized as a separate county, including the territory of Hancock county. In 1828 Hancock county was organized as a separate county from a part of the territory of Madison county.

In the act separating the two counties, Hancock county is described as "all the territory lying one mile south of the line dividing townships 17 and 18, and within the former territory of Madison." This included the present territory of Hancock county. In the acts of 1843 the county is again described by metes and bounds as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of section 35 in township 15 north, range 5 east, thence east to the southeast corner of section 33, township 15 north, range 8 east, thence north to the northeast corner of section 4, in said range and township, thence east to the southwest corner of section 36, township 16, range 8, thence north to the northwest corner of section 2, in township 16 north, in range 8 east, thence east to the southwest corner of section 36, township 17 north, range 8 east, thence north to the northwest corner of section 12, in said township, thence west to the northwest corner of section 9, in township 17, range 6 east, thence south to the southwest corner of said section, thence west to the northwest corner of section 14, township 17, range 5, thence south to the place of beginning."

(Whoever drew the above description did not take into account the fact that the range lines are broken at the line dividing townships 16 and 17, and that therefore the last line, south from the northwest corner to section 14, to the place of beginning, is not a straight line.)

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Two acts were passed by the Legislature for the organization of Hancock county as a separate county. The first act, approved January 26, 1827, provided, in substance, that all the territory lying one mile south of the line dividing townships 17 and 18 and within the then boundary of Madison county, should be formed as Hancock county, and should enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities belonging to separate counties. It provided that all circuit and other courts should be held in said county at the house of Henry Pierson. It provided further that the county should be attached to Madison county for all civil, judicial and other purposes, until the county seat should be located and convenient buildings should be erected.

In the latter part of the same year, another act was passed and approved which made complete provision for the organization of the county as a separate county. This act is as follows:

"An Act for the Organization of the County of Hancock.

"Approved December 24, 1827.

"Section 1. Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: That from and after the first day of March next, the county of Hancock shall enjoy the rights and jurisdiction which to separate counties do properly belong.

"Section 2. That Levi Jessup, of the county of Hendricks, James Smock, of the county of Johnson, Richard Blacklidge, of the county of Rush, John Anderson, of Henry county, and Thomas Martin, of Marion county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for said county of Hancock, agreeably to the provisions of an 'Act to Fix the Seats of Justice in New Counties,' approved January 14, 1824, and the act amendatory of the same, approved December 19, 1825. The commissioners above named or a majority of them shall convene at the house of Samuel B. Jackson in said county, on the first Monday in April next or so soon thereafter as the majority shall agree.

"Section 3. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Henry county, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to notify the commissioners above named, either in person or by writing, of their appointment, and of the time

and place when they are to convene, and the court doing county business shall allow him a reasonable compensation for his services out of the moneys in the treasury of said county of Hancock.

"Section 4. The circuit and other courts of the county of Hancock shall be held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, until suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, and the said courts may adjourn thereto, or to any place in said county if they think proper.

"Section 5. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the county of Hancock shall reserve ten per cent. out of the proceeds thereof, and out of all donations to said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law for the use of the library of said county, which he or his successors shall pay over at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by law.

"Section 6. It shall be the duty of the qualified voters of said county of Hancock, at the time of electing the officers of said county, to elect three commissioners within and for said county, who shall constitute a board for transacting county business, and do and perform all the duties heretofore devolving on the board of county commissioners in organizing new counties. And said persons so elected shall hold their offices in the same manner and under the same restrictions as they are prescribed by an 'Act to establish a Board of County Commissioners,' approved January 31, 1824.

"Section 7. The said commissioners, when so elected and qualified into office, shall have the power to hold special sessions and to do and perform at such special sessions any acts which may have been required by law to be done at any previous regular session or sessions of the court doing county business.

"Section 9. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first Monday in March next."

The organization of Hancock county as a separate county under the above act became effective on March 1, 1828. It was, however, only a "district of country," without the organized machinery of civil government. Provision had been made in the first act of the Legislature for the organization of the county, approved January 26, 1827, that the circuit court and all other courts to be held in Hancock county should be held at the house of Henry Pierson, and that all acts, judgments, and decrees of said courts should have the same force and effect as if held in Madison county. There is no record, however, of any court held in Hancock county previous to the fourth Monday of March, 1828. On that day, March 24, Bethuel F. Morris, who was president of the fifth judicial circuit, which then included a number of counties in central Indiana, came to the house of Samuel B. Jackson, which stood on the

south side of the National road, just a little west of where the car barns now stand, and there held, or organized rather, the Hancock circuit court. There were present on that day, Bethuel F. Morris, judge; Lewis Tyner, clerk; Jacob Jones and James B. Stevens, associate judges, and James Whitcomb, prosecutor. The organization of the court was effected as follows: Judge Morris produced his commission as president of the fifth judicial circuit, from the hand of the governor, William Hendricks; also a written copy of his oath as such president of the fifth judicial circuit, both of which were placed on the records of the Hancock circuit court. Lewis Tyner produced his commission as clerk of said county, and his bond, with John Foster, Samuel B. Jackson, Elijah Tyner and Israel Chapman as sureties, both of which instruments were placed on record. The associate judges next produced their commissions and oaths, as did also the prosecutor, James Whitcomb. The commissioners of the associate judges and of the prosecutor, however, were not recorded. Following this, Calvin Fletcher, Henry Gregg, Marinus Willett and Charles H. Verder, on motion of the prosecutor, were duly admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors-at-law at the bar of the new court.

Lewis Tyner, clerk, then produced a seal, which "the court adopted and ordered to be used and taken and received as the seal of this court until the same is changed." This seal was a notched disc about one and one-half inches in diameter, with the word "HANCOCK" printed in large capitals around the margin, and eight short lines radiating in all directions from the center.

John Foster did not produce his commission as sheriff until the September term, 1828. With this exception, the organization of the court was completed on March 24, 1828, and court and attorneys were ready for any legal matters that might need attention. But there being an evident lack of business, the court adjourned *sine die*.

The two associate judges above mentioned were county officers and sat as a probate court without the presence of the presiding judge. Judge Morris traveled from county to county over his entire circuit and was not strictly a county officer. The presiding judge had about the same duties to perform that devolve upon our present circuit judges. The associate judges sat on either side of the presiding judge when court was in session.

At the September term, 1828, the first grand jury convened, and returned several indictments. The following men were members of this grand jury: George W. Hinton, James McKinsey, Benjamin Gordon, Meredith Gosney, Jeremiah Meek, Samuel Thompson, Robert Snodgrass, David Templeton, Ladock Stephenson, Richard Guymon, Jacob Tague, Moses McCall, Samuel Martin, Basil Meek, Owen Griffith and John Osborn. The record

shows that Meredith Gosney was appointed foreman. Eight cases, including four prosecutions for rioting and two for assault and battery, were disposed of by the court at this term. Pleas of "guilty" were entered to all of the charges, and on the second day, September 23, there being no further business, the court adjourned.

On March 19, 1829, the court convened for the March term, 1829. During this term, the first plea of "not guilty" was entered, by Nancy Shay, defendant, on a charge of assault and battery. On March 21, 1829, this case was tried before the first petit jury impanelled in this county, composed of Henry Watts, John Kauble, Peter Bellers, Benjamin Miller, George Baity, William Chapman, William Booth, David Smith, John Henley, James Goodwin, Samuel Vangilder and Eli Chapman. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and did "assess a fine to her of twenty-five cents."

Both of the above terms of court were held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson.

A probate court was first organized on December 8, 1828, also at the house of Samuel B. Jackson. There were present the associate judges, Jacob Jones and James B. Stevens. They produced their commissions as probate judges, but, there being no business, they adjourned "till court in course." At the March term, 1829, these judges convened again at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, but adjourned without doing any business.

At the November term, 1829, however, Jeremiah Meek produced his commission from the hand of the governor as judge of the probate court for Hancock county, under the act approved January 2, 1829, providing for the organization of probate courts in the state. The first matter brought before this new court was the guardianship of the infant heirs of David John. John Foster was appointed guardian, and filed his bond, with Lewis Tyner as security.

On Monday, April 1, 1828, the county commissioners held their first meeting, in special session at the house of Samuel B. Jackson. The record of that meeting recites in part:

"SPECIAL TERM, APR. 7th A. D. 1828.

"At a special term of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Hancock, at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in the aforesaid County, on the 7th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred twenty eight—

"Samuel Vangilder Esqr. presented his Certificate as first Commissioner of the County of Hancock from under the hand of John Foster, Sheriff of

said County to serve as such, for the term of three years from and after the date of his said Certificate, which Certificate bears date the 20th day of March, 1828. On the back of said Certificates is endorsed the Certificate of John Foster, Esquire, Sheriff as aforesaid, of his having taken the several oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Indiana—Whereupon he takes his seat as first Commissioner of said County."

Elisha Chapman presented a similar certificate as second commissioner, for a period of two years, and John Hunter, as third commissioner, for a period of one year, all of which were duly recorded in the first county commissioners' record.

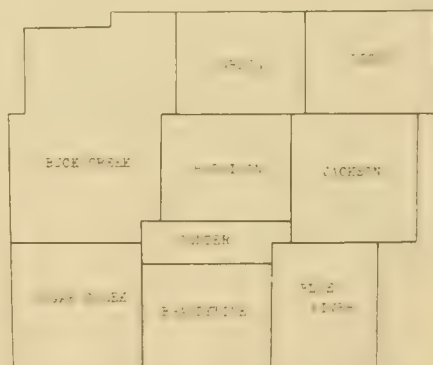
DIVISION OF COUNTY INTO TOWNSHIPS.

The first official act of the county commissioners after the organization of the board, on April 7, 1828, at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, was to divide the county into townships. Three townships were organized. The minutes of that meeting recite:

"It is ordered by the Board that the County be divided into three townships, as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Section Thirty-four, Township Fifteen, Range Six, thence north to the north bound-



Hancock County as Laid Off April 7, 1828.



Hancock County, Sept., 1833, to Jan., 1836.

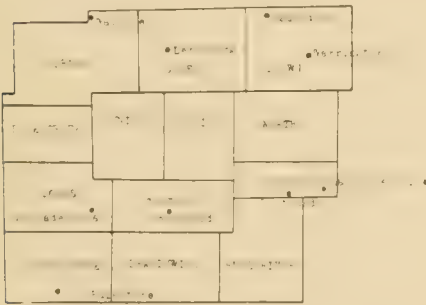
dary of said county, and that all the lands lying west of the said line to the best boundary of said county shall be known and designated by the name and title of Sugar Creek township, No 1st. And that all the lands lying west of the lines dividing thirty-four and thirty-five in Township Sixteen and Range Seven, thence running north to the north boundary of said County shall be known and designated by the name and title of Brandywine Township, No. 2nd. And that all the lands lying east of the aforesaid line to the east

boundary shall be known and designated by the name and title of Blue River Township, No 3rd."

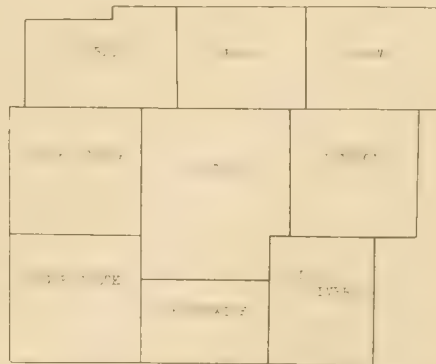
It was soon found advisable to make further divisions of these townships. At the May term, 1831, several divisions were made. Blue River township was reduced in size and given its present boundary. The remaining part of the original Blue River township was organized and became known as Jackson township. Brandywine township was reduced to a district six miles east and west by five miles north and south, located where it is now except that the northern boundary was one mile further north than it is now.

Center township was organized and bounded as follows: Commencing one mile south of the township line dividing 15 and 16 at the line dividing 2 and 3; thence north to the said township line; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west two miles west of the range line dividing 6 and 7; thence south two miles; thence east to the place of beginning.

Harrison township was organized and bounded as follows: Commencing one mile north of the township line dividing 15 and 16 and one mile west of the range line dividing 7 and 8; thence due north to the north line of said county; thence west on said line one mile west of the range line dividing 6 and 7; thence south, within one mile of the line dividing 16 and 15, thence east to the place of beginning.



Hancock County, 1850 to 1853
(Townships Known Prior to 1850).



Hancock County Since the Last Division,
1853.

The following addition was made to Sugar Creek township: Commencing one mile north of the township line dividing 15 and 16; north from thence one mile in width to the county line, one mile in width and ten miles in length.

At the November term, 1831, Buck Creek township was organized and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 34,

township 16, range 6; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north to the county line; thence west to the same; thence south to the first mentioned line; thence east to the place of beginning.

At the September term, 1832, Green township was organized and made to include all of what is now Green and Brown townships, described as follows: Beginning at the east side of said county on the line dividing congressional townships 16 and 17; thence west on said line to Buck Creek township line; thence north with said Buck Creek township line to the county line; thence east and south with said county line to the place of beginning.

At the September term, 1833, Brown township was organized and given its present boundary lines.

At the January term, 1836, Center township was ordered bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 35, township 16 north, range 7 east (evidently range 6 east was intended); thence east seven miles to the northeast corner of section 35; thence south three miles to the southeast corner of section 11, township 15 north, of range 7 east; thence west seven miles to the southwest corner of section 11; thence north to the place of beginning.

At the May term, 1836, the southern boundary line of Vernon township was located one mile south of the line dividing townships 16 and 17 north.

At the May term, 1838, it was ordered that the following described tract of land formerly belonging to Sugar Creek and Buck Creek townships be set apart and called Jones township, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 10 in township 15 north, of range 6 east; thence running west with the section lines to the southwest corner of section 17 in township 15 north, of range 5 east; thence with the county lines dividing the counties of Hancock and Marion to the northwest corner of section 26; thence east with the section lines to the northeast corner of section 26, township 16, range 6; thence one mile to the southeast corner of said section 26; thence west one mile to the southeast corner of said section 26; thence south along the section line to the place of beginning.

At the September term, 1838, it was ordered that the following described tract of land formerly belonging to the townships of Harrison, Buck Creek and Vernon "be and the same is hereby set apart and called Union township, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 30 in township 16 north, of range 7 east; thence west four miles along the section line to the southwest corner of section 27, range 6 east; township 16 north; thence north

along the section lines five miles to the northwest corner of section 3 in township 16, range 6 east; thence east four miles along the section line to the northeast corner of section 6, township 16, range 7; thence south along the section line five miles to the place of beginning."

At the June term, 1850, it was "ordered that sections 1, 12, 13 and 24, in township 16 north, of range 7 east, and sections numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, of township 16 north, range 8 east, shall compose a separate township and shall be designated and known by the name of Worth township."

On March 11, 1853, the following entry was made in commissioners' Record "C", page 142:

"The board now proceeds to lay off the county into townships, as follows, to wit:" Here follow descriptions of the nine townships of the county with their present boundaries. No change has been made in the township lines since that time.

After the division of the county into townships, the board ordered the election of two justices of the peace in each township, the first elections to be held on the first Saturday of May, 1829. The election in Sugar Creek township was ordered held at the house of William Banks, who lived within or near the present corporate limits of New Palestine. In Brandywine township, the election was ordered held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, and in Blue River, at the house of Abraham Miller, who lived one-half mile north and one-fourth mile east of Westland. William McCance was appointed inspector in Sugar Creek township, Jeremiah Meek in Brandywine, and Jonathan Justice in Blue River township.

The board then appointed trustees for the school sections in the congressional townships within the county. The following appointments were made:

Section 16, township 15, range 6, William McCance, Jacob Murnan, Joseph Weston.

Section 16, township 15, range 7, Elijah Tyner, Samuel Martin, Lucus Brown.

Section 16, township 15, range 8, Samuel A. Hall, James Tyner, Joshua Binford.

Section 16, township 15, range 8, Basil Meek, Samuel Thompson, James Dennis.

Section 16, township 15, range 7, Meredith Gosney, Benjamin Spillman, Samuel B. Jackson.

Section 16, township 15, range 6, Morris Pierson, Jacob Jones, James Willetts.

The first day's business was closed with the following order: "It is ordered by the board that each and every person producing a wolfe scalp or scalps killed within Hancock County shall severally be allowed the sum of one dollar for each scalp over six months old, and fifty cents for every scalp under six months old, and that the Treasurer shall pay the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, when a certificate be produced by the applicant from under the hand and seal of the clerk of said Board."

This order was based on an act approved June 27, 1827, which provided that in case anyone produced before the clerk of any circuit court, a wolf scalp or scalps with the ears, within thirty days after the wolf had been killed, within eight miles of any settlement in Indiana, he should receive the sums above stipulated. The applicant had to make oath as to the facts, whereupon the clerk was required to destroy the wolf's ears in the presence of the applicant. The clerk then gave the applicant a certificate which enabled him to draw his money. The order is interesting as the first step toward greater security of life and property, and for the light it throws upon the conditions of the times. Quite a number of fees were paid for killing wolves in Hancock county during the first ten years after this order was made.

Among the orders drawn for wolf scalps, as shown by the early commissioners' records, are those of Isaac Lucas, two scalps; one Sebastian, three scalps; Robinson Lucas, one scalp; William Records, three scalps; Reed Fuller, one scalp; Joe Kingan, two scalps; Aaron Pawd, two scalps; Joshua King, ten scalps; John Carr, one scalp; Thomas Carr, one scalp.

It was then "ordered that the board adjourn until tomorrow morning at the hour at 10 o'clock—present the honorable

	Samuel Vangilder,
"Attest	Elish Chapman
"Lewis Tyner	John Hunter."

On the next day, April 8, 1828, the board appointed the following county officers: County lister, Samuel Martin; county treasurer, Henry Watts.

The seal of the Hancock circuit court was adopted by the board to be used when any instrument in writing required a seal affixed thereto. No further steps in the organization of the county were taken on that day.

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10, adjourned sessions were

held, but on April 11, 1828, the board received the report from the commissioners appointed by statute to select and locate the seat of justice for Hancock county. This report was accepted and ordered spread on the commissioners' record. By the acceptance of this report, the present site of Greenfield became fixed as the county seat of Hancock county. The report is as follows:

"Indiana, to wit:

Hancock County

"Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved December 24, A. D. 1827, James Smock, Thomas Martin, and Levi Jessup, three of the Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid, met at the house of Samuel Jackson, in said County of Hancock on Monday the 7th day of April, A. D. 1828, and after being sworn as the law directs: proceed to the discharge of the duties of our appointment. On Tuesday the 8th day of April, John Anderson appeared and was sworn as a Commissioner appointed by the Act aforesaid, and on the same day Richard Blacklidge appeared and was sworn as a Commissioner appointed as aforesaid. And after examining the several sites shown to us and duly considering all their donations offered, we have unanimously agreed to accept a donation of sixty acres of land donated by Cornwell Meek, John Wingfield, and Benjamin Spilman, bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the line dividing Sections Thirty-two and Thirty-three in Township Sixteen North, Range Seven East, where the National Road crosses said line thence running north thirty rods from the north side of said Road and the same distance south from the south side of said County Road. Thence west on lines parallel with the said road one hundred and sixty rods to the open line dividing Sections Thirty-two and Five, north and south, to contain sixty acres, which we have selected as the permanent seat of Justice for the Hancock. And it is further agreed and allowed by us that the donors aforesaid be allowed every fourth block in that part of the town respectively donated by them in manner following to wit: John Wingfield and Benjamin Spilman to be entitled to every fourth block, the County Commissioners having first choice, and that Cornwell Meek be allowed every fourth block on that part of town donated by him, the said Cornwell Meek to have first choice in the first four blocks and afterward for the County Commissioners to have the first choice, and it is moreover further agreed by us that the donors aforesaid be allowed to remove all their building, rails, boards, and board timber already sawed off which may be included in their respective donation. And we have further received donations by subscrip-

tion amounting in cash, labor, and lumber, to two hundred and sixty five dollars. And furthermore we have taken bond on the donors aforesaid for the conveyance of the land above described, which with the papers containing the subscriptions aforesaid is submitted to the County Commissioners.

(Signed) "JAMES SMOCK
"THOMAS MARTIN
"LEVI JESSUP
"JOHN ANDERSON
"RICHARD BLACKLEDGE."

Jared Chapman was appointed county agent to sell the lots and account for the moneys as provided by the statute.

On April 11, 1828, the board also ordered "that the seat of Justice of Hancock county, shall be known and designated by the name and title of Greenfield. (The Seat of Justice of Hancock County.)"

Even at this early day the county was not unmindful of those who might be in need. At the May term, 1828, John Hager and Noble Banks were appointed overseers of the poor in Sugar Creek township, and James Reeves and David Vangilder, overseers of the poor in Brandywine township.

Fence viewers were also appointed at the same term, George Baity and James Anderson for Sugar Creek, William Simmons and Isaac Roberts for Brandywine, and Harmon Wareham and Abraham Miller for Blue River township.

To meet the expenses of the new county government, the board, at the May term, 1828, made the first tax levy. The first rate of taxation on the persons and property of Hancock county was as follows: Polls, 50 cents; horse, 37½ cents; work ox, 18¾ cents; silver and pinchbeck watches, 25 cents; gold watches, \$1.00; land, one-half state tax.

John Foster, acting sheriff of the county, was appointed collector of revenue for the year 1828.

At this time, May 4, 1828, the board also appointed the first grand jurors, who were to serve at the September term of the Hancock circuit court, and who have been named above. On the same day the board also drew the following list of names from which the first petit jury was to be chosen for the September term of the Hancock circuit court: Josiah Vanmeter, Thomas Phillips, Sr., Joseph Mitchell, Adonijah Rambo, William Wilson, Jr., Jacob Manan, Daniel Smith, Andrew Flowers, William Simmons, Warner Copeland, George Smith, John Harwood, Solomon Catt, William Burris, Ambrose Shirley and Harry Pierson. No jury cases were tried at this term, hence these men did not serve.

The organization of the Hancock circuit court, as above stated, with two associate judges and the presiding judge, was maintained until 1852. The presiding judge alone, or the presiding judge and one associate judge, could hold court, but the two associate judges could not hold court in the absence of the presiding judge except to hear certain matters in chancery or equity. The associate judges were not always elected from the legal profession, but were chosen rather because they were good, substantial business men, in whose character and intelligence people had confidence. The men who served one or more terms as associate judge from 1828 to 1852, were: Jacob Jones, James Stevens, John Ogg, Robert McCorkhill, Nathan Crawford, George Henry, Hector H. Hall, George Tague, Owen Jarrett, Andrew T. Hatfield, P. H. Foy.

In 1852 the number of judges of the Hancock circuit court was reduced from three to one.

When the court was first organized it was made a part of the fifth judicial circuit. It remained a part of this circuit until February 1, 1859, when it was made a part of the seventh judicial circuit. In 1873 the eighteenth judicial circuit was formed of Hancock and Henry counties. In 1889 this circuit was divided, and since that time the Hancock circuit court of Hancock county has constituted the eighteenth judicial circuit. The following men have presided over this court since its organization:

Judges	Elected or Appointed
Bethuel F. Morris	1828
William W. Wick	1835
James Morrison	1840
William J. Peasley	1843
William W. Wick	1850
Stephen Major	1853
Joseph S. Buckles	1859
Joshua H. Mellett	1870
Robert J. Polk	1876
Mark E. Forkner	1881
William H. Martin	1888
Charles G. Offutt	1894
Edward W. Felt	1900
Robert L. Mason	1906
Earl Sample	1912

Since the organization of the county there has always been a probate court, having jurisdiction of the settlement of decedent's estates, the care and preservation of the property of minors and of persons of unsound mind, etc. Such a court was first organized at the house of Samuel B. Jackson on December 8, 1828, by the associate judges of the Hancock circuit court. The record shows that this court convened in December, 1828, and in March, 1829. It fails to show, however, that any probate business was transacted.

Under another statute, another probate court was organized in 1829, and was maintained until 1852. Three men presided over this court: Jeremiah Meek, until 1836; John Ogg, from 1836 until 1850, and Samuel Hottle, from 1850 until 1852. The probate judges, like the associate judges, were elected because of character and business ability rather than for their technical knowledge of the law.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act establishing the common pleas courts in the state, which took over all the business of the former probate courts and also had jurisdiction of some other matters. Under this act, the common pleas court of Hancock county became a part of a circuit composed of Rush, Decatur, Madison and Hancock counties. Section 5 of the act of 1852 provided that "the circuit and common pleas courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all actions against heirs, devisees and sureties of executors, administrators and guardians, in the partition of real estate, assignment of dowers, and appointments of a commissioner to execute a deed on any title bond given by the decedent." This provision means that any action or lawsuit against any of the persons, or for any of the purposes, set out in the act, could be brought in either the Hancock circuit court or in the Hancock common pleas court. The common pleas court was in fact a probate court, and was maintained until it was abolished by the act of March 6, 1873. In the office of the clerk of the Hancock circuit court may be seen the two sets of books or records of the courts of the county covering the period from 1852 to 1873—the records of the Hancock circuit court and of the Hancock court of common pleas. Since 1853 the Hancock circuit court has had jurisdiction of all probate matters within the county, and it is now our only county court.

The following men presided over the Hancock court of common pleas:

Judges	Elected
David S. Gooding	1852
Richard Lake	1856
William Grose	1860

David S. Gooding	1861
William R. West	1861
Robert L. Polk	1872

The value of property in those days was not very high, and personal property was not very plentiful. Hence, in order to meet the current expenses of the county, other methods than the tax levy were resorted to. The law of the state permitted the board of commissioners to impose a revenue upon licenses granted to sell groceries, merchandise, liquors, etc. Our county commissioners took advantage of this law, and their first records contain a great number of orders like the following:

"It is ordered that Elijah Tyner is licensed to vend foreign merchandise at his store on Brandywine for and during a term of six months from and after this date [November, 1828]. And the said Elijah Tyner here now files receipt from under the hand of the Treasurer of his having paid five dollars as a tax on said license."

"On application of Joseph Chapman for a license to retail spirituous and strong liquors, foreign and domestic groceries at his grocery at the town of Greenfield in the County of Hancock, Indiana; Therefore it is ordered by the Board that the said Joseph Chapman be licensed as such for and during the period of one year from the date of his license [November, 1829] upon paying the license fee of \$5.00."

"On application of Samuel S. Duncan for a license to open a tavern at his tavern in Brandywine Township and County of Hancock; Therefore it is ordered and considered by the Board that the said Samuel S. Duncan be licensed as such for and during the term of one year from the date of his paying a tax of \$5.00 and by filing his bond with approved security."

As early as 1834 the report of the county treasurer also shows that he collected a license fee of five dollars for a "circus performance."

The license fees imposed upon the retail and tavern business varied from five dollars to fifteen dollars for different years. The commissioners' records show that the county collected a large amount of money from this source during its early history and in fact until 1852.

As the population of the county increased and business assumed more important proportions, some features of the early government were reorganized, and in some instances new offices were created. Thus, in the very early history of the county, three men were appointed in each township to examine teachers, or pass upon their qualifications for teaching. In 1854, however, a county examiner was provided for by law, whose duty it was to examine all the teachers of the county, but who had very little other power.

In 1873 the county superintendent's office was created by a law which gave to the county superintendent supervisory as well as other duties in addition to examining teachers.

In 1891 the county assessor's office was created, so that one officer might have it within his power to discover the omission of any property from the tax sheets.

In 1899 a county council was provided for by statute, whose duty it is to consider the amount of money that may be expended for county purposes.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The first board of children's guardians of Hancock county was appointed by Judge Felt, on February 22, 1905. The law under which this board was appointed provides that such board shall be composed of six persons, three of whom shall be women and every member of which shall be a parent. The members of the board are appointed by the circuit court and serve without compensation.

The board has the care and supervision of all neglected and dependent children under fifteen years of age domiciled and resident in the county for which it is created. It has power to take under its control, in the manner specified by law, any children abandoned, neglected or cruelly treated by their parents; children begging on the streets; children of habitual drunkards or vicious and unfit parents; children kept in vicious or immoral associations; children known by their language and life to be vicious and incorrigible, and juvenile delinquents and truants.

The first board appointed by Judge Felt was composed of the following members, who served during the periods indicated: William C. Welborn, three years; J. P. Knight, ten years; W. C. Goble, six years; Mrs. J. M. Pogue, one year; Mrs. Dr. Barnes, eight years; Dr. Mary L. Bruner, ten years.

There have been resignations and the following appointments have been made to fill such vacancies: Mrs. A. P. Conklin, 1906, seven years; George J. Richman, 1908, six years; Frank Larrabee, 1911, four years; Mrs. Ella Hough, 1913, two years; Mrs. Florence Larimore, 1913, two years.

The board at present is composed of Dr. Mary L. Bruner, Mrs. Florence Larimore, Mrs. Ella Hough, J. P. Knight, Frank Larrabee and George J. Richman.

In the performance of its duties, the board has taken and placed in homes thirty children and has inspected and tried to help in various ways twice as many more. The greater number of children taken by the board have been placed in home-finding institutions, such as White's Manual Institute at



JARED C. MEEK.
First White Child Born in Greenfield



JOHN FIELDING MEEK.
One of Hancock's Earliest Pioneers



JOSHUA MEEK,
First County Recorder

Wabash and the Indianapolis Orphans' Home. By far the greater number of children taken from Hancock county have been placed in homes through the efforts of White's Manual Institute.

In view of the great number of roads that the county is taking charge of, a county road superintendent has been provided for, and the first appointment was made in this county in January, 1914.

It is interesting to observe, in the administration of county offices, that when the county was first organized, the offices of clerk, auditor and recorder were combined, and for four years the work of all of them was done by Lewis Tyner. For this reason his name appears as clerk of the Hancock circuit court, and also as auditor or clerk of the board of county commissioners at their first meetings. The filing and recording of the first deeds are also attested by his signature in the county recorder's office. In 1832 his term of office expired, and then a division was made of the official work of the county.

In that year Joseph Chapman, famous as one of the first politicians of the county, and whose fame bids fair to become national, became the clerk of the Hancock circuit court. In 1837 he was followed by John Hager, who held the office for twelve years. Both Chapman and Hager filled the office of clerk of the Hancock circuit court and also performed the duties of the auditor's office. In 1841 John Templin took his seat as the first county auditor of Hancock county. From 1832 to 1841 Joseph Chapman and John Hager, as clerk, Joshua Meek, as recorder, and Morris Pierson, as county treasurer, were the principal figures around the court house at Greenfield. A number of officers since that time have served eight years, as may be seen by referring to the tables appended hereto. During the last fifteen or twenty years, however, an unwritten law has put a limit of four years on every officeholder except the county commissioners, the most of whom have been serving two terms of three years each.

In 1832 the first county recorder, Joshua Meek, took his office, and served three terms of seven years each. He owned a brick factory just north of what was then the town of Greenfield and much of his time was given to his individual business. His eldest son, Oscar F. Meek, was taken into the office when a mere lad and he began copying deeds with a quill pen in 1839-40. He developed a beautiful script when a boy, and retained it until the time of his death, at the age of eighty-three years. His letters were always made small and he delighted to make little flourishes, and shade his letters. He indulged in these little exhibitions of his skill to such an extent that it is even now possible to point out practically every deed that he recorded, beginning with Deed

Record "I", page 72, to Deed Record "O", page 220. He did not record all the deeds that were recorded during those years, but his fine, clear writing, with his frequent emphasis placed on the words, "This Indenture Witnesseth," "To Have and to Hold," and "Warrant and Forever Defend," distinguished his hand throughout the record. Early in 1847 he was seized with a severe illness which kept him out of the office for quite a while. In the latter part of that year, however, his presence is again attested by Deed Record "L", pages 174, 220, 272, etc. The beauty of those early records inspires frequent comment to this day among those who have occasion to inspect them. It was his fine hand that gave them this touch.

Among those who performed distinguished service in the county recorder's office, and who thereby endeared themselves to the people of the county, was Miss Mary N. Roberts. She was the daughter of County Recorder Nathaniel H. Roberts. She entered the office as her father's deputy in 1876, and performed the duties imposed upon her so efficiently that when her father died in 1881 public sentiment was in favor of giving her the emoluments of the office for the unexpired term. A public meeting of the citizens of the county was held at which a nonpartisan committee was appointed to select some person as the nominal recorder in whose name she should act. John W. Ryon was appointed. His name appears upon the record as county recorder, but Miss Roberts assumed all the responsibilities of the office and drew the salary.

Beginning with the administration of Henry A. Swope, a series of deputyships began which developed several very efficient officers. Mr. Swope took into the clerk's office as deputy, Ephraim Marsh. During the several years that Mr. Marsh served in this capacity, he applied himself very earnestly to the study of law. In 1874 he himself was elected to the office, and served the people as clerk for a period of eight years. His training as a deputy under Mr. Swope, together with his legal knowledge, of course, made him an authority on questions pertaining to his office. Upon his election he selected as his deputy, Charles Downing. Mr. Downing served as deputy for eight years, then took charge of the office himself, admirably equipped for the execution of his duties, which extended through another period of eight years.

In the clerk's office, the present generation, and especially the members of the Hancock bar, will long remember the efficient and accommodating service of Moses C. Wood. He became his father's deputy in that office in 1899. He had mastered the intricate duties of the office so thoroughly when his father's term expired on January 1, 1905, that he was retained as deputy by Clerks Hall and Service during the following eight years. Not

only the successive clerks for whom he served, but the members of the bar as well, appreciated the ability and the technical knowledge which he brought to that office. In 1912 the people of the county honored him with an election to the office himself. He remained for awhile with his successor, Horace E. Wilson, then turned in his keys on July 1, 1915, after more than sixteen years of continuous service.

In the auditor's office the face of the present auditor, Lawrence Wood, has long been familiar to the people of the county. His experience in the execution of the duties of that office began during the administration of Lawrence Boring, under whom he served as deputy for five years. This was followed with four years more of service under Auditor Richman. In 1910 he was elected to the office for a term of four years, at the close of which he had rendered the county thirteen years of efficient and accommodating service.

A few unfortunate things have also occurred in the administration of county affairs. On January 12, 1866, the safe in the county treasury was opened, and about thirteen thousand dollars was stolen. This was before there were any local banks, and the safe in the treasurer's office was the only safe in the county. County officers, township trustees, and many private citizens, deposited their money in this safe. The money for which the county treasurer was responsible amounted, it seems, to about five thousand dollars. The remaining portion of the money had been placed in the safe at the risk of the depositors. The county treasurer was held to be without fault, and at the June session of the board of county commissioners the following order was entered on their record:

"Whereas, it has been shown to the full satisfaction of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county, Indiana, by competent and sufficient evidence, that on the night of the 12th of January, A. D. 1866, the treasurer's office of this (Hancock) county was feloniously entered, the iron safe broken open, and a large sum of money stolen therefrom, of which five thousand dollars was money belonging to Hancock county, the same having been collected by Nelson Bradley, treasurer of said county for the year 1865, and delinquencies for former years; and,

"Whereas, it further appearing that said loss occurred without the acquiescence, negligence or fault of said Nelson Bradley, treasurer as aforesaid; therefore,

"Be it ordered by the board aforesaid, that Nelson Bradley, treasurer of Hancock county, be, and he is hereby relieved and discharged from the payment of the said sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars so feloniously taken from the county safe as aforesaid."

The above finding and order did not satisfy everybody, and an action was instituted later to investigate the matter more fully. The investigation, however, by an auditing committee, only substantiated the former finding of the board of commissioners.

The matter caused a great deal of discussion and gossip, which occasioned several lawsuits. John Fulton was charged with the robbery. The testimony in the preliminary hearing of Fulton involved Jonathan Dunbar. Both defendants were acquitted. One Charles Livingstone, alias William Jackson, was suspected and later arrested at Pana, Illinois, and brought to Indiana for trial. He was found guilty, but before the close of the trial George Y. Atkison was indicted for perjury. Atkison was acquitted of this charge. Jonathan Dunbar next brought an action against Atkison and McCorkhill for slander, as did also John Fulton against Taylor W. Thomas. All these actions terminated in favor of the defendants.

Though Mr. Bradley was saved from loss, not all of the depositors fared so well. David Priddy, trustee of Jackson township, lost eleven hundred dollars of township funds and others lost smaller amounts.

Isaiah A. Curry, while county treasurer, also had the misfortune to lose \$7,306.34 in the failure of the Indiana Banking Company's bank at Indianapolis on August 9, 1883. The receiver of the bank afterward paid to the creditors a dividend of fifty per cent. on their claims. This still kept the sum of \$3,683.17, a total loss to Mr. Curry, which amount he paid in full to the county upon going out of office on November 20, 1884. Ten years later, however, in 1893, a large number of citizens and taxpayers petitioned the General Assembly of the state, which was then in session, for the passage of a law for the relief of Mr. Curry and the repayment of the sum of \$3,683.17 to him. The petitioners represented to the Legislature that they believed he was wholly without fault in the loss of that amount, and that such repayment would be an act of justice due an honest, faithful and efficient officer. The Legislature acted upon this petition, and by special statute directed the county auditor to issue his warrant upon the county treasurer for the above amount. By virtue of the passage of this act, Mr. Curry was reimbursed in full.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following are the names of the men not elsewhere enumerated, who have occupied county offices, with the dates of their election or appointment:

CLERK.

Lewis Tyner	1828	Charles Downing	1882
Joseph Chapman	1832	R. A. Black	1886
John Hager	1837	Charles Downing	1890
William Sebastian	1840	A. V. B. Sample	1894
James Rutherford	1855	William A. Wood	1898
George Y. Atkison	1856	John M. Hall	1902
John T. Sebastian	1857	W. A. Service	1906
Morgan Chandler	1861	Moses Wood	1910
Henry A. Swope	1865	Horace E. Wilson	1914
Ephraim Marsh	1874		

AUDITOR.

John Templen	1841	James L. Mitchell	1886
John Myers	1846	Lawrence Boring	1890
Barsilla G. Jay	1855	Charles J. Richman	1898
Lysander Sparks	1859	William I. Garriott	1902
Jonathan Tague	1867	Charles H. Troy	1906
A. C. Handy	1870	Lawrence Wood	1910
Henry Wright	1874	Harvey J. Rhue	1914
James Mannix	1882		

TREASURER.

Henry Watts	1828	Robert P. Brown	1867
James B. Stevens	1830	Ernest H. Faut	1872
Nathan Crawford	1831	Andrew Hagen	1876
William O. Ross	1832	Isaiah Curry	1880
Morris Pierson	1833	C. H. Fort	1884
Andrew T. Hart	1841	William C. Barnard	1888
Jacob Huntington	1847	G. W. Ham	1892
John Barrett	1850	Theodore L. Smith	1896
John Foster	1854	James A. Flippo	1900
Elijah S. Cooper	1855	T. N. Jackson	1904
George W. Hatfield	1857	Philander Collyer	1908
John Addison	1861	Allen Cooper	1912
Nelson Bradley	1863		

SHERIFF.

John Foster	1828	Robert P. Brown	1873
Samuel C. Duncan	1832	William Thomas	1874
Basil Meek	1834	W. H. Thompson	1878
John Foster	1836	William M. Lewis	1882
Jonathan Dunbar	1840	U. S. Jackson	1884
William P. Rush	1848	Benjamin F. Pauley	1888
Joshua W. Shelby	1852	Marshall T. Smith	1891
John Osben	1853	Marshall T. Smith	1892
William H. Curry	1854	William H. Pauley	1894
Morgan Chandler	1855	Noah Spegal	1896
Mordecai Millard	1857	William H. Pauley	1898
Taylor W. Thomas	1859	Lewis N. Larrabee	1900
Samuel Archer	1861	John Carlton	1904
William G. Cauldwell	1863	Jesse Cox	1908
William Wilkins	1867	Mack Warrum	1912
George W. Sample	1872		

RECORDER.

Joshua Meek	1832	L. W. Ryan	1884
John Milroy	1854	Ira D. Collins	1882
Lemuel Gooding	1857	Henry S. Low	1886
William R. West	1861	James Thomas	1890
Levi Leary	1864	Raleigh Sitton	1898
William Mitchell	1865	William R. White	1902
Amos C. Beeson	1866	Edmund Jacobs	1906
Francis O. Sears	1869	James E. Sample	1910
John Reeves	1870	John T. Rash	1914
N. H. Roberts	1873		

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

George Parker	1891	William E. Chappell	1906
Alfred Potts	1892	John H. Reeves	1910
Homer Leonard	1896	Eli A. Parish	1914
Amasa Cohee	1900		

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Jared Chapman	—	George W. Hatfield	1850
Meredith Gosney	1832	C. G. Sample	1854
Morris Pierson	1844	James K. King	1860

William Fries	1864	Ed. M. Johnson	1888
J. H. Landis	1874	Samuel R. Waters	1890
John V. Coyner	1878	Will J. Cleary	1894
Winfield S. Fries	1880	Frank Lewark	1900
John V. Coyner	1882	O. H. Monger	1904
Winfield S. Fries	1884	James A. Cleary	1908
John Landis	1886	G. C. Winslow	1912

CORONERS (SINCE 1858)

George W. Hopkins	1858	W. A. Justice	1884
Barnabas B. Gray	1860	Oliver A. Collins	1888
Isaac H. Ballenger	1861	John H. Justice	1892
Charles A. Burk	1865	Frank Garriott	1896
William N. Johnson	1867	Oscar Heller	1898
Adam E. Brown	1870	Noble P. Howard	1901
Harrison L. Cooper	1872	Milo M. Gibbs	1902
Philander Curry	1876	Jesse Ferrell	1904
Henry C. Garriott	1878	Joseph L. Allen	1906
James R. Trees	1880	Earl R. Gibbs	1910
Noble P. Howard	1882	William A. Justice	1914

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Vangilder	1828	Jordan Eacy	1847
John Hunter	1828	James Tyner	1849
Elisha Chapman	1828	James Hazlett	1850
William McCance	1831	Reuben Perry	1851
George Troxwell	1832	Daniel Wilkison	1853
Benjamin Spillman	1834	Shelton Banks	1855
Enoch O'Brien	1835	Jacob Slifer	1856
Richard Williams	1835	John Collins	1857
John O'Brien	1836	Robison Jarrett	1858
Daniel Smith	1837	Elias McCord	1858
Isaac Willett	1839	Hiram Tyner	1860
Nathan Henry	1840	Nevill Reeves	1859
Jacob Tague	1843	Elias McCord	1860
William Curry	1843	William New	1861
Seth Walker	1844	Elias McCord	1862
Samuel Shockley	1845	John Hinchman	1863
Abram Rhue	1846	William New	1864

Ephraim Thomas	1865	Aquilla Grist	1892
James Tyner	1866	William M. Thomas	1892
William New	1867	Benjamin F. Wilson	1894
David Caudell	1868	William M. Thomas	1894
John S. Lewis	1870	George Crider	1896
Jonathan Smith	1870	John Manche	1896
William H. Dye	1870	Robert G. Wilson	1898
John Addison	1872	Moses Bates	1898
James Tyner	1872	George Crider	1900
William P. Brokaw	1874	Moses Bates	1900
John Addison	1876	Robert G. Wilson	1902
Jacob Slifer	1876	William Marsh	1902
William P. Brokaw	1876	Linza Walker	1904
Augustus Dennis	1878	William T. Spell	1904
Thomas E. Bentley	1878	George W. Gordon	1905
John E. Dye	1880	Horace Wickard	1906
Edward P. Scott	1880	Linza Walker	1906
George Parker	1882	Horace Wickard	1908
James Tyner	1882	William T. Spell	1908
Augustus Dennis	1882	James H. Bussell	1910
John B. Hays	1884	William H. Albea	1910
M. L. Paullus	1884	James H. Bussell	1912
John E. Dye	1886	George W. Allen	1912
Thomas Hargrove	1888	John T. Burk	1914
M. L. Paullus	1888	William H. Albea	1914
Andrew Hagen	1890	Daniel M. Ballenger	1914
B. F. Wilson	1890		

PROSECUTORS.

Among the men from Hancock county who were elected as prosecutor before the county was set apart as a separate judicial circuit by the act of 1880, were Reuben A. Riley, 1844; David S. Gooding, 1848; Montgomery Marsh, 1856; William R. Hough, 1860; Lemuel W. Gooding, 1865, and George W. Duncan, 1882. The following are the names of the men who have served in this office since the county has been a circuit within itself:

Edward W. Felt	1890	Charles L. Tindall	1904
John L. McNew	1894	Edward W. Quigley	1908
Charles Downing	1895	Hiram L. Thomas	1912
John F. Wiggins	1896	Robert F. Reeves	1915
Arthur C. VanDuyn	1900		

COUNTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT.

Charles N. Warren 1914

REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Date	Representatives	Counties Represented
1829	Elisha Long .	Hancock, Hamilton, Henry, Madison, other territory
1830	Elisha Long .	Hancock Hamilton, Henry, Madison, other territory
1831	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1832	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1833	John Foster	Hancock and Madison
1834	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1835	Leonard Bardwell	Hancock and Madison
1836	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1837	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1838	Joseph Chapman	Hancock
1839	John Foster	Hancock
1840	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1841	Joseph Chapman, James P. Foley	Hancock
1842	Joseph Mathers	Hancock
1843	Joseph Chapman, James P. Foley	Hancock
1844	George Tague	Hancock
1845	Reuben A. Riley	Hancock
1846	A. J. Hatfield	Hancock
1847	David S. Gooding	Hancock
1848	Reuben A. Riley	Hancock
1849	John Alley	Hancock
1850	Aaron Caylor	Hancock
1851	John Foster	Hancock
1852	William Handy	Hancock
1853	William Handy	Hancock
1855	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1857	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1859	Samuel Shockley	Hancock
1861	Noble Warrum	Hancock
1861	George Y. Atkison	Hancock and Shelby
1863	George Y. Atkison	Hancock

Date	Representatives	Counties Represented
1863	James L. Mason	Hancock and Shelby
1865	John H. White	Hancock
1865	George C. Thatcher	Hancock and Shelby
1867	John H. White	Hancock
1867	John L. Montgomery	Hancock and Shelby
1869	John Addison	Hancock
1871	Noble Warrum	Hancock
1873	Charles G. Offutt	Hancock
1875	Smith McCord	Hancock
1877	Noble Warrum	Hancock
1879	A. C. Handy	Hancock
1881	Morgan Chandler	Hancock
1881	Isaac Franklin	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1883	Morgan Chandler	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1883	Henry Marsh	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1885	David S. Gooding	Hancock
1885	Joseph Franklin	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1887	W. F. Ackuman	Hancock
1887	Sidney Conger	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1889	Noble Warrum	Hancock
1889	James B. Curtis	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1891	James B. Curtis	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1891	Samuel A. Troy	Hancock
1893	Benjamin F. Reeves	Hancock
1895	John Q. White	Hancock
1897	Frank L. Littleton	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1897	Montgomery Marsh	Hancock
1899	Morgan Caraway	Hancock and Marion
1901	L. A. Whitcomb	Hancock and Marion
1903	W. H. H. Rock	Hancock and Marion
1905	W. H. H. Rock	Hancock and Marion
1907	Harry G. Strickland	Hancock
1909	Harry G. Strickland	Hancock
1911	Harry G. Strickland	Hancock
1913	Robert F. Reeves	Hancock
1914	Robert F. Reeves	Hancock
1915	Robert F. Reeves	Hancock

Date	Senators	Counties Represented
1828	Calvin Fletcher ..	Hancock, Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion, Carroll and Madison
1829	Calvin Fletcher ..	Hancock, Hamilton, Hendricks, Madison, Marion
1830	Calvin Fletcher,	Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion, Madison and Boone
1831	Elisha Long	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1832	Elisha Long	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1833	Elisha Long	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1834	Elisha Long	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1835	Thomas Bell	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1836	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1837	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1838	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1839	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1840	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1841	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1842	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1843	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1844	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1845	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1846	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1847	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1848	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1849	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1850	John Hunt	Hancock and Madison
1851	John Hunt	Hancock and Madison
1853	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1855	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1857	David S. Gooding	Hancock and Madison
1859	David S. Gooding	Hancock and Shelby
1861	Martin M. Ray	Hancock and Shelby
1863	Martin M. Ray	Hancock and Shelby
1865	James L. Mason	Hancock and Shelby
1867	James L. Mason	Hancock and Shelby
1869	Luther W. Hess	Hancock and Henry
1871	Luther W. Hess	Hancock and Henry
1873	William R. Hough	Hancock and Henry
1875	William R. Hough	Hancock and Henry
1877	Benjamin Shirk	Hancock and Henry

Date	Senators	Counties Represented
1879	Benjamin Shirk	Hancock and Henry
1881	Simon P. Yancey	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1883	Simon P. Yancey	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1885	Leon Bailey	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1887	Leon Bailey	Hancock and Marion
1889	A. M. Kennedy	Hancock and Rush
1891	Morgan Chandler	Hancock and Rush
1893	Morgan Chandler	Hancock and Rush
1895	Thomas K. Mull	Hancock and Rush
1897	Thomas K. Mull	Hancock and Rush
1899	Frank W. Cregor	Hancock, Madison and Rush
1901	Frank W. Cregor	Hancock, Madison and Rush
1903	Edgar H. Hendee	Hancock, Madison and Rush
1905	Edgar H. Hendee	Hancock, Madison and Rush
1907	Edward E. Moore	Hancock, Fayette and Rush
1909	Edward E. Moore	Hancock, Fayette and Rush
1911	Edward E. Moore	Hancock, Fayette and Rush
1913	Carey Jackson	Hancock, Fayette and Rush
1915	Edward C. Eikman	Hancock, Fayette and Rush



OLD COURT HOUSE



COUNTY INFIRMARY

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

It has been observed that the first meetings of the Hancock circuit court and also of the county commissioners were held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson. The Hancock circuit court continued to hold its sessions there until the September term, 1829, when it convened at "the court house in Greenfield." The commissioners met at the house of Samuel B. Jackson until the May term, 1829, when they met at the house of Jeremiah Meek in the town of Greenfield. Their meetings were then held at the house of Jeremiah Meek until the November term, 1829, when the record recites that they also convened "at the court house in the town of Greenfield."

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

According to the best recollection of Jared Meek, recently deceased at eighty-seven years of age, the first court house stood just across the street west of the public square, and south of the old Gooding Hotel. He remembered it as a two-story log house, fronting on what is now South State street. The first reference to this house in the county commissioners' record was made at the August term, 1829, when an election was ordered to be held there. At the November term, 1829, the board allowed to Jared Chapman "in part for his services in building the court house in the town of Greenfield," the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars. At the same meeting, November 9, 1829, the board ordered "that the lower south room of the court house be, and it is set apart for the office of the clerk and recorder, and not to be encumbered with any other business whatsoever." At the November term, 1829, another claim was allowed in favor of Robert Davidson "in the sum of fifteen dollars, it being for extra work done by him in finishing the court house in said county, the contract being previously taken by Jared Chapman." This court house was used until about January, 1834.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

At the January term, 1831, the board ordered the county agent to advertise in the nearest newspaper that proposals would be received by the county commissioners for the building of a court house in the town of Greenfield, at their May term next, "as follows, to wit: forty feet on the ground (square)

be made of brick, the same to be done in the usual plan." The record shows that John Hays took the contract for erecting it. It was several years, however, before the house was entirely finished. At the November term, 1832, its location on the public square was changed. At the May term, 1833, the foundation was practically completed. On January 7, 1834, John Hays was paid in full on his contract. At the May term, 1834, the board ordered the county agent to advertise for proposals for further finishing the court house. Among the improvements contemplated were the hanging of double doors, the making and hanging of "fashionable window blinds," painting the cupola, grading the yard, etc. The contract for this work was let to Otho Gapen and William Naylor on July 18, 1834.

It is interesting to observe in connection with the construction of this house, which was the first court house on the public square, that a part of the necessary funds were raised by subscription. These subscriptions were either made at the time the site for the county seat was selected, and are the subscriptions referred to in the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature, or else they were subscriptions taken for the special purpose of erecting this building. At different times notes were delivered to John Hays, the contractor, as so much cash on his contract, with the privilege of returning them to the county treasurer in case he failed to collect. At the May term, 1832, the subscription paper and also some notes of different citizens of the county were delivered to Hays, "to use due diligence in collecting the same, and if not collected, to return the same to the treasurer safe." Due care on the part of the commissioners is also shown in an order made at the January term, 1835, when an allowance of four hundred dollars was made to Gapen and Naylor "in part payment of their contract, it being understood that the allowance is not an acceptance of the work done, and that the same is hereafter to be examined."

At the March term, 1837, the commissioners ordered the county agent to make provisions for furnishing three rooms in the upper story of the court house, "partitions to be of good poplar plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, well seasoned, tongued and grooved, and well put together; a common batting door to be made to each room with a lock and key to each door, and to be ceiled overhead with good poplar plank $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, * * * * one of the rooms for the use of the Clerk and Recorder." A seat was also ordered made for the judges and a bannister and seats for the jurors.

At the May term, 1839, a contract was entered into with Nathan Henry for putting a new roof on the court house. We do not see shingles like them

any more: "Good poplar shingles, eighteen inches long and one-half inch thick, laid five inches to the weather," etc.

At the December term, 1845, the board contracted with Nathan Crawford for the erection of two buildings as offices for the clerk, recorder, auditor and treasurer. These offices were built, one to the northeast and the other to the northwest of the court house. The buildings were each twenty feet by forty-eight feet, and had vaults built in them for keeping the county's moneys and records. Heretofore the records and valuable papers had been stored away and kept by the officers in any manner possible. Now adequate provision was made for their safe keeping.

A hall extended through the original building from north to south. The county offices were originally on the lower floor to the west of the hall. The court room was in the southeast part of the building. In the southeast corner of the court room was a large fire place, eight or ten feet wide, in which large logs were burned. The floor of the entire court room was of brick. It was in this room that Thomas D. Walpole made his reputation as a trial lawyer. This court house stood and was used until about 1851.

DURING THE INTERIM.

The minutes of the December session, 1850, of the board of county commissioners recite: "Ordered that the present session of the board be held in the auditor's office in consequence of the court house being unfit for the transaction of business." The auditor's office at that time was located in one of the buildings erected in 1846. At the same session an allowance of five dollars was made by the board in favor of the trustees of the Methodist church in Greenfield "for the use of the meeting house to holding circuit court at the September term, 1851." This church stood on the west side of South State street, a few blocks below Main street. The circuit court continued to hold its sessions at the church, and the board of commissioners at the auditor's office until December, 1854. At that time the building known as the county seminary was taken and used for the court house. In June, 1855, a contract was entered into between the county commissioners and the trustees of the Christian church for the use of the church as a court house until the new court house should be completed. All the court furniture was at once removed from the seminary to the church, and the sheriff was given possession of the key of the church during terms of court. It was agreed that the church should suffer no injury, and that it should be occupied free of charge. At the January term, 1856, the above order was rescinded, and the courts were ordered to convene thereafter in the new court house.

THE THIRD COURT HOUSE.

On March 11, 1854, the commissioners ordered the old court house sold, and also ordered the county auditor to give notice in the *State Sentinel* that proposals would be received by the board on the third day of the next term for the building of a new court house.

At the June term, 1854, a special tax levy of forty cents was levied on each one hundred dollars of taxable property for the purpose of building the proposed court house.

On June 9, 1854, the contract for the erection of the new building was awarded to Nathan Crawford, "the lowest and best bidder," for fourteen thousand and four hundred dollars. At the December term, 1854, Edwin May was employed as architect to superintend the erection of the house, and an order was made allowing the sum of twenty-five dollars for every visit he should make to the building during the erection thereof. Nathan Crawford began his work. In September, 1855, the board ordered it painted, "the walls stone color, the cupola a lighter shade, the blinds green, the roof copper color and all other painting to be left to the painter's judgment and taste, provided it be done in a good and workmanlike manner." At the same time the contractor was ordered to place in the cupola the necessary timbers for the purpose of hanging a bell therein.

At the January term, 1856, the board of commissioners ordered "that all courts hereafter be held in the court room in the new court house." This is the court house that is known to the present generation as the "old court house." The county offices in this building were on the lower floor, on either side of a hall extending through the building from north to south. The court room was upstairs, the court and jury being seated at the east end of the room. When court was in session, the bell in the court house tower rang every morning at the time of convening. When the lawyers remained too long in their offices, it was the custom for the sheriff or bailiff to step to the door or window and call them. In fact, it was sometimes suspected that some of the older lawyers of that day appreciated the value of the advertisement in the call to "come to court," and that they delayed purposely.

The bell whose sound from the court house tower was familiar to the older generation, now calls the people to worship at the Presbyterian church in the city of Greenfield.

The court room in this building came to be used for various purposes about the time of the Civil War. Finally several balls were given there, to which many people of the county took exception. Public sentiment became

stirred up about the matter, and the board of county commissioners, at the December session, 1865, made the following order relative to the future use of the court room: "Ordered by the board, that the court room shall not hereafter be used for the exhibition of shows or the holding of balls or parties therein; nor shall the same be used by individuals for any private purpose whatever."

This court house stood until 1896.

OUR FOURTH COURT HOUSE.

On September 11, 1895, the county auditor was directed to give notice to architects that October 4, 1895, had been fixed as the day on which the board would convene for the purpose of meeting architects who wished to submit plans and specifications for the erection of a new court house. On that day the following architects appeared before the board: A. N. Rush, Grand Rapids, Michigan; McPherson & Brown, Indianapolis; Wing & Mahurin, Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Louis H. Gilson, Indianapolis; Labelle & Lormer, Anderson, Indiana; G. W. Bunting, Indianapolis; Krutch & Laycock, Indianapolis; Bell & Kent, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

On October 5, 1895, the plans submitted by Wing & Mahurin, of Ft. Wayne, were accepted. A contract was entered into with that firm whereby they agreed to make all drawings, plans and specifications, and to superintend the construction of the building, and were to receive as compensation therefor, three and one-half per cent. of the actual cost of the building.

Samples of stone were submitted by: Cleveland Stone Company, of Chicago; Matthews Brothers, of Ellettsville, Indiana; Forest City Stone Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; Malone Stone Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The sample of Matthews Brothers, of Ellettsville, Indiana, of Bedford limestone, was accepted. On April 30, 1896, the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to Geake, Henry & Green, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

In June, 1896, an action in the name of William P. Bidgood was brought against the contractors to enjoin them from building the court house. In that action notice was also served upon the county treasurer, George W. Ham, not to pay any warrant that might be drawn in favor of the contractors. This had the effect of stopping the work for a while. In the early part of July, 1896, however, a legal opinion was obtained by the county commissioners and other officers from Byron K. Elliott, of Indianapolis, that such warrants might safely be paid, whereupon work was at once resumed by the contractors.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE.

The laying of the cornerstone of the court house, on September 22, 1896, was one of the greatest ceremonial events in the history of the county. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic order. Members of the Knights Templar from Rushville, Knightstown, Richmond, Ft. Wayne and other points were in attendance to assist in the work. There was a great parade. It included all of the great secret societies of Greenfield, and representatives and delegations from all the lodges in the county. The line of march extended north on Pennsylvania street to Walnut; west on Walnut to Noble street; south on Noble to North street; west on North to School street; south on School to Main street; east on Main to State street; north on State to Grant street; east on Grant to Wood street; south on Wood to Main street; west on Main to public square. The following was the order of the march:

E. P. Thayer, Marshal of the Day, and Staff
 Ft. Wayne City Band
 Ephraim Marsh and Staff
 Greenfield Commandery, Knights Templar
 Knightstown Commandery, Knights Templar
 Odd Fellows
 Knights of Pythias
 Band
 Visiting Masons
 County Officials
 City Officials
 Speakers
 Operative Masons
 Hancock Masonic Lodge

The parade was over a mile in length. The school children occasioned great enthusiasm.

The following was the program of the day, given on the public square:

	Music—Fort Wayne Band	
Invocation		Elder W. M. Gard
	Music by Union Choir	
	Laying of the Corner Stone	
	Music by Band	
Address		Judge Charles G. Offutt
	Music by Band	
Address		Hon. William R. Hough

Music by Band

Music by Union Choir

BenedictionRev. M. E. Nethercut

Judge Frank E. Gavin, of Greensburg, acting grand master, conducted the ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone. He was assisted by Martin H. Rice, grand treasurer, Henry Geake, John T. Duncan, William Ward Cook and Homer Bragg.

A large box was placed in the cornerstone which contains lists of officers and members of practically all the lodges and orders in the county. It also contains copies of the following newspapers: *New Palestine Courier*, *The Hancock Democrat*, *Greenfield Republican*, *Greenfield Herald*, *Evening Republican*, *Evening Tribune*, *Stone-Cutters' Journal*. Among other things deposited in that stone are the pictures of the Greenfield high school building, and of the court house; a list of the children in the Greenfield public schools; premium list of the Hancock county fair of 1896; a bar docket of the Hancock circuit court, February term, 1896, containing pictures of members of the bar; also bar docket of September term, 1896; copies of addresses delivered by the Hon. Charles G. Offutt and Hon. William R. Hough at the laying of the stone; Holy Bible, presented by John T. Hatfield, and history of Hancock, presented by John H. Binford.

On May 22, 1897, the county commissioners purchased from R. R. Ellis, a jeweler of Greenfield, the fine two-thousand-dollar Howard clock which was placed in the tower.

At 10:30 A. M., August 24, 1897, the last stone was laid on the court house, the builder leaving a small American flag to wave from it.

Among the principal items of expense connected with the building of the court house were the following:

April 30, 1896, contract for construction of the building	\$128,764.00
Extras, not including furniture, on account of changes, etc., as shown by the "Record of Receipts and Disbursements for New Court House"	80,933.78
Furniture	19,980.50
To Wing & Mahurin, Architects	8,634.60

Other amounts were paid out, not included in the above items, making the total cost of the building a little more than\$242,600.00

The building was completed, and the county officers took possession on January 1, 1898.

The court house contains forty rooms. It is a magnificent structure, of Bedford limestone, artistically and compactly built; commodious, well lighted, absolutely fire proof, and heated by a steam plant that has been installed just east of the jail. The offices of the county surveyor, the city clerk, city treasurer, and the mayor's office, are on the first floor. On this floor are also a large "record room" for storing old records, a "farmers' room," a G. A. R. room, and living rooms for the janitor. On the second floor are the offices of the county auditor, treasurer, road superintendent, recorder, assessor, sheriff, and the commissioners' court room. On the third floor are the judge's office, the large and small court rooms, the grand jury room, the court reporter's room, the law library, and the county superintendent's office. The walls and ceilings of all the offices and halls were handsomely and artistically decorated with paintings, and all except the ceiling of the third floor are well preserved. The tile roof with which the court house was covered was not a success, and leakages have completely ruined the entire ceiling over the third floor. In 1914 the building was covered with a new tile roof, which, all are hoping, will prove more satisfactory.

In the hall of the second story is a marble tablet with the following historical inscription:

B. F. WILSON	
	COMMISSIONERS
W. M. THOMAS	
	1897
J. MANCHE	
L. BORING, AUDITOR.	
WING & MAHURIN	GEAKE & HENRY
ARCHITECTS	BUILDERS

There seems to be a consensus of opinion among men who visit the city of Greenfield, that Hancock county has one of the most beautiful and most artistically designed court houses in the state.

THE FIRST JAIL.

While the old log court house was in use just south of the Gooding corner, a one-story, or probably one and one-half story, jail was built near the northeast corner of the present public square. On June 11, 1829, the board of county commissioners held a special meeting "for the purpose of transact-

ing business concerning the jail." On that day it was ordered, among other things, that Robert Davidson and Jacob Blackburn be allowed one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents "for building a jail in Hancock county." At the January term, 1832, the commissioners ordered the county agent, Jared Chapman, to advertise for bids for the erection of "a stairway to be erected at the east side of the jail in Greenfield for the convenience of the upper room of said jail." The stairway was certainly to be substantial, and timber was plenty: "there shall be four sills ten inches square, of suitable length upon which the stairs and platform shall stand; the upright posts shall be six inches square, the stairs shall be three feet wide in the clear; the platform the same width of the stairs and four feet long; the posts shall extend three feet above the stairs, and suitable railings round the same at the top; and the doors of said jail to be put in good order for opening and shutting, all of which timber shall be of good white oak and all work shall be done in a good and workmanlike manner; the stairs shall rise the same as the court house stairs and rail on the outside of the stairs from top to bottom."

In another order Nathan Crawford is "authorized to put a lock onto each door on the outside of the jail in such a manner as will be more safe and strong for said jail." The sheriff did not have his residence in the jail then, hence from time to time orders like the following, concerning the care of prisoners, appear on the commissioners' record:

"Cornwell Meek is allowed the sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents for service rendered by him in victualing and taking care of prisoners in the jail of said county."

"Ordered that Jeremiah Higgins be allowed seventy-five cents for guarding jail and prisoner."

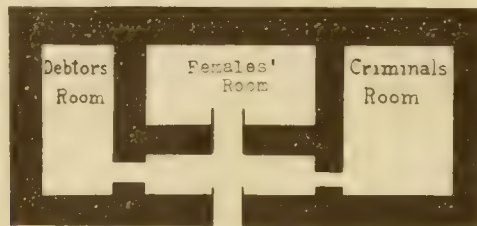
This jail stood only four or five years. About 1833 it contained a prisoner, one John Hays, who, it seems, was demented. He apparently tried to escape by burning his way out. Instead of succeeding, however, the flames consumed the prisoner with the jail.

THE SECOND JAIL.

On April 14, 1835, the board of commissioners met in special session for the purpose of receiving plans for a jail for the county. The plan adopted was for a one-story building, seventeen feet by forty feet on the ground, "walls to be of brick and to be twenty-six inches thick and made in the following manner: The outward half of the wall to be 13 inches, two courses of brick then a plank the thickness of a brick, nine inches in breadth, which will be placed on the wall four inches from the face thereof and extending to the

center of the same, which will require the width of a brick to fill out the course, and the innermost half of the wall 13 inches, one course of brick, then a plank as before 13 inches in width, which will bring the lower edge of the first mentioned plank with the upper edge of the last mentioned, and to lay and raise the wall in that manner." At first the floor of the jail was ordered made of "niggerhead stones," but later it was ordered "that said floor be laid of hewn timber ten inches thick, and to extend all over the foundation and that there be a plank laid across the ends of the timber the thickness of the walls and to be pinned down and laid in such a manner as not to break joints at the same place."

The jail was composed of three rooms. Below is a plan of the building as it appears on the county commissioners' record:



The jail was to be finished by January 1, 1836. It was built directly south of the court house and within eight feet of the south line of the public square. The contract for its construction was let to Cornwell Meek, who agreed to build it according to plans and specifications for twenty-two hundred dollars. This jail was used by the county less than twenty years.

THE THIRD JAIL.

At the March term, 1852, the board ordered the county auditor to give public notice "that on the second Monday in April, he will receive plans and specifications for the building of a log jail for said county, from all who are willing to suggest a good plan for building a substantial jail."

On April 12, 1852, the board ordered the auditor to give further notice that at the June term proposals would be received for the erection of the jail, to be of the following dimensions: "Thirty two feet in length and 18 feet in width, two stories high, the first story to be eight feet and second story to be seven and one-half feet in height, divided into four rooms with a hall between them, and one door in front made of Oak plank two inches thick, provided with a good and sufficient lock; and two good strong doors leading from said hall into the lower rooms, and two doors leading from said hall up-

stairs into the rooms intended for jail rooms, the said doors to be made of good oak timber and of the thickness of two inches and *filled with good jail door nails* * * * * the floor upstairs to be laid in timber 6 inches thick and then drove upon the same a plank floor of 1½ inches thick *thoroughly nailed with double 10 penny nails closely driven* * * * * and overhead, the same as the last mentioned floor." The walls were built of logs, twelve inches square.

In those days when iron was too expensive, a good substitute for it was produced by driving heavy planks full of nails. This made it practically impossible for a prisoner to saw or cut his way through a door or wall. It will be observed that in this jail, the doors and the floor and ceiling were driven full of nails.

The contract for the erection of this jail was given to Jonathan Dunbar. At the March term, 1853, he was allowed three hundred and fifty-eight dollars in full on his contract. The jail was built on the south side of the public square, and was used until the present jail was built in 1871. This building is still standing on West South street, just a little west of State street.

THE FOURTH JAIL.

The present jail was built in 1871, under the supervision of Charles H. Brown, architect. The principal contract for its construction was let to John R. Reeves. The original contract price was thirty-two thousand, nine hundred dollars. The commissioners' record, however, shows that over forty-five thousand dollars was paid out before it was finished.

The front part of the building is used as a residence for the sheriff, the jail itself being to the rear. The following report made by the board of state charities on September 4, 1914, will give a good idea of the building:

"Building and Equipment.—An old building of brick and steel. It is neither strong nor safe. The lower part is poorly ventilated. Steam heat, electric light; city water. Plumbing fair, but in good repair. Good sewerage. Washtubs are used for bathing. Iron bunks with mattresses and comforts in fair condition. The bedding is not washed.

"Management.—The jail is managed by the sheriff and his wife. No printed rules for the government of prisoners. Tramps received upon order of the marshal. Commissioners visit the jail frequently.

"Prisoners.—Five men awaiting trial, two serving sentence; total seven. Provision for sex separation, but none for classification. Prisoners bathe weekly. No rule in regard to the change of underclothes. Papers and magazines for reading. Religious services not held regularly. No employment. Three meals a day. The prisoners seem satisfied with food.

"Improvements.—The interior of the jail has been improved by paint.

"Recommendation.—Bath facilities, standard bedding and printed rules are recommended.

"Expenses For 1913.—Repairs, \$245.22; supplies, including fuel, light, water, etc., \$88.20; sheriff's fees, including boarding of prisoners, \$1,112.30; total, \$1,445.72."

CARE OF THE POOR.

Among the first acts of the county commissioners, after they had divided the county into three townships, was to appoint overseers of the poor for each township. The first claim allowed by the board for caring for the poor, however, was not until the May term, 1831, when the record shows an allowance in favor of James Glendon of "the sum of Six Dollars and — cents for services rendered by him in boarding and bedding a pauper in said County and for removing the same out of the aforesaid county." Several other claims of a similar nature were allowed at the same term. Among them "Lot Edwards, Doct. is allowed the sum of Six dollars and seventy-five cents for services rendered him as a physician employed by the overseer of the poor in Brandywine Township." This is the beginning of a series of claims of this kind filed for caring for the poor of the county.

THE OLD APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

In 1843 a law was enacted giving the overseers of the poor within their respective townships power and authority to bind as apprentices the minor children of any poor person who had become chargeable as a pauper within the township, or who was supported there in whole or in part at the charge of the county; also all minor children whose parents had abandoned them or had unreasonably neglected or were unable to provide for them; also all minor children who were or who would become a county charge and who had a lawful settlement in such township. The same law also provided that others might bind out their children as apprentices. All of such contracts had to be signed and acknowledged by the parties the same as deeds and had to be recorded in a special record kept therefor. Such contracts were called indentures. The record kept for that purpose in Hancock county shows that in all twenty-nine children were bound out to service in this manner. No entry has been made in this record for over forty years. A good idea of the nature of such contracts and of the methods pursued may be had from the following extracts of contracts:

The first is a contract between the overseers of the poor and "John Doe," wherein the overseers "have put and placed and bound 'Richard Roe,' a poor

boy, aged four years, nine months and nine days; the said Richard Roe is to serve said 'John Doe' the term of sixteen years, two months and twenty-one days, that is to say until the said 'Richard Roe' shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and the said overseers do by these presents give unto the said 'John Doe' all the right, power and authority over the said 'Richard Roe' and his services during the term aforesaid which the laws of this state give to a master in and over a lawful indentured apprentice, and the said 'John Doe' in consideration thereof doth on his part covenant and promise and agree with the said overseers and their successors in office and each of them and with said 'Richard Roe' that he will give him, the said 'Richard Roe,' twenty-one months schooling, one-half of which is to be given between the ages of nine and twelve years, and six months between nineteen and twenty-one years of age; and to train him to habits of industry and morality, and during the time of his service to provide him and allow to him sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel, and all other things necessary during his said term of service, and the said 'John Doe' further covenants and agrees to give to the said 'Richard Roe' at the expiration of his aforesaid term of service two suits of everyday apparel, and also to give him a freedom suit worth Thirty Dollars."

Following are the essential parts of another indenture, wherein a young girl was bound out to "John Doe" and wife "to learn the trade and occupation of a house servant:" "And the said 'John Doe' and wife covenant to teach the said 'Rosanna Roe' the said trade and occupation and to provide her during said apprenticeship with all necessities proper to her age and condition and to cause her to be taught to read and write and the rules of arithmetic to the double rule of three inclusive, if practicable; and at the expiration of said term to furnish to her, the said 'Rosanna Roe,' the following: one feather bed and bed clothes for one bed, also a common suit of wearing apparel."

COUNTY FARM.

On March 6, 1851, the county commissioners bought of George Anderson the following described real estate for the purpose of providing a home and proper care for the poor of the county who were unable to support themselves and who had no one to care for them: The west half of the northwest quarter of section 7, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6, all in township 15 north, range 7 east. This land was retained by the county until 1866, when it was sold to Amos C. Gambrel. The method of caring for the poor during those years well illustrated by the following contract, made in March, 1856, with William G. Smith:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into this 5th day of March
(7)

A. D. 1856, between Chilton Banks, Daniel S. Wilkison and Rezin Perry, County Commissioners of Hancock County, Indiana, of the first part, and William G. Smith of the County and State aforesaid, of the second part *witnesseth*:

"That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, and which are to be paid and performed by the said party of the second part, do rent, demise, and to farm let unto the said party of the second part the farm in said County and State known as the poor farm to hold the same until the first day of March 1857 at the rate of One Hundred Dollars per year for the rent of said farm.

"And said Commissioners agree that said party of the second part shall have the care, custody, and keeping of the paupers of said County for said term, and shall be allowed the sum of Two Dollars and fifty cents per week for each and every pauper he may clothe, feed and lodge during said term. And said Smith agrees with said Commissioners that he will pay the rent hereby made payable and will take care of, clothe, feed, and lodge the County Paupers for said term on said farm, in a suitable manner; that he will not commit nor suffer waste on said premises, that no wood or timber shall be cut thereon except such as may be necessary for firewood for his own use on said farm, and that at the expiration of said term he will deliver up possession of said premises to said Commissioners or their agent in as good condition as they now are, fair wear and tare and damage by fire excepted. And said Smith further agrees that at each session of the Board of Commissioners during said term, he will render to them an account of the names, time of arrival and health of all paupers under his charge, and if any shall have left, the fact and the time shall be so stated and said account shall be rendered under oath.

"Witness our hands and seals the date first written,

"CHILTON BANKS (Seal.)

"D. S. WILKISON (Seal.)

"REZIN PERRY (Seal.)

"WM. G. SMITH (Seal.)"

It seems that during this period there were more paupers at times than could be cared for by the tenant on the farm. The commissioners entered into separate contracts with individual householders to care for such paupers, say for the period of one year.

On June 5, 1866, the county commissioners bought another farm of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land about two and one-half miles east of Greenfield as a home for the poor. This land has been farmed since that time and the proceeds thereof used for the support of the inmates of the infirmary.

The first building on this farm was a one-and-one-half-story brick house that had been built for a private residence. The house was occupied by the superintendent of the farm. Attached to the rear of the superintendent's residence was a cheap frame building which was used as the infirmary. Mr. Binford, in his "History of Hancock County," published in 1882, described the buildings as follows: "The building is a discredit to the county, being old and dilapidated, and not at all in harmony with the wealth and dignity of our citizens. The superintendent's residence is a plain, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half brick, built many years since for a private residence. The infirmary building proper is a cheap frame, known by carpenters as a 'plank house,' built in the rear of, and attached to, the superintendent's residence. The building is not only cheaply constructed, and poorly ventilated, but small and wholly inadequate to the demands of the unfortunate."

In 1883 plans submitted by Charles G. Mueller, architect, of Indianapolis, were adopted by the county commissioners for the construction of a new building. At the December session of the board, on December 11, 1883, the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to John R. Cowie, William New and John Sloan, as partners, for twenty-two thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars. The record awarding this contract was signed by James Tyner and Augustus Dennis. George W. Parker, the third commissioner, entered a written protest against letting the contract for the reasons, as alleged, that the taxpayers were already overburdened with taxation; that many taxpayers were not as well situated as the paupers were at that time; that it was cheaper to assist these paupers in homes and among their friends, and that the asylum as contemplated was an extravagance. On the next day, December 12, 1883, the contract was signed by the two above-named commissioners, James Tyner and August Dennis, but Parker again entered a written protest against contracting for the erection of the building, on the grounds as alleged, that the architect, Charles G. Mueller, had given the county no contract by which his compensation could be determined, and second, because he was not a "home architect."

The building was constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications that had been adopted. It furnishes a good home for the poor, and the report of the board of state charities, made after a visit to the institution on June 4, 1913, is very favorable and very creditable to the management:

"Farm.—Two hundred and seventeen acres of good land, valued at two hundred dollars per acre. Four acres in garden, in good condition. Variety of vegetables. Two and one-half acres in orchard. Stock: Twelve head of cattle, six cows, nine horses, fifty-five swine. Farm buildings in good con-

dition. All are to be painted. Some old, dilapidated sheds in barnyard have been torn down. Fences good. Two hundred rods of new fence and one hundred and twenty rods soon to be built. Door yards well arranged and cared for.

"Building.—Administration building in front. Two-story brick connecting in rear. Inmates' kitchen and diningroom in basement. Men on first floor, women on second. Separate dining-rooms. In good repair except the rear porch. Trimmings recently painted. Gas plant in basement for lighting purposes. Steam heat. Ventilation by doors and windows. Rooms well lighted and ventilated. Ample and comfortable furniture. Iron beds. Chair in each room. Bedding is good, clean and changed frequently. Two bathtubs. Bathing weekly. House clean. Floors oiled. Walls newly whitewashed. Free from odors.

"Inmates.—Population: nine men, seven women. Sex separation. Inmates clean and well cared for. Sufficient clothing, clean and well taken care of. Food consists of meat for breakfast and dinner, good bread, vegetables and fruits in season. Mush is served frequently during the winter. Health good. Reading matter furnished. Religious services held frequently, but not regularly.

"Management.—Salary of Superintendent Clarence G. Cook, one thousand dollars; physician, two hundred dollars. Superintendent hires one man to help. Records very well kept. Superintendent is a good farmer and conscientious and his wife an excellent housekeeper. Cooking is done by inmates under direction of matron."

A SUGGESTION.

At the meeting of the farmers' institute at the court house at Greenfield in January, 1907, a plan was submitted by the ladies of the Clio Club of the city of Greenfield for converting the county farm, houses and premises, into a boys' dormitory, manual training and industrial school. The ladies of the club, through the report of their committee, expressed their opposition "to the term, pauper, and its degrading effects," and held that there was "quite a difference between poor and pauper."

The suggestion originated with Mrs. A. N. Rhue, and the thought of the club is pretty well shown by the following excerpts taken from their committee's report:

"The tendency to avoid the poor house has been in a measure gratified since the township trustees are authorized to provide for the poor of each township. * * * * Most of the poor, especially the children, are better cared for,

very nicely, kindly and quietly at their own homes, avoiding the publicity, shame, and disgrace, and breaking up of family ties by being dragged away to the poor house.

"As a matter of business economy and common humanity, we recommend that this worn-out issue, this miserable pauper prison, be changed to a more modern, more charitable, more profitable institution. * * * * We hope that some day the big, empty poorhouse shall swarm like a beehive with a goodly number of sturdy, ambitious farmers' boys, each one learning his individual trade, whereby he can make his living, provide a home for himself and family, and that when he is old he may sit under his own vine and fig tree, having proven himself worthy of all the cost and trouble of establishing the Hancock Industrial School.

"MRS. ADA NEW,

"MRS. IONE REASNER,

"MRS. MATTIE THOMAS,

"MRS. ROSA B. RHUE,

"Committee."

After the subject had been presented to the institute a general discussion followed, in which both men and women participated. A number who expressed themselves, commended the plan; others were in doubt as to the results of the proposition.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

EARLIER PEOPLE.

That there were people in the county before the first white settlers arrived, is, of course, well known. Spearheads, arrow points, stone axes, etc., may still be found in all parts of the county, especially on the hills and bluffs bordering the creeks and rivers. Skeletons have been found in gravel pits in different parts of the county. In the pit on the north side of the National road, just west of Sugar creek, a well-preserved skeleton was unearthed a few years ago, with relics, such as beads, arrow heads and implements of war buried beside it.

The county offers very little evidence of the presence of the Mound Builders. The following excerpt taken from the report of the state geologist, for the year of 1885, sets forth about all of the evidence that we have:

"There is, in section 11, township 16, range 7, some curious earthworks that probably belong to the age of the Mound Builders. These are located on the farm of Freeman H. Braddock, and lie on the south side of Brandywine, at the extreme point of a very abrupt bend of that creek. A ridge of clay land some ten feet above the creek bottom, and covered with oak timber, projects sharply into a piece of marshy land to within three hundred feet of the creek. From this point a levee, three feet high and ten feet wide, has been constructed to the ancient bed of the stream. The excavation which furnished the earth for this embankment is distinctly seen in the projecting point of high ground, and immediately back of this are three pits about eight feet in diameter and six feet deep, and east of these, about ten feet, are two other pits of the same dimensions, but not quite so deep. These works are evidently artificial and ancient, for large trees are now growing on the sides of these pits and on the embankment. About fifty yards east of these pits was formerly a small lake or pond, which may have been an excavation, but probably was natural. It is now drained. When, by what people, or for what purpose these works were made, we venture no conjecture."

WHITE SETTLERS.

The first white people came into the county in 1818, and established their homes in Blue River township. From that date the increase in the population

has been rapid. During the first twelve years it increased at the rate of about 150 per year; during the next decade, 1830-1840, at the rate of over 600 per year; from 1840-1850, at the rate of about 200 per year; from 1850-1860, at the rate of over 300 per year. It continued to increase steadily until 1900, since which time it has decreased a little. The following is the population of the county as shown by the United States census reports, since 1830: 1830, 1,436; 1840, 7,535; 1850, 9,698; 1890, 12,802; 1870, 15,123; 1880, 17,123; 1890, 17,829; 1900, 19,189; 1910, 19,030.

TASKS BEFORE EARLY SETTLERS.

When the first settlers came into the county, they were confronted with three distinct lines of work. The forests had to be cleared away, the land had to be drained, and highways for intercommunication had to be constructed.

CLEARING AWAY THE FORESTS.

The first and most obvious task was to clear away the forest. To appreciate the rate at which it disappeared, we should bear in mind that our county contains 196,480 acres. In 1850, 48,600 acres of this land were reported as improved. At the close of each decade following, the acreage of improved land was reported as follows by the United States census: 1850, 48,600 acres; 1860, 80,880 acres; 1870, 98,883 acres; 1880, 122,539 acres; 1890, 139,776 acres; 1900, 157,114 acres; 1910, 163,307 acres.

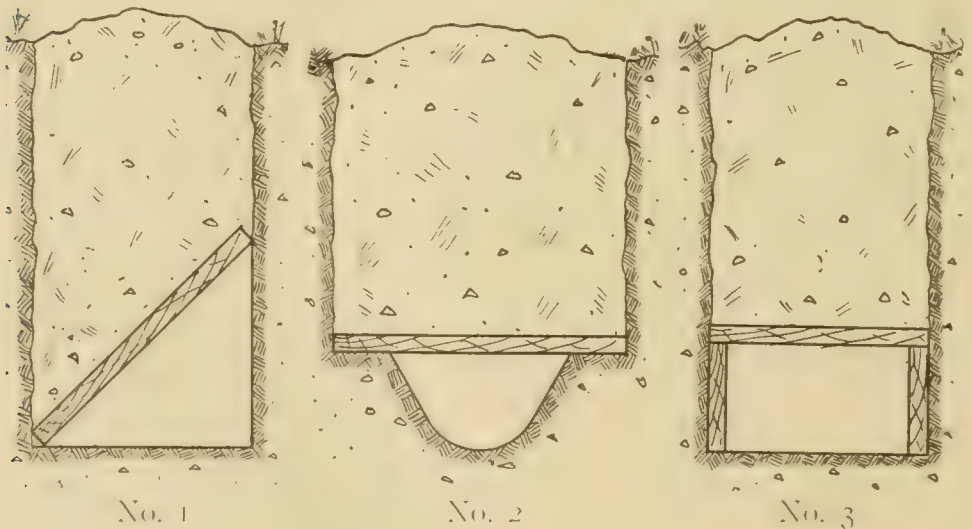
From the above reports it appears that the forest in Hancock county was cut down at the following rate per year:

1840-1850	3,000 acres per year (estimated)
1850-1860.....	3,228 acres per year
1860-1870	1,800 acres per year
1870-1880	2,365 acres per year
1880-1890	1,723 acres per year
1890-1900	1,733 acres per year
1900-1910	600 acres per year

DRAINAGE.

The first homes were established on knolls, where small patches of ground were cleared for cultivation. There were creeks and rivers in the county that carried away much of the surface water, yet there were great areas that were not reached by the streams or their tributaries. The great problem was to get outlets. In the early history of the county a few outlets were established with which arms could be connected. These arms, when covered, were

at first constructed of wood. Several methods were employed; one was to cut a channel from a foot to eighteen inches wide, and to the proper depth. Slabs of timber, eighteen or twenty inches long, were then placed along one edge of the bottom of the channel and made to lean against the other side of the channel. The ditch when filled left a passage for the water under the slanting timber. In the construction of the larger covered drains, wider channels were cut to the required depth. Shoulders four or five inches wide were left along each side of the bottom of this channel, then a second channel cut to a depth of ten or twelve inches. Timbers were split like those used in making puncheon floors and laid from shoulder to shoulder covering the lower channel. When the ditch was filled a large open passage was left under the timber to carry away the water. These first methods of constructing covered drains are illustrated in figures 1 and 2.



After saw-mills were established, covered drains were frequently constructed of boards. Boards were set on edge along the sides of the bottom of the channel and covered with a third board, as indicated by figure 3.

Clay tile were not used in the county until just before the Civil War. In 1858 Isaac Beeson, who then conducted a potter's shop at the southwest corner of section 12-15-7, where the Western Grove Friends church now stands, made the first clay tile. They were round tile, turned by hand on a potter's lathe. After being used for a half century they were taken up and found in good condition. Some of them may now be seen in the geological museum at the State House at Indianapolis. In 1863, Jacob Schramm built a tile factory

on his farm in the German Settlement, in Sugar Creek township, and manufactured what were known as "horseshoe" tile. It had no bottom, but was constructed with two sides and a top, on the principle of the board drains described above. About this time, or a year or two later, James Thomas, of Jackson township, also brought in some clay tile from a factory in Rush county. Just about the close of the Civil War the "horseshoe" tile were replaced by flat-bottomed tile, which were continued in use for a period of fifteen or twenty years. They are familiar to most people of the county, and may still be excavated in repairing the older ditches. During the eighties round tile came into general use and since that time have been used almost exclusively in our covered ditches.

In 1852 a law was passed providing for the incorporation of drainage companies for the construction of the larger outlets. Under this law, people interested in the establishment of a drain associated themselves together in a drainage company. They adopted articles of incorporation, which were placed on record in the county recorder's office, and, after some preliminary steps, were ready to begin work. It is not the intention here to go into the details of incorporation, but the extent of the drainage work that was undertaken by these companies can be indicated to a degree by an enumeration of the articles of incorporation that were recorded between 1866 and 1879. The names of the greater number of the companies will also indicate the localities in which they operated.

Incorporated

Hancock Big Slash Draining Company	1861
Little Sugar Creek Draining Company	1866
Little Buck Creek Draining Company	1866
Jackson Township Draining Company	1866
Hancock and Madison Ditch Company	1866
Indian Creek Draining Company	1867
Crumb Branch Draining Company	1867
Raccoon Slash Draining Company	1868
Black Swamp Draining Company	1868
Brandywine Ditch Company	1868
Black Hawk Draining Company	1869
Little Brandywine Draining Company	1869
Nameless Creek Draining Company	1869
Fox Draining Company	1869
Cranberry Marsh Draining Company	1869
Wildcat Draining Company	1870

Nathan Creek Draining Company	1870
Lake Erie Draining Company	1871
Flatfork Ditch Company	1874
Hancock Draining Association	1875
Cory and Bridges Ditch Company	1879

In connection with the construction of these large drains, the name of James H. Carr, who was drainage commissioner of the county for many years after the Civil War, should be mentioned.

While these larger outlets were being constructed by the drainage companies, smaller drains were also being constructed by individuals. Where smaller outlets were necessary across the lands of others, a method was provided by law by petition before the board of county commissioners, or before the circuit courts of the various counties. This method has been preserved to the present.

The largest work of drainage in the county was the opening of Buck creek, by dredging it. The work was begun about 1888, but was not completed for several years. Much of the bottom land along Buck creek was marshy and it was necessary to deepen and straighten the stream in order to reclaim the land. It was an expensive work and aroused much opposition. Legal proceedings were carried to the highest courts in the state before it was settled. When the work was finally accomplished, many acres of marshy land were reclaimed and converted into the most fertile fields of the county. Edwin P. Thayer, Jr., was the contractor on this work.

Another drain of similar dimensions that has been attempted several times is the dredging of Brandywine. A petition to dredge Brandywine creek was filed in the Hancock circuit court, in 1899, and another in 1905. Several petitions have been filed for the same purpose since that time, and such a petition is pending at present. This work has always aroused such opposition that the petitioners have never succeeded in getting an order of court for the establishment of the proposed work. There is no other work of drainage left in the county that can reclaim so much land as the dredging of Brandywine creek.

During the past fifteen or twenty years the tendency has been to cover all ditches wherever possible, thus overcoming the inconvenience of cultivation, and reclaiming acres of land. In all parts of the county, public and private ditches have been tiled, and this work continues at this time. The largest covered ditch in the county is the Hollis ditch, in the northern and eastern part of Center township. Over seven miles of tile are laid in the system.

The main ditch is over three miles in length. It drains one thousand five hundred fifty-seven acres, and the water gathered up by its arms is finally carried through a thirty-inch tile for a distance of a half mile. The Briney ditch, in the eastern part of Center township, is also one of the largest in the county. It has a number of thirty-inch tile approaching its outlet, but not so many as the Hollis ditch.

ROADS.

In the very early history of the county the state aided in the construction of highways connecting important points. Hancock county profited by this aid in the construction of the following roads, all of which can be located by their names. These roads were under construction at the dates indicated: Centerville state road; Brookville state road; Greenfield and Rushville state road, 1832; Morristown, Greenfield and Noblesville road, 1832; Greenfield and Shelbyville state road, 1834; Knightstown and Pendleton state road, 1834; Greenfield and Lebanon, 1836; Indianapolis and Pendleton state road, 1837.

In the construction of these roads, the Legislature appointed viewers to view and mark the proposed highways and make report thereon. The manner in which this was done, the method of describing the course of the proposed highway, and of marking the same, is rather interesting at this time, and the following report made by the viewers appointed on the Greenfield and Rushville state road, taken from commissioners' record "A", page 107, is inserted:

"The undersigned Commissioners appointed under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana for viewing and making a State Road from Rushville in Rush County to Greenfield in Hancock County, did after being duly qualified according to the requisition of the Act aforesaid, proceed on Monday the 23d day of October instant to view and mark said Road, and to report as follows:— Commencing on the Brookville State Road, near the bridge across Hodge's Creek and leave said State Road in front of Hodge's House at a sugar tree 18 inches in diameter thence north 60 degrees west passing south of old Mr. Havens' house then continuing said course to the crossing of the line between Section 35 and 36, Township 14 North, Range 8 East, thence North 58 degrees west, south of a random line, on the south of a small deadening and south of a small stream, the waters of Mud Creek, intersecting the random line at a camp meeting ground, thence on said line to the bank of said Branch to a bench, Tree marked 18 North, thence on the south side of said Creek to where the true line crosses said Creek, thence North 50 degrees west through the farm of Wallingford and William Cassaday, passing

between said Cassaday's Barn and Spring House, keeping said course 50 degrees west of North to the crossing of Mud Creek thence North 58 degrees west to the crossing of little Blue River and to escape the crossing of said River three times run from the crossing 38 degrees west 160 poles to a branch of said stream near the house of Henry Clendening, thence North 78 degrees west 160 poles to the fence of William Clendening near his northwest corner of improvements thence north 58 degrees west through the land of said Clendening, Henry Birt and others to the crossing of Beaver Meadow Creek near the northwest corner of William Zorn's land and a county road on the east side of said Zorn's land then to escape the crossing of a large swamp tributary of Beaver Meadow North 75 degrees west 60 poles to a large poplar in the field of John Walker north 41 degrees west 60 poles to the crossing of said swamp where the old Connersville road crosses the same, thence north 59 degrees west through the lands of Snider Phelps and Bentley to the crossing of Big Blue River at Bentley's ford, passing the southeast corner of Micajah Binford's land on the bluffs of Blue River thence after crossing the river north 58 degrees west through the lands of said Binford and Henry B. Hill north of the north side of said Hill's house to the crossing of Six Mile Creek on the land of Samuel Moore near said Hill's corner on the bank of said creek thence north 59 degrees west to the north of Samuel Bundy's house. The entering is marked on a sugar tree 18 inches in diameter on Bundy's improvement pursuing North 59 degrees west to the crossing of a creek called Nameless on the lands of Abram Miller, Esq., thence after crossing said stream north 60 degrees west to where it intersects the random line of said swamp on the lands of ————— Glandon, thence on said random line 54 degrees west to where said line intersects the National road on the east bank of little Brandywine. Your commissioners would further state that the above location embraces, perhaps, the most suitable ground for a road of the same extent that they have any knowledge of in the counties of Rush and Hancock, that the ground is generally of good quality and that a very small proportion of wet land presents itself on said line, and that the best of crossing of streams are nearly on a line and that the several persons through whose lands the aforesaid location runs seem well pleased. The Commissioners aforesaid would further state that said Road could not possibly be properly located without a surveyor and chain carriers and that they employed Henry B. Hill, surveyor and Reuben Bentley and Bazil Meek acted as chain carriers and hereby requests a reasonable compensation for said extra services. The whole distance of said line from Greenfield to Rushville as measured is twenty-one

miles nearly, but by sections is only twenty miles and twenty-five poles. Given under our hands and seals this 12th day of October, 1831.

"NATHANIAL SMITH (Seal)"

"BAZIL MEEK (Seal)"

Similar methods were employed and similar reports were, of course, made on all of the above state roads.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

The National road was constructed through Hancock county in 1835. Some work was probably done on it in 1834. The road was built through an unbroken forest. One gang of men started the work by cutting the trees and clearing the right of way. Another removed the stumps and a third graded the road bed.

Originally it was a "dirt road." Its culverts and bridges, however, were all constructed in the most substantial manner. Small streams were arched with stone and the larger streams, such as Sugar creek, Six Mile and Brandywine, were spanned by bridges. Enclosed wooden bridges were constructed over Brandywine and Sugar creek. Each had two drive ways, each about twelve feet wide. The bridge over Sugar creek stood until July, 1892, when some one evidently threw a lighted match into a load of wheat that had been left there. Before the burning straw could be taken out the entire structure was consumed by the flames.

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 31, 1842, it was made the duty of the boards of county commissioners of the several counties through which the National road extended, to place the road under the charge and supervision of the road supervisors through whose districts any portion of the road passed. That act also made it the duty of such supervisors to keep the road in repair.

By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved August 11, 1848, all that portion of the National road lying between the east and west boundary lines of the state of Indiana was transferred to the state of Indiana.

By virtue of a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana the Central Plank Road Company was incorporated and was given control of all that portion of the National road lying between the eastern line of Hancock county and the western line of Putnam county within the state of Indiana. Section 18 of this act required that the track of said road be constructed of timber, plank, gravel or other hard material. The act also specified that the track of said road should not be less than sixteen feet wide.

The Central Plank Road Company improved the road by planking it.

This work was done about 1850 or 1851 through Hancock county. The work began at Indianapolis and proceeded eastward. General John Milroy had the contract for the construction of a large portion of the work through Hancock county. Milroy, by the way, was a "General" in the same sense that our present auctioneers are "Colonels."

In the construction of the plank road, stringers four inches by six inches were laid along the highway at such a distance as to lie under the wheels of wagons that traveled over the road. The stringers were laid so that the top was about level with the ground; planks three inches thick and eight feet long were then laid over them and earth was filled in along the sides to level the road. The planks were laid along the north side of the grade. Wagons kept to the right, and hence, teams going west had the right of way; wagons going east had to get off the plank when meeting other conveyances. The planks were not nailed to the stringers and in many places they turned up at the ends and became a nuisance to travelers. Within a few years after they had been laid the road was covered with gravel. In most places the gravel was put over the planks; in some places the planks were removed.

The National road became a toll road when it passed to the control of the Central Plank Road Company. It then remained a toll road until 1889, when it was purchased by the county.

A few references are made to the National road on the records in the office of the county recorder of Hancock county. Deed Record "U" at page 13, shows that on January 11, 1861, the Central Plank Road Company conveyed to Barney B. Gray all the part of the National road lying between the east line of Hancock county and the west bank of Sugar creek, including the west abutment of the bridge over said creek.

Deed Record "U," at page 14, shows that on November 18, 1861, Barney B. Gray and Eliza Ann Gray, his wife, deeded the above described portion of the National road, lying in Hancock county, to James P. Foley.

Miscellaneous Record "A," at page 104, shows that after James P. Foley bought the road he, with others, on November 19, 1861, organized the "Foley's Charlottesville, Greenfield and Philadelphia Turn Pike Company," for the purpose of improving the road.

Just at this juncture the Civil War broke out and the new corporation found it impossible to raise money to make the improvements contemplated. In 1864 the Hancock Gravel Road Company was incorporated for the purpose of improving the same portion of the National road.

It seems that some question was raised as to the right of the new company to take charge of the road, but the county commissioners seemed to take

the view that the road had been abandoned for several years, and made a finding at their March session, 1865, that the statutes had been complied with and therefore gave their consent to and granted the right of way of the above described portion of the National road to said company. This company then had charge of the road until it was purchased by the county, in 1889.

Just at present efforts are being made to have the National road paved with brick. Several meetings of prominent citizens have been held, but as yet nothing definite has been done.

COUNTY ROADS.

While the state was giving assistance in the construction of roads connecting important points, and while the National road was being constructed, the county also busied itself with road building within its own confines. In 1830 the population was sparse and the entire county was still covered with forest. There were few farms and only a few towns and mills. It is interesting to observe that the first roads constructed under the supervision of the board of county commissioners were constructed to connect different parts of the county with the towns, or for the purpose of providing a way to reach mills. Possibly as many or more highways were at first constructed to give access to mills that had been built along the streams of the county, than to connect localities with the towns. Two mills that are mentioned quite often in the petitions for highways are Pierson's mill, which was located on Sugar creek, five or six miles northwest of Greenfield, and Bellus' mill, which was located on Sugar creek about two miles north of New Palestine. The highways that were petitioned for in that early day did not follow section lines, but generally followed the most direct road to the mill or to the town or to some highway that had previously been built connecting with a mill or a town. One can hardly get a correct idea of the methods that were pursued or the manner in which the roads were constructed in the early history of the county, without reading some of the petitions that were filed with the board of county commissioners. The first petition was presented to the board, August 11, 1828. It requested the board to construct a road from a point in Brandywine township to the town of Greenfield. The petition is as follows:

"To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Hancock County: Greeting: We, the undersigned subscribers, citizens of Brandywine Township in said county do labor under many disadvantages for the want of roads being opened through our county. Therefore we pray your honors to grant us a road in the manner following, viz: to commence at the southwest corner of Section 32 in Township 15, North of Range 7 East, thence to Sweem's Mill

on Brandywine Creek, thence to the southwest corner of Isaac Roberts land, thence with said Robert's west line to the northwest corner, thence the nearest and best way to the Town of Greenfield for which your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray.

"Signed, etc., June 19th, 1828.

"OTHNIEL H. SWEEM,

"JARED CHAPMAN, AND OTHERS."

Two petitions came up for consideration on the 12th day of August, 1828, and asked for the construction of a road from Greenfield to Anderson Town:

"We the undersigned petitioners do think it beneficial to have a county road opened from Greenfield to Anderson Town and under this consideration we the undersigned do petition the respected County Commissioners of Hancock for the grant of a road commencing at the National Road south at the west side of B. Spilman's first choice Block, thence the nearest and best route to the Northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 18, in Range 7, Township 16, thence the nearest and best route to north line of Hancock County on the direction of Anderson Town. Signed etc.,

"W. WILSON AND OTHERS."

On May 4, 1829, it was ordered by the board that on a petition presented to said board by George Worthington and others: "Road to commence on the south line of the county as near Michael Murnan's mill as the situation of the ground will permit, running thence on the nearest and best route to George Worthington's, thence to William Pierson's Mill, thence on the nearest and best route to intersect the contemplated State Road from Greenfield to Anderson town on the East Side of Sugar Creek."

On the same day a "Settlement on Buck Creek" presented a petition, signed by John Shirley and others, praying for a road "to commence at or near the Mill of William Pierson on Sugar Creek in said County, from thence in a westward direction to the settlement on Buck Creek, thence in a south westward direction until it intersects the Centerville State Road near the house of Samuel Fuller."

On August 9, 1830, Joseph Chapman and others, filed the following petition:

"To the Honorable Commissioners of Hancock County: Gentlemen, we, your petitioners, pray your Honorable body to grant an order for a county road to begin at the south side of Greenfield where the State Road from Shelbyville to Fort Wayne leaves the same, thence the nearest and best way to Joseph Thomas, thence the nearest and best way to William Murnan's on the

Brookville State Road, thence with said road to the corner between John Snodgrass, Senior, and William Murnan, thence to the corner between Esom Thomas and Elias Truett at the old State Road, Gentlemen, grant this and we, your petitioners, will ever pray at the same time," etc.

On that day the following petition for a highway by George Anderson and others was acted upon:

"To the Honorable County Commissioners of Hancock County, we your petitioners beg your honors to grant us a county road to commence and end as follows, to-wit:— Commencing at the east side of William Murnan's land on the Rushville State Road, thence the nearest and best way to John Baker's and from thence to Greenfield, the county seat of said county, we further represent to your honors that there is at this time a petition in circulation for a road to commence and end near the same point but as this will be on the nearest and best ground and the most beneficial to the public, we beg your deliberation," etc.

At the January term, 1831, Jacob Zumwalt filed the following petition which was acted upon:

"It is ordered by the Board that the following petition presented to the Board by Jacob Zumwalt and others praying for a road to commence and run as follows, to-wit: Commencing at or near Sweem's and Stephen's Mill on Brandywine Creek, thence in a southwestward direction until it strikes the section line dividing sections 17 and 20, thence with said line west as near the situation of the ground will admit, to the south west corner of William Thomas' land, thence the nearest and best route to Bellus' Mill on Big Sugar Creek, thence the nearest and best route to intersect the Brookville State Road at or near James Parker's," etc.

At the same term a petition was also presented by Allen Simpson and others for a road "beginning at the Brookville State Road on the line between sections 28 and 29 and running the nearest and best way to Joseph Thomas, from thence to Greenfield."

At the May term, 1831, the following petition was presented to the board by David Temple and others asking for the following highway along Six Mile creek:

"We, the undersigned do petition to the Honorable, the Board of Commissioners, doing county business in Hancock County, Indiana, praying for the granting of a County Road leading up Six Mile and running up through Josiah Vannmeter's land up the east side of main Creek until Benjamin Fort's corner adjoining James Bartlow's, and thence through his land and through Jackson's lands along up the west side of the Main Creek, on the most suitable

ground and thence through John Catt's land and so on to intersect the Andersontown road on the west side of the creek on the most suitable ground," etc.

Following is a petition presented by Levi Leary and others at the September term, 1831, of the board of county commissioners, asking for a highway from Pierson's mill, to the northeast part of what is now Center township:

"We the undersigned citizens of Hancock County, to the Honorable the Commissioners of said county, now in session whereas we deem it necessary to have a road from William Pierson's Mill to the northeast corner of Section 15, Township 16, North, Range 7 East, beginning at said mill thence running the nearest and best route to the south of James Reeves' land, thence with said lane to the section line north of the school section, thence following said line to said corner aforesaid—and we your petitioners do ever pray, etc.

"May 28th, 1831.

"LEVI LEARY AND OTHERS

"TWELVE LAWFUL SUBSCRIBERS."

At the November term, 1831, the board made the following entry in relation to another in Jackson township:

"Petition from James Bartlow, Andrew Jackson and others following, to-wit: Commencing at the National Road on the section line between John Burris and Samuel Thompson and running up the line until the brakes of the west fork of six miles, thence by John Fort's east of Benjamin Fort's orchard and so on up to the west side of the creek on the most suitable ground, and thence on east of James Dennis' to intersect his land and running west until his meadow and thence running north through Samuel Dille's land, and thence running past the northeast corner of the school section and thence to intersect the county road running on the west side of the school section on the most suitable ground. Signed, James Bartlow and others."

At the March term, 1832, the board ordered "that a road be located beginning at the county line near John Jackson's, where a road from the falls of Fall creek cross the county line, thence the nearest and best way to William Curry's of Brandywine township."

CHANGES IN LOCATION OF HIGHWAYS.

No attempt is being made here to give a full history of the construction of all the early roads in the county, nor even to give a full history of the construction of any of them. The foregoing petitions have been inserted for the purpose of illustrating the general plan of making connections with the roads that were important to the early settlers. It is needless to say that as soon as the forest began to disappear and the land was put under cultiva-

tion, these roads, running at various angles across the county, made it very inconvenient to cultivate many of the farms. As soon as fields of any size were cleared, the farmers began to feel the inconvenience of the location of these highways, and they began petitioning for changes in their location. The first of such petitions was presented to the board on January 7, 1833, and is in the following words:

"To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Hancock County, whereas I wish to cultivate a portion of my land on the east township of the northeast quarter of section 31, range 8, township 15, north, through which a County Road runs angling, I do pray a change of said road as follows to commence at the northeast corner of said lot thence south a few poles thence in a westward direction to said road again, and I do further wish said Board to appoint Viewers for that purpose.

"FESTUS HALL."

A number of such petitions were filed following this date, but we offer just one more, which was presented to the board at the September term, 1835:

"To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Hancock County, Indiana, we, your petitioners, citizens of Buck Creek Township in said County do humbly pray your honorable Body to grant us a change in the road leading from the National Road on Buck Creek to William Pierson's Mill on Sugar Creek, whereas the said road now runs on a line due north one mile and one-half, then angles through a number of farms to the injury of those wishing to improve their land, therefore we pray a change in said road," etc.

Between the January term, 1833, and the May term, 1838, twenty-five petitions were filed with the board of county commissioners, asking for changes in the location of highways. These petitions continued to be filed for years to come. From 1850 to 1860, thirty-three changes in the location of highways were petitioned for, as indicated by the indexes of the county commissioners' records. It was not until after the Civil War that our roads were all generally located on section lines as we now find them.

TURNPIKE COMPANIES.

All that has been said in connection with the great improvement made in the drainage of the county immediately following the Civil War, can also be said of road construction during the same period. Up to this time roads had been laid out and graded, but very little had been done in the way of building substantial road beds. Across low places, trees and logs were frequently placed in the road to make passage possible during wet weather. In

1852 a law was passed by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana providing for the incorporation of gravel road or turnpike companies. Some amendments were made to this law, but in the main it provided that companies could subscribe capital stock, improve highways, and then maintain the same by collecting toll from people who used the roads. This brought in the era of "toll gates," which are still familiar even to the middle aged. A number of turnpike companies were organized in Hancock county under this law. From 1865-1882, forty or more highways, from one to twelve miles in length, were improved under this system. Highways leading to the towns were usually selected for improvement, and during the decade or more following the Civil War it was practically impossible to reach any town in the county without having to pass a "toll gate" and pay the fee for the upkeep of the road. The "toll gates" were usually built near the edge of towns or at such points at which the greatest number of people passed. At nearly all of them sweeps were built which were kept down except when vehicles passed. The most of them had a small porch adjoining the road, from which the "toll keeper" received the fee, usually ranging from three cents to a dime or fifteen cents, depending upon the length of the road and the distance over which the traveler passed.

A great number of people took stock and were financially interested in these roads. The names of the principal turnpike companies, with the dates of their incorporation, are inserted. The names of the companies will in most instances indicate the location of the roads:

Hancock Gravel Road Company (National road)	1864
Greenfield and Brandywine Gravel Road Company	1865
Eden and Pendleton Turnpike Company	1865
Greenfield and Western Grove Turnpike Company	1867
Fortville, Pendleton and Eden Junction Turnpike Company	1867
Barnard and Troy Gravel Road Company	1867
Greenfield and Pendleton Gravel Road Company	1867
Northwestern Gravel Road Company	
Markleville and Knightstown Gravel Road Company	
McCordsville and Eden Gravel Road Company	
Charlottesville and Brandywine Gravel Road Company	1869
Brandywine Gravel Road Company	1869
Brandywine and Greenfield Junction Gravel Road Company	1869
Prairie Branch Gravel Road Company	
Western Grove Gravel Road Company	
Hancock and Hamilton Gravel Road Company	1872

McCordsville and Clarksville Turnpike Company	1872
McCordsville and Buck Creek Gravel Road Company	1872
Greenfield and New Palestine Gravel Road Company	1873
New Palestine and Eastern Gravel Road Company	1873
New Palestine Gravel Road Company	1873
Doe Creek Gravel Road Company	1873
Woodville and Markleville Turnpike Company	1873
Sugar Creek and Philadelphia Turnpike Company	1874
Learnon's Gravel Road Company	1874
German Gravel Road Company	1874
Jackson and Center Township Turnpike Company	1874
Hancock and Shelby Gravel Road Company	1874
Philadelphia and New Palestine Gravel Road Company	1875
Greenfield and Sugar Creek Gravel Road Company	1876
Center and Brandywine Township Gravel Road Company	1876
Anderson and Warrington Junction Turnpike Company	1878
Sugar Creek and Fortville Gravel Road Company	1878
Buck Creek Gravel Road Company	1882

These roads were operated for a number of years, but in most instances were not very profitable to the stockholders. In 1882 a petition was filed with the board of county commissioners requesting the county to take over the "toll roads" and make them "free gravel roads." An election was held in April, 1882, but the movement was defeated. In the spring election of 1888 the question was again submitted to all voters of the county as to whether the "toll roads" should be made "free gravel roads" by purchase, or whether they should remain "toll roads." In this election the proposition of purchasing the "toll roads" was again defeated.

On August 13, 1889, another special election was held to determine whether the "toll roads" should be purchased. In this election the movement was successful and the following roads were purchased by the county at the prices indicated:

Hancock Gravel Road Company's road	\$7,500.00
Greenfield and Pendleton Gravel Road Company's road	2,275.00
Greenfield and New Palestine Gravel Road Company's road	1,650.00
Greenfield and Brandywine Gravel Road Company's road	2,622.50
Sugar Creek and Fortville Gravel Road Company's road	2,665.00
Center and Brandywine Gravel Road Company's road	720.00
Doe Creek Gravel Road Company's road	1,217.75

The purchase of the Prairie Branch Gravel Road Company's road was defeated in this election, whereupon the directors at once surrendered their charter and their road was made a part of the "free gravel road" system without cost to the county. The greater number of the "toll roads" had already surrendered their charters and the few that remained were soon given over by the directors. The New Palestine and Eastern Gravel Road Company seems to have been the last to surrender its charter. This was done at a special meeting of the board of commissioners, November 22, 1894. At this time there were between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty miles of free gravel roads in the county. From time to time additions were made to this mileage by the improvement of other roads.

"THREE-MILE ROADS."

The next great improvement in road building came with the passage of the "Three-Mile Road" law in 1905. During the summer of 1906 a number of petitions were filed with the board of county commissioners in accordance with the provisions of this law, and a vast amount of money was expended by the county during the next few years in road construction. Following is a list of the roads that were improved under this law and under the "county line" road law, beginning in 1907. The bond issue for the construction of each road is also given:

BUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Roads	Bond Issue	Date of bond issue.
James M. Evans et al Road	\$ 6,120.00	August 5, 1908
James F. McCord et al Road	1,640.00	March 1, 1909
Franklin Steele et al Road No. 1	9,663.60	January 4, 1909
Franklin Steele et al Road No. 2	8,156.40	December 7, 1908
Samuel Wallace et al Road	9,820.00	March 1, 1909
John N. Dobbins et al Road	7,220.00	March 1, 1909
Edward Eastes et al Road	5,840.00	March 1, 1909
Daniel Fisher et al Road	5,760.00	March 1, 1909
*James F. McCord et al Road	3,980.00	December 8, 1908
John R. Williams et al Road	6,000.00	January 1, 1909
John F. Wallace et al Road	2,660.00	April 5, 1909

Total \$66,860.00

*Buck Creek and Vernon

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Dinach et al Road	\$ 6,160.00	August 5, 1908
Lewis C. Pickle et al Road	6,430.00	November 6, 1908
Robert G. Wilson et al Road (West) ..	3,420.00	March 1, 1909
Robert G. Wilson et al Road (East) ..	4,420.00	March 1, 1909
J. H. Kimberlin et al Road	5,374.60	January 4, 1909
Henry Collins et al Road	4,960.00	February 1, 1909
Jesse P. Cook et al Road No. 1	6,600.00	February 1, 1909
Jesse P. Cook et al Road No. 2	8,000.00	February 1, 1909
Thomas W. Gardner et al Road	30,480.00	February 1, 1909
T. J. White et al Road	5,140.00	April 6, 1909
*Lee D. Olvey et al Road	5,600.00	June 7, 1909

Total\$86,580.00

*Vernon and Green

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Elnathan Hays et al Road	\$ 4,150.00	July 8, 1908
Ira W. Sparks et al Road	4,640.00	January 5, 1909
William Hoppes et al Road	6,080.00	January 4, 1909
Samuel B. Blackburn et al Road	6,140.00	January 4, 1909
Harry Davis et al Road	4,660.00	July 15, 1910
Joseph Wilkinson et al Road	10,100.00	April 15, 1911
*Elmer McComas et al Road	23,000.00	May 5, 1914
Charles W. Manfold et al	9,700.00	July 6, 1914
xJohn L. Hanna et al Road	14,000.00	July 6, 1914

Total\$82,470.00

*Brown and Green

xBrown, Green and Vernon

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

John L. Fry et al Road	\$33,640.00	January 6, 1909
Richard Hagan et al Road	19,940.00	March 4, 1909
Charles F. Carlton et al Road	34,200.00	February 1, 1915
*Joseph M. Henry et al Road	8,200.00	April 5, 1915
xKim Derry et al Road	88,000.00	August 2, 1915

Total\$104,780.00

*Green, Center and Jackson

xCenter and Jackson

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Murry Moore et al Road	\$ 6,420.00	July 15, 1911
Adam L. Sivard et al Road	10,000.00	January 5, 1912
Charles E. Coffin et al Road	1,500.00	September 1, 1913
<hr/>		
Total	\$17,920.00	

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Columbus M. Jackson et al Road	\$ 2,900.00	December 4, 1911
Fred Hitzman et al Road	2,960.00	December 4, 1911
William G. Lantz et al Road	9,000.00	July 7, 1913
<hr/>		
Total	\$14,860.00	

From the above tabulated statement it appears that from 1908 to the present (August, 1915), Hancock county has spent for road improvements the sum of \$373,470.00. This also represents only the face of the bonds that were issued for the construction of the roads and does not include any interest that is being paid thereon.

At this time (August, 1915) we have two hundred and eighty-one miles of free gravel road in the county.

EARLY LIFE IN THE COUNTY.

When the first settlers came into the county the nearest grist-mill was on Whitewater, where Connersville now stands, or near there. Cincinnati was the point from which groceries and other supplies were purchased. They were brought to Indianapolis and to other points in wagons. Whatever the settlers had to sell, such as grain, hogs and cattle, was also commonly taken to Cincinnati. Many droves of hogs and cattle and flocks of sheep were driven to Cincinnati over the National road. Anthony Fort, of Charlottesville, at one time drove a flock of turkeys to market there. In fact, flocks of turkeys were frequently driven through from central Indiana. Drivers are said to have had little trouble with them except that when evening came they always flew into the trees to roost, regardless of the wishes of their driver.

The *Indiana Gazetteer*, published in 1833, gives the following report of Hancock county: "The face of the county is generally low or rolling; the soil is chiefly a rich loam mixed with a sand and covered with a heavy growth of beech, buckeye, ash, walnut, poplar, cherry and different kinds of oak; with an undergrowth of spice, pawpaw, hazel and thorn. The staple products of

the county are wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, flour and poultry. The county is advantageously situated for mills; the streams passing through it afford a number of excellent sites for water-mills; it is also well supplied with springs of purest water."

That the eyes of the settlers were open to the advantages of mill sites, is evident from the number of mills that were built within eight years after the organization of the county. Following are a few of them and the dates at which they were established. These mills were propelled by water:

Joshua Wilson, 1824, on Blue river, grist-mill.

William Pierson, 1825, on Sugar creek, five miles northwest of Greenfield, grist-mill.

Othniel H. Sweem, 1826, on Brandywine creek, three miles below Greenfield, grist and saw-mill.

John Fort, 1827, Six Mile creek, above Charlottesville, grist-mill.

Steven Bellus, 1828, Sugar creek, two miles north of New Palestine, grist and saw-mill.

Black and Brother, 1832, Sugar creek, one mile south of Philadelphia, saw-mill.

David Longnaker, 1833, Six Mile, above Fort's mill, saw-mill.

Isaac Willett, 1834, four miles northwest of Greenfield, grist-mill.

Steven Harlan, 1835, Sugar creek in Brown township, grist and saw-mill.

William Curry, 1835, about four miles northeast of Greenfield, grist-mill.

George Mason, 1835, Sugar creek in Green township, grist-mill.

William Beeson, 1836, in Green township, grist-mill.

Daniel Blakely, 1836, Sugar creek in Brown township, saw-mill.

All of these mills were small concerns. Some of them were hominy mills, or "corn crackers," as they were commonly called, yet they made it possible for the people of the county to obtain flour and meal without having to make a long wagon journey for it.

These were days when people lived in rude log houses, with puncheon floors and oiled-paper windows; when furniture was crude and often home-made; when clothing was homespun; when the logs crackled in the fireplace and the kettle swung from the crane. They were days, too, when crops were planted and cultivated with a hoe; when the harvest was gathered with the reap hook, the scythe and the cradle; when log-rollings flourished, and when the smoke in the "clearings" was never lost from sight. Game was plentiful. The howl of the wolf broke the stillness of the night and the bear and the panther were at home in the forest.

Each township had its board of three township trustees, and each school district its board of three district trustees. Highways were few and went at all angles through the woods. Everywhere there were swamps, swamps, swamps. Yet the soil, that "rich loam mixed with sand," was productive. The streams were furnishing water power for the mills, and the springs were supplying purest water. Grocers and merchants were establishing themselves in the county, and all these things were adding something to the comfort of the people, whose number was increasing daily.

For the purpose of raising revenue for the county, all persons wishing to engage in the sale of merchandise, groceries or liquor had to pay a license fee. The record of these fees makes it possible now to learn the distribution of the groceries, etc. Below are given the names of the owners and the dates on which their first license fees were paid to the county treasurer. Some of these men made application to sell merchandise or groceries for such periods as three months and six months. Ordinarily, however, the license fee was paid for a period of one year. Some of the names appear on the record many times, since the license fee was paid annually.

GROCERIES AND MERCHANTS.

Name.	Date.	Location.	Business.
Elijah Tyner	1828	Blue River,	Grocery
James Parker	1828	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
Nathan Crawford	1829	Greenfield,	Grocery
E. & R. Tyner	1829	Greenfield,	Grocery
Joseph Chapman	1829	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
James Hamilton	1830	Greenfield,	Grocery
George Troxell	1830	Greenfield,	Grocery
Amos Dickerson	1831	Sugar Creek,	Grocery and Liquor
Morris Pierson	1831	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
Lewis Tyner	1832	Greenfield,	Grocery
John Eastes	1832	National Road,	Grocery
Jared Chapman	1832	Greenfield,	Grocery
Thomas Lackey	1832	Charlottesville,	Grocery
Eli Gapen & Son	1832	Greenfield,	Grocery
Maxwell & Johnson	1832	Charlottesville,	Grocery
Dunbar & Clark	1832	Greenfield,	Merchandise
William Curry	1833	Greenfield,	Grocery
William Curry	1833	Greenfield,	Grocery
J. M. Clark	1833	Greenfield,	Merchandise

Name.	Date.	Location.	Business.
A. T. Hart	1833	Greenfield,	Grocery
John Delana	1833	Sugar Creek,	Grocery
John White	1833	Greenfield,	Grocery
John and William Justice	1834	Greenfield,	Grocery
George Tague	1834	Greenfield,	Grocery
Henry A. Milroy	1834	Greenfield,	Store
Crawford & Meek	1833	Greenfield,	Merchandise
David Templeton	1834	Charlottesville,	Grocery
E. B. and C. B. Chittenden	1834	Greenfield,	Grocery
Samuel Etter	1834	Greenfield,	Grocery
Charles Bouge	1835	Sugar Creek,	Store
John M. Talbott & Co.	1835	Greenfield,	Foreign Merchandise
Jacob Boyse	1835	Greenfield,	Grocery
Harder & McLellen	1835	Greenfield,	Grocery
Robert Sanford	1836	Greenfield,	Grocery
James Robbins	1836	Charlottesville,	Grocery
George Kingery	1836	Greenfield,	Grocery
Noah Perry	1836	Greenfield,	Grocery
George Henry	1836	Lewisburg,	Foreign and Domestic Merchandise
Hill & Overman	1836	Charlottesville,	Foreign and Domestic Merchandise
Cornwell Meek	1836	Greenfield,	Foreign and Domestic Merchandise
Nicholas McCarty	1836	Greenfield,	Foreign and Domestic Merchandise
John Hare	1836	Charlottesville,	Foreign and Domestic Merchandise
Baxter & Clark	1836	*Portland,	Domestic Merchandise
Hiram Burch	1836	*Portland,	Grocery
Jesse Atkison	1836	*Portland,	Grocery
Barzilla Rozell	1837	Brown Township,	Grocery and Liquor
Goodwin & Foley	1837	Greenfield,	Grocery
William Bentley	1837	Greenfield,	Grocery
Taylor Willett	1838	Charlottesville,	Grocery and Liquor
Atherton & Avery	1838	Sugar Creek,	Grocery
Asa Gooding	1838	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
Jacob Schramm	1838	Sugar Creek,	Grocery and Liquor

Name.	Date.	Location.	Business.
Meridith Gosney	1838	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Crawford & Hart	1838	Greenfield,	Merchandise and Grocery
Thornburgh & White	1838	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
C. & I. Lewis	1838	Sugar Creek,	Merchandise, Grocery
Jonathan Evans	1838	Sugar Creek,	Merchandise, Grocery
Robert Eakin	1838	Brown Township,	Merchandise and Grocery
James P. Foley	1838	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Peter F. Newland	1838	Charlottesville,	Grocery and Liquor
Joseph Lewis	1838	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Jacob Slifer	1838	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Joshua Stone	1838	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
William Johnson	1838	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
John Delaney	1839	Sugar Creek,	Grocery and Liquor
John Dye	1839	Sugar Creek,	Grocery and Liquor
Solomon Hull	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Asa Cooper	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
H. Worster & Templin	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Gavice Richardson	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
J. C. & R. F. Ramsey	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Jacob Huntington	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
M. Goldberg	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
C. I. Morrison	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Thornburgh & Co.	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Cranforce & Hart	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
William Garrison	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Jefferson Beaucham	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
William Bentley	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
William Griffin	1839	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
Isaac Stevens	1839	Greenfield,	Merchandise and Grocery
Cornwell Meek & Co.	1839	Greenfield,	Merchandise and Grocery
P. P. & J. F. Oaks	1839	Greenfield,	Merchandise and Grocery
Joseph Ingles	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise
John Martin	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Henry Lehman, Daniel Graft..	1840	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
John Wilkinson	1840	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
A. T. Hart and Lewis Burk..	1840	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor

These stores must not be pictured as large, commodious, well-lighted rooms. Some of the above applicants had but a few articles to sell at their residences. The real storerooms were small and, of course, lacked the variety that we observe in our groceries of this day. Though this is true, it is apparent that the necessities of life could be purchased at a number of places along the National road, which was the great highway of travel. The statement also shows that a few stores were located on the Brookville road in Sugar Creek township and at least one or two on the Knightstown-Pendleton state road. In this connection it is also interesting to observe the market prices of that time. The following are the Greenfield prices, taken from the *Greenfield Reveille*, April, 1845:

Wheat, per bushel	\$.50	Coffee, per pound	\$.10
Corn, per bushel .....	.20	Tea, per pound .....	.50
Oats, per bushel .....	.16	Sugar, per pound .....	.06
Flaxseed, per bushel .....	.70	Sugar (Orleans) .....	.07
Corn Meal, per bushel .....	.25	Cotton Yarn, per pound .....	.13
Flour, per cwt.	1.50	Nails, per pound .....	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hams, per pound .....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Iron, bar, per pound .....	.05
Shoulders, per pound .....	.05	Molasses, gallon .....	.43
Sides, per pound .....	.05	Salt, per bushel .....	.44
Ginseng, per pound .....	.25	Feathers, per pound .....	.26
Beeswax, per pound .....	.22	Lard, per pound .....	.04
Butter, per pound .....	.08	Cheese, per pound .....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Honey, per pound .....	.05	Rags, per pound .....	.02
Eggs, per dozen .....	.03	Chickens, per dozen .....	.50

Prices as quoted in the *Greenfield Spectator*, September, 1848, are about the same as the above with the following additions:

Cattle on foot, per pound . . .	\$.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hogs, per 100 pounds	\$ 1.75
Calves	2.00	Cows	10.00
Sheep	1.00	Timothy Hay	5.00
Potatoes, per bushel .....	.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gunpowder Tea, per pound ..	.80
Imperial Tea, per pound .....	.80	Young Hyson, per pound ...	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$

TAVERNS.

On May 7, 1833, Daniel Bohn (father of our neighbor and fellow citizen, Daniel Bohn) left his home in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and started on horseback through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the pur-

pose of finding a new home for himself and his family. On this journey he traveled over the old Centerville state road, which passed through Greenfield. On June 30, 1833, he again arrived at his home in Pennsylvania. During the journey he kept a diary in which he noted, among other things, the taverns at which he stopped and the expenses of his lodging. None of the taverns were in Hancock county, yet the bills presented to him give a fair idea of what tavern prices were at that time. A few of the entries are taken from this diary:

"On May 27, 1833, we lodged at the house of Messrs. Vose & Griffin, Dublin,—Night Bill, \$1.00.

"May 28, 1833, we lodged at the house of Mr. Wilson, three miles east of Indianapolis,—Night Bill, \$1.00.

"June 4, 1833, we lodged all night at the house of Mr. J. Wilson,—Bill, \$1.00.

"June 5, we lodged all night at the house of Messrs. Vose & Griffin in Dublin,—Bill, \$1.37½."

The bills included the cost of supper and breakfast, the night's lodging, and the care of his horse. Meals were ordinarily furnished at 15 cents. Board, including three meals daily, and bed, \$1.25 per week.

The great amount of travel westward over the old Centerville state road and, later, over the National road, caused a great many taverns or eating houses to be established along this line. The Brookville road, although it led from Cincinnati, was in bad condition for travel. People from that point ordinarily came to Richmond or Cambridge City, and then traveled westward over the National road. There were days in which fifty or more teams followed each other westward in one train. Many of the travelers camped along the road, while others drove into the large stable yards and slept in their wagons.

The taverns were among the largest and most commodious houses of that day. In connection with the tavern the keeper ordinarily had a stable with a large yard in which the wagons and horses were kept. In fact this was a legal requirement. For the protection of travelers, an act, approved February 12, 1825, provided that no license to keep a tavern should be granted to any person unless twenty-four citizens (later the number was reduced to twelve) should certify that the applicant was of good moral character, that it would be to the benefit of travelers and conducive to the public good if such tavern should be opened, and that they believed it to be the bona fide intention of the applicant to keep a tavern for the accommodation of travelers. The applicant had to prove to the satisfaction of the board of

county commissioners that he was a bona fide owner or tenant, for one year, or more years, of a good house with at least three apartments, and a stable convenient to said house, with at least four good stalls. The applicant had to show further that he was the owner of at least two beds and bedding over and above what was needed for his family, and that he had all other necessary furniture, etc. He also had to give security for his faithful observance of all requirements of the statute. Drovers also went along the road with droves of hogs, sheep, cattle, etc., for market at Indianapolis or Cincinnati. Many tavern keepers, and in fact others, were prepared to care for such droves and flocks by having pens and lots fenced near the tavern. A portion of the tract of land lying between the National road and the railroad just west of Philadelphia and east of Sugar creek was used for this purpose for many years by Charles Atherton, one of the very early pioneers of the county.

Taverns could always be identified by signs that were hung up. Ordinarily the word "Tavern," painted on a large board, announced this fact. Others displayed a brightly polished brass plate with a design of some kind engraved upon it. Travelers always understood that this signified a tavern. The location of the Guymon House in Greenfield, for instance, was advertised in the local papers for many years after the Civil War, "At the Sign of the Eagle."

A few taverns were established along the Centerville road before the organization of the county. Among them were Samuel B. Jackson, whose house was located near the the present site of the terminal car barns at Greenfield, and Jeremiah Meek, whose house stood on the north side of the old state road, about where the county jail now stands. There were, no doubt, others who made it a business to keep travelers, but of whom we have no record at this time.

After the organization of the county a fee was collected from all tavern keepers. This license fee was \$5.00 during the greater part of the time. The first license granted by the board of county commissioners of Hancock county was issued to John Branden at the August term, 1829. The following is the record:

"On the application of John Branden, Esq., by a recommendation of twelve or more of his fellow citizens within the town of Greenfield and its vicinity for a license to open a public house within the town of Greenfield in said county of Hancock, Indiana.

"Therefore, it is ordered by the board that said John Branden be licensed as such for and during the term of one year from the date of said license.—

And the said Branden now produces a certificate from under the hand of the treasurer of said county of him having paid \$5.00—etc., as a tax on said license."

At the May term, 1831, the board made the following entry relative to the application of Samuel C. Duncan for a license to open a tavern:

"On the application of Samuel C. Duncan for a license to open a tavern, at his tavern in Brandywine Township and County of Hancock, therefore it is ordered and considered by the board that the said Samuel C. Duncan be licensed as such for and during the term of one year from the date thereof, by his paying a tax on the same of \$5.00, and filing his bond with approved security according to law in such case made and provided. Whereupon he presents Nathan Crawford as his security which is approved by the court."

At the same term the following entry was made by the board of county commissioners on the application of John Branden:

"On the application of John Branden for a license to open a house of entertainment in the town of Greenfield for and during the term of one year from the date thereof. Therefore it is ordered by the Board that the said John Branden be licensed as such for and during the term of one year as aforesaid by his paying a tax on the same of \$5.00 to the Treasurer of said County and filing his bond according to law, in such case made and provided. Security approved of by Board—William Ryse."

For a decade or more, beginning with 1829, taverns were established and located as follows, as shown by the record of the county commissioners:

Keepers	Dates	Location
John Branden	1829	Greenfield
Samuel Duncan	1831	Brandywine township
James Parker	1834	Sugar Creek
Henry Woods	1836	Charlottesville
Peter F. Newland	1836	Sugar Creek
*A. G. Morris	1836	Portland
John Hare	1836	Charlottesville
*Asa Gooding	1837	Greenfield
*James Parker	1837	Sugar Creek
*Washington Landis	1837	Charlottesville
*David Richardson	1837	Sugar Creek
*Elijah Knight	1838	Greenfield
*James Hamilton	1838	Greenfield
*Lewis Burk	1838	Greenfield

Keepers	Dates	Location
*Samuel Goble	1839	Portland
*Basil Meek	1839	Greenfield
*William I. Rush	1839	Hancock county
*William Mullins	1839	Hancock county
*Johnson Woods	1839	Hancock county
*John R. Burges	1841	New Palestine
*Also retailed spirituous liquor "by the small."		

Taverns along the National road were advertised in the Greenfield papers. The following taken from the *Greenfield Spectator*, September, 1848, calls attention not only to the hotel, but to the wagon yard, accommodations for drovers, etc.:

"PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO HOUSE.

"SIX MILES WEST OF GREENFIELD.

"The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public that he has leased for a term of years the above house, formerly kept by J. Ross, six miles west of Greenfield, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom in a style inferior to none.

"WAGON YARD.

"In connection with the above house, there is a large wagon yard; also, rooms for movers, drovers, etc. His bills will be in accordance with the times.

"HUGH J. KELLY."

TAX LEVIES.

The first tax levy was made by the board of county commissioners at their May term, 1828. It was not levied upon the value of the property. It was a specific tax, not an ad valorem tax. Thus a tax of thirty-seven and a half cents was levied on each horse, eighteen and three fourths cents on each work ox, twenty-five cents on each silver or pinchbeck watch. The amount of the tax was fixed regardless of the value of the property. One horse might be worth as much as two others, but the tax was the same on all. During the first years the assessors did not have to fix the valuation of property. Their only duty was to collect the number of items of a man's property and the tax was so much *per*. The following is the entry in the commissioners' record, which established the tax rate in the year 1828:

"It is ordered by the Board that the following rate of taxes be assessed

for the year 1828, on the persons and property of Hancock County, for polls, fifty cents, for a horse, thirty-seven and a half cents, for a work ox, eighteen and three-fourths cents, for silver and pinchbeck watches, twenty-five cents, for gold watch, one dollar, and for land, half the rates of state taxes."

At the May meetings of the board in 1829, 1830 and 1831, the rate of 1828 was readopted. The following entry was made for 1832:

"It is ordered by the Board that there be assessed on Town Lots one half cent on each dollar, on work oxen, twenty-five cents on each ox, fifty cents on each horse over five years old, on each watch fifty cents, brass clocks each, one dollar, on every hundred acres of first rate land, forty cents, second rate, thirty cents, third rate, twenty cents, for road purposes equal to the county aforesaid."

The above rate was also readopted for 1833 and 1834. In 1835 the following levy was made:

"Ordered that the rates of taxation on property for the year 1835 shall be as follows to-wit:—On land one half the amount of the State tax; on polls, fifty cents each; horses over ten dollars in value, on pleasure carriages, watches, fifty cents each."

At the January term, 1836, the following entry was made relative to tax rates for that year:

"Ordered that the rates of taxation on property for the year 1836 shall be as follows to-wit:—On land one half the amount of the state tax, on polls fifty cents each; on horses over ten dollars in value, on pleasure carriages, and watches fifty cents each; on work oxen three years of age fifty cents per yoke; on each tavern license five dollars, on each grocery license in the town of Greenfield fifteen dollars on all such as are taken at this term, those taken out at subsequent terms in the town of Greenfield twenty-five dollars; in all other parts of the county ten dollars on such as are granted this term and such as are subsequently granted, fifteen dollars; license to vend wooden clocks, ten dollars; license to vend foreign merchandise, ten dollars."

At a special meeting of the board on June 13, 1836, another levy was made, which was on an entirely different basis, being levied on the value of the property. Under this levy it became necessary not only to learn how many horses, oxen, wagons, etc., a man possessed, but to assess that property at a certain value and then determine the amount of taxes from the value of the property. The entry made by the board at this special session is as follows:

"Ordered that for the purpose of raising a county revenue there be a tax levying of twenty cents on each hundred dollars of valuation and one

cent on each hundred dollars of valuation for road purposes, and seventy five cents on each poll—for county purposes."

The method of taxation was hereby changed from a specific to an ad valorem basis and has remained upon that basis to the present. Similar entries were made for the years 1837 and 1838.

As the county grew, more money was required to transact its business, and it is interesting to observe how the levy became more inclusive from year to year. The levies made in 1839 and 1840 are very similar. The levy of 1840 is given because of its greater clearness. Following is the entry:

"Ordered that for the purpose of aiding in raising a revenue for county purposes, there shall be assessed on each license to retail spirituous liquors in Greenfield the sum of twenty-five dollars and in all other parts of the county the sum of fifteen dollars; on each license to vend foreign merchandise and foreign domestic groceries five dollars for any amount not exceeding one thousand, and two dollars and fifty cents for each additional one thousand dollars; provided, however, that no license on merchandise shall exceed in all the sum of twenty dollars; on each license to vend wooden clocks the sum of fifty dollars; on each traveling caravan, managerie, or other collection of animals, or show of wax figures, or circus exhibition to the people for money, thirty dollars for each day's exhibition; on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxables fifteen cents for state revenue, and fifty cents on each poll for state revenue, on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxables thirty cents for county revenue, and seventy-five cents on each poll for county revenue, and on each one hundred dollars of valuation of taxables five cents for road purposes."

The license fee established in the entry above remained in force, and similar rates were maintained for a number of years. The county treasurer collected taxes. He did not, however, depend on people coming to his office to pay them, but published notices that he would be in the different townships at stated times to receive taxes. The following notice, taken from an issue of the *Greenfield Spectator*, September, 1848, is illustrative of this early custom:

"NOTICE

"Is hereby given that the undersigned will attend at the usual place of holding elections in each township in Hancock county on the following days for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year, 1848, to-wit:" (Here follow dates and the notice is signed, "J. Huntington, T. H. C.")

There was also another officer, the "collector of revenue," whose spe-

cial business it was to collect the taxes that had not been paid to the county treasurer. The report of Joseph Chapman, collector of revenue of the county for the year 1831, shows that he collected \$328.78. There was a delinquent list of \$24.38 that year. This left a balance of \$304.40. The collector received a commission of six per cent. for making collection. His commission for the year 1831 amounted to \$18.27, leaving a balance to pay to the county treasurer of \$286.13.

The amounts collected annually were, of course, very small compared with the amounts collected now. The total tax realized on the levy for 1829, including poll tax, license fees, etc., amounted to \$703.17; for 1833, \$787.88 $\frac{1}{2}$; and for 1835, the last year under the old system \$925.28. For the next year under the ad valorem system, \$1,665.74 was collected; evidently the change from the specific to the ad valorem system was a wise one for the purpose of raising money.

The returns for 1832 showed 524 polls, 485 horses, 172 oxen, 27 watches and one clock. The report for 1835 showed 684 polls, 709 horses, 130 oxen, 15 silver watches, one gold watch, three pinchbeck watches, and two brass clocks.

SURVEY OF COUNTY IN 1840, ETC.

In 1840 the county had been organized twelve years. It had been twenty-two years since the first settlers made their homes within its borders. The magnitude of what had been accomplished by these early people can be appreciated, in a measure at least, by a reference to the United States census report of 1840, in which the statistics of the county are included. We had at that time, as shown by the report: Horses and mules, 2,743; cattle, 5,745; sheep, 5,789; swine, 28,306; wheat, 28,531 bushels; dairy products, valued at \$283.232; oats, 66,392 bushels; rye, 2,130 bushels; buckwheat, 1,641 bushels; corn, 86,095 bushels; potatoes, 11,090 bushels; hay, 1,612 tons.

Several crops were grown in the early history of the county that are no longer produced. Thus, in 1840, 1,614 bushels of buckwheat were reported; in 1860, 6,841 bushels, while in 1870 only 544 bushels were reported. The last report was made upon this crop in 1890, showing that 551 bushels were produced. After 1890 buckwheat disappeared from the reports from Hancock county.

Maple sugar was reported for a number of years. In 1840, 39,080 pounds are reported; in 1850, 38,213 pounds; in 1860, 5,564 pounds. A decade later 557 pounds were produced, while in 1880 only 90 pounds were produced. In 1890 one-half of this amount was reported.

Hemp and flax were important in the early crops of the county. Six and one-fourth tons were reported in 1840. In 1850, 4,926 pounds of flax straw were reported and 317 bushels of seed. The culture of flax declined for a time during and immediately after the Civil War. In the latter part of the seventies it increased again and in 1880 the United States census reports 2,067 tons of straw and 57,972 bushels of seed. It was so extensively grown in the county at that time that reference was frequently made to the crop by the local correspondents. Thus, on May 1, 1879, the correspondent from Woodbury wrote: "Farmers are about done sowing flax and there has been an immense crop sown in our township this year."

On May 15, 1879, the Warrington correspondent wrote: "The farmers are getting alarmed about their flax crop. They say if it does not rain pretty soon the flax will be a failure."

The culture of flax was encouraged by oil crushers who bought the seed and used it to make oil. The oil crushers furnished the seed to the farms and agreed to purchase the crop when made. During the later seventies and the early eighties independent firms sprung up over the country and a war was made on prices. Flax culture thereafter soon became a matter of history in Hancock county.

It is interesting to observe also the importance of the tobacco crop in the earlier development of the county. In 1840, 10,304 pounds were reported, and 60,432 pounds in 1860. Since the Civil War the tobacco crop has been very light in the county. In 1880, 3,110 pounds were reported, but later reports show less than 800 pounds.

We have only one census report in which skins and furs are reported from Hancock county. That is from the report of 1840, in which their value is placed at \$809.

In the census report of 1840 Hancock county is also credited with one distillery, which gave employment to three men and produced 10,000 gallons annually.

We must bear in mind that in these early days the spinning wheel and the distaff were found in practically all of the homes. The value of home-made goods was reported in 1840 at \$10,230. The value of the garden products, on the other hand, for the entire county was reported at only \$50.

The census report shows that the nursery and florist's stock was estimated at a value of \$1,150; that this gave employment to three men and that the capital invested therein was estimated at \$3,300. The nursery stock was owned by Isaac Barrett just north of Charlottesville. A few years later this stock was moved, or another nursery was started by Joshua Meek on a farm just across Brandywine, northeast of Greenfield.

Fifteen retail dry goods, groceries and other stores were reported with a capital of \$51,075.

The value of the wagons and carriages manufactured in the county during that year was reported at \$664. Five men were employed in the wagon and carriage-making business and the capital invested therein was estimated to be \$500. The owner of the wagon-making establishment at Greenfield in 1845 was H. McClenen.

Nine grist-mills and eleven saw-mills were reported and the value of their products per annum was \$7,500. The value of hats and caps manufactured in the county was estimated at \$1,600. Two persons were employed in the business and the capital invested therein was placed at \$2,000. There were two tanneries in the county that tanned during the year 350 sides of sole leather and 400 sides of upper leather. Four men were employed and \$6,050 was invested in the business.

The population of the county was reported in 1840 as 7,535 persons; of these, 1,494 were engaged in agriculture and nine in commerce. There were seven common schools in the county, attended by 156 pupils. There were 330 persons in the county over twenty years of age unable to read or write.

The farmers' annual register, issued in 1845, shows that the county had four attorneys, viz: David M. C. Lane, D. S. Gooding, J. R. Williams and Thomas D. Walpole; five physicians, B. F. Duncan, Simon Alters, Robert E. Barnett, Hiram Comstock and N. P. Howard. The principal merchants reported in the county were: John Templin & Company, H. T. Hart & Company, at Greenfield, and Jonathan Evans at New Palestine. Three post-offices are reported: Greenfield, William Sebastian, postmaster; Philadelphia, Charles Atherton, postmaster; Charlottesville, Henry Kinder, postmaster. The register also reports that the National road passed through the county, and that the Dayton and Indianapolis stage passed east and west through Greenfield. The *Greenfield Reveille* was published at Greenfield in 1845.

In 1850 the *Indiana Gazetteer* continued this report of the county:

"The soil is unusually rich, though in some portions of the county it requires draining before it can be cultivated to advantage.

"Wheat, corn and grass, of which a considerable surplus, as well as of hogs, cattle and horses, are raised for exportation. The estimated value of the surplus is \$75,000.

"There are in the county twenty stores, eighteen mills propelled by water; five lawyers, fourteen physicians, thirteen preachers, and the usual propor-

tion of carpenters, smiths, coopers and wheelwrights. There are twelve churches, belonging mostly to the Methodists and Baptists."

As shown by the United States census report of 1850, just above one-fourth of the forest in the county had been cut away. At first thought it would seem that the county was being pretty well cleared. A large portion of the soil had been prepared for cultivation, yet only one acre out of every four of the broad, prairie-like fields over which we now look had been cleared for cultivation. Practically three-fourths of the fields that now fall within our view were still covered with timber. The cash value of the farms of the county were estimated at \$1,405,948. The value of the live stock in the county was estimated at \$238,524. The population had grown to 9,594, of which 104 were colored persons. The school attendance had increased to 2,413. The days of the large district schools were here or were approaching. A few of the old records still left in the county giving the reports of teachers made in 1854, show attendance of from fifty to sixty pupils in the different parts of the county. Charlottesville, Philadelphia, New Palestine, Nashville and Warrington had all been laid out and contained a few houses, possibly a store or two and a blacksmith shop. Fortville, which had just been laid out, was known as "Walpole." Cleveland was known as "Portland," and Eden went by the name of "Lewisburg." Greenfield in 1850, as reported in the *Indiana Gazetteer* for that year, contained sixty dwellings, with a population of about 300. The greater number of houses were along Main street, with a few on the "back street" (North street). Greenfield was incorporated as a town in 1850 and did not become a city until more than twenty-six years afterward.

Several state roads had been built in various directions across the county but they were all dirt roads, as was also the National road. The Plank road, of which we hear so much, was not constructed until 1852. There was only one railroad in the county, the Knightstown-Shelbyville railway. The Bee Line, now known as the Big Four, which passes through McCordsville and Fortville, was not built until 1851, and the Indiana Central, now known as the Pennsylvania Line, was not built until 1852.

It is not the intention to give a detailed discussion of statistics. The accompanying tabulated statement made from the United States census reports will give an opportunity, however, for the study of the increase and decline of the principal crops and products that have made our development possible.

HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA.

DEVELOPMENT AND DECLINE OF SOME OF THE CROPS AND PRODUCTS THAT HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTED IN THE COUNTY, AS SHOWN BY THE UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS.

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Number Horses	3,501	4,534	5,246	6,151	7,706	6,709	9,406
Number Mules		91	294	260	235	227	530
Number Work Oxen	80	194	14	5	2		
Number Milch Cows	3,135	3,627	3,986	4,449	5,656	6,158	6,301
Number Sheep	12,456	12,568	13,449	6,140	9,291	8,431	10,911
Number Swine	33,782	32,165	22,042	42,547	47,189	55,323	43,707
Bushels Wheat raised	58,267	163,170	440,212	604,887	391,342	846,450	343,114
Bushels Rye raised	190	2,049	979	861	3,928	2,860	
Bushels Barley raised		3,561	2,455	7,995	6,606	110	26
Bushels Corn raised	661,715	798,885	810,496	1,390,291	1,271,135	2,201,150	2,950,148
Bushels Oats raised	49,364	62,074	42,050	59,855	207,474	141,950	347,295
Pounds Hops raised	367	5					
Tons Flax Straw	4,926	190	394		2,067		
Bushels Flax Seed	317	3,696	12,141				
Pounds Broom Corn				57,972			
Bushels Buckwheat		6,841	544	940	15		
Pounds Tobacco		69,432	550	668	551		
Pounds Maple Sugar	38,213	5,564	557	3,110	685	730	120
Gallons Maple Molasses	2,263	1,404	1,040	90	40	918	558
				1,048	897		

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This society was organized as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society in 1837, by Rev. Richmond, who was also its first president. At the opening of the Civil War, David S. Gooding was the president of the society. He was followed by George Barnett, F. M. Gilchrist, G. W. Dove, and others. Prior to the presidency of David S. Gooding, Joseph Mathews, John Rardin and H. B. Wilson were at the head of the society. The purpose for which it was organized was the distribution of Bibles among especially the poorer classes. The society remained active until in the early nineties. At that time quite a large distribution of Bibles was made and rather a large amount of money was handled in the county in this work.

COUNTY FAIRS.

The agricultural possibilities of the county were recognized at an early day and efforts were made to develop them. In 1835 the following entry was made in the record of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county:

"Ordered that the sheriff cause to be put up in each township three notices that there will be held at the court house in Greenfield, on the third Saturday of June, 1835, a meeting of the citizens of the county for the purpose of organizing a county agricultural society."

We have no history of the result of this meeting.

The first agricultural association of which we have any definite history was organized in the county in 1856, for the purpose of holding county fairs. Andrew T. Hart was elected president of the group of persons who associated themselves together for this purpose. The first county fair was held at Greenfield during the summer or fall of 1856, at the east end of town, north of the National road. After the first year, the fair was moved to the south side of the railroad, east of Brandywine creek, on land belonging to Samuel Milroy. The promoters continued to hold their fair on this land until 1860, without having any very definite business organization. They seem to have had very little capital stock and did not own the ground on which the fairs were held. In 1860, they organized a joint stock company and elected the following officers: Robert E. Barnett, president; John Hinchman and John P. Banks, vice-presidents; James L. Mason, secretary; John H. White, treasurer.

At that time Henry Newby, Samuel Heavenridge and Joshua Meek were appointed to select grounds for the fair. The committee made a favorable report upon eight acres of land, owned by Samuel Milroy, which was

bought, and on which the fairs continued to be held until about 1879. Judging from newspaper reports, the fairs must have been conducted pretty much on the plan of those with which we are familiar. Stock, grains, fruits and all sorts of products were exhibited, for the best of which premiums were offered. Then there were also side shows, balloon ascensions, and, in fact, almost everything that can be offered as an attraction upon fair grounds.

The year 1867 seems to have offered a very successful fair. Almost a double number of tickets was reported sold and one thousand entries were reported in the different classes. The local paper contains the following little note concerning this fair: "Those fond of sight seeing can be accommodated in almost any line from a double horse to a hoe-down by the sable sons of Africa." A balloon ascension was advertised for the last day of the fair.

The following officers were elected in 1874: Wesley Addison, president; N. P. Howard, vice-president and general superintendent; William Mitchell, secretary; John J. Walker, treasurer; Burd Lacey, director eastern district; John H. White, director middle district; John Steele, director western district; John Hinchman, county at large; Joseph Baldwin, county at large. The men above named took an active interest in the management of the fair for a number of years.

During its later years, the fair seems to have been less successful financially than it was during its earlier years. A fire destroyed Floral hall in 1871. It was never rebuilt, and the last fair was held in 1879.

In 1883, an effort was made to reorganize the association by issuing one hundred and fifty shares of stock, at twenty-five dollars each, and distributing these shares in certain proportions among the people of the different townships. No person was to have more than four shares. The effort at this time failed. On December 5, 1885, there was a meeting of people interested in the promotion of another fair, and the following directors were elected: Blue River, Frank Tyner; Brandywine, Coleman Pope; Brown, Dr. R. D. Hanna; Buck Creek, George Parker; Vernon, Harvey Caldwell; Greenfield, J. Ward Walker, Eph Marsh and H. B. Thayer; Center, Marion Steele; Green, Dr. William A. Justice; Jackson, K. T. White; Sugar Creek, Anton Schildmeier, Jr. The following officers were also elected: J. Ward Walker, president; K. T. White, vice-president; Charles Downing, secretary; Nelson Bradley, treasurer; Charles G. Offutt, legal advisor. The association was organized as a joint stock company with a capital stock of twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

On December 21, 1885, Boyd's grove, north of Greenfield, was selected

as the fair ground. The race track was prepared during 1886, and the first fair opened on August 24, 1886. Fairs continued to be held on this ground for fifteen years or more, when the association also became financially embarrassed. On February 23, 1903, William A. Hough was appointed receiver to wind up its affairs. He afterward sold the ground to George T. Randall. Mr. Randall platted the ground and it is now known as "Randall Place" in Greenfield.

HANCOCK COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

In the early files of the *Hancock Democrat* notices are found showing that township Sunday school conventions were held in different parts of the county. We find no record of a county convention, however, until on July 21, 1868. Pursuant to a call that had been theretofore given, a convention was held at Greenfield, at which all of the townships were represented. On that day an organization was effected, which became known as the "Sabbath School Union." The following were the first officers elected: President, A. K. Branham; vice-presidents: Blue River, Elihu Coffin, Jr.; Brown, Dr. William Trees; Brandywine, John P. Banks; Buck Creek, Ephraim Thomas; Center, M. C. Foley; Green, R. J. Ramsey; Jackson, James M. Clark; Sugar Creek, T. E. Smock; Vernon, Levi Thomas; secretary, Jonathan Tague; corresponding secretary, E. I. Judkins; executive committee, Dr. C. F. Lockwood, M. L. Paullus and Thomas Kane.

A program had been made out for that day, touching upon the various phases of Sunday school work and dwelling upon the necessity and advantage of closer organization. Since this time county conventions have been held practically every year and during some years more than one convention has been held. The early conventions were generally held at Greenfield. On April 27, 1872, the Hancock Sabbath School Society convention was held at the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield. In 1873, a Sabbath school union convention was held for a period of three days, April 25, 26 and 27. Conventions were also held at different places, including Philadelphia, Fortville, New Palestine, Charlottesville, and likely other points. In later years the county conventions were practically all held again at Greenfield, township conventions being held in the separate townships.

The *Indiana Gazetteer*, 1850, reported in Hancock county thirteen preachers and twelve churches. Some of these churches possibly supported Sunday schools, but the great growth of Sunday schools from that date to the present can probably be shown best by the report of a survey of the county in 1914, and published in *The Awakener* in July, 1914:

Population, age 6 to 21 years	4,736
Total population	19,030
Number of Sunday schools	51
Number of scholars	5,118
Number of officers and teachers	678
Average attendance	3,229
Added to church from Sunday school	379
Number of cradle rolls	32
Cradle roll members	488
Number of home departments	26
Home department members	478
Number of Sunday schools keeping a record of tem- perance pledges	10

For many years the state apportionment was thirty dollars for this county. It has been one hundred dollars now for a number of years.

Among the officers and workers in the Hancock County Sunday School Association none have been more faithful than Mrs. Robert H. Archey, who has been secretary of the association for the past twenty years, or since May, 1895. The presidents of the association during that time have been Charles Ratliff, Rev. L. A. Wells, of the Friends church, at Greenfield; Edward W. Felt, George J. Richman, W. C. Goble, Dr. B. S. Binford, Milo Goodpasture, Charles Cook and Henry Hawkins, the latter being president at this time.

The home department of the association was organized at Mt. Comfort in May, 1895. Miss Emma Parnell was the first home department superintendent.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

As the people who first settled in the county grew older, and especially as those who had spent their younger years in the unbroken forests grew to old age, there was a desire to live over again the experiences of the older days. The local papers announced meetings of the old settlers in various parts of the state, and on July 18, 1874, a meeting of the citizens was held at Warrington for the purpose of arranging for an old settlers' meeting in that vicinity. On that day the following officers were elected: President, John Vandyne; vice-president, Benjamin F. Reeves; secretary, A. J. Reeves; A. C. Tharpe and T. H. Armstrong, marshals; committee on arrangements, Nathan Overman, W. Marsh, R. Blakely, Thomas Walker, George Mingle, J. N. Martindale, E. H. Barrett, William Bridges, A. W. Hammer, John Vandyne, S. McCray, Asa Perkey, E. Burns, James Warrum, James Stanley, W. G. Cauld-

well, J. A. McDaniel, Bird Lacy, John B. Hays, John Jackson, R. Cooper, Allen York.

Arrangements were made to hold a meeting at Holiday's grove, one-fourth mile north of Warrington, on August 21, 1874. Quite a large assembly of people was present on that occasion, but we have fuller details of meetings that were held at later dates.

Old settlers' meetings continued to be held in that neighborhood from time to time for a number of years. One of the largest was held on September 22, 1883, at Copeland's grove, north of Warrington. A gentleman named Roach, from Anderson, addressed the people, giving a history of the manners and customs of the county fifty years ago. He reviewed the price of corn, stock, labor, the manner of cooking, log rolling, flax raising, manufacturers, and the good qualities of the old pumpkin pies and chicken potpies. He also reviewed, for the enlightenment of the younger generation, the old way of sparking and marrying.

A feature of this meeting was an exhibition of relics. The following were reported in the *Hancock Democrat* of that time: Sarah Newkirk, table fork, sixty-five years old; apron, seventy years old; song book, made by a relative, seventy-four years old; another book, ninety years old; J. D. Newkirk, sickle, fifty years old; C. C. Butler, Bible, one hundred and twenty-three years old; Philip Cronk, sword used by relative in War of 1812; Matt F. Cook, cotton dress home-manufactured, sixty-five years old; Matt's first vest, sixty-two years old; Margaret Garriott, Bible and Testament; H. C. Garriott, first cap, forty years old; William M. Hays, first pair of pants, forty years old; Hattie McDaniel, sugar tongs, one hundred years old; Elizabeth Bundy, sugar bowl, seventy-two years old; Sarah Newkirk, reticule, seventy-five years old.

A similar meeting was held at Fortville in the same year, and for a number of years many of our people attended old settlers' meetings at Oaklandon, in Marion county.

During the week of the county fair, 1879, a number of citizens of the county appointed a committee to make arrangements for an old settlers' meeting to be held at Greenfield in 1880. Nelson Bradley, Stephen T. Dickinson and Washington Duncan were placed on this committee. The meeting was set for August 17, 1880, at Boyd's grove, just north of the city of Greenfield. A number of chairs were provided, and a large stand was erected for the speakers. On the back of the stand was a large oil painting by John Keifer, representing the habitation of an old settler. It was a log cabin. In the door stood the wife; at the left, a rosy-faced girl, feeding the fowls; on the right sat

father, planning for the future; near him stood the son, watching a dusky Indian nearby. A coon skin was stretched on the side of the house near the chimney; a barrel lay on the ground in front of the house, labeled "hard cider," and in a tree in the background sat a wise old owl. Near the picture on the back of the stage was a large American flag.

The addresses delivered on these occasions were, of course, full of reminiscences of pioneer days. Quite a number of old settlers were invited to speak, and a few of the speeches of this particular day are included herein. They must always be interesting for the pioneer spirit which they will reflect.

BY REV. WILLIAM NICHOLS, OF NEW PALESTINE.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: At old settlers' meetings it is fitting and proper to call up the past and rehearse memories and events past and gone. I was born in territorial government, long before it became the state of Indiana. My birthplace is in the Whitewater valley, near Metamora. As minister I have lived in three or four counties and traveled over all the middle and eastern part of the state. I could go back in the history of our country and relate the many trials of the past and the building up of the present. I have seen grand movements arise from a wilderness and poverty. We all began there. I see many here today who can recall to memory all this. You can tell incidents startling and true! So can I, but I will content myself by relating a little incident, which, although harmless, impressed me deeply; many have probably experienced similar ones. When four years old, I was terribly afraid of Indians. A large party of them came to father's house to trade. On seeing them, my fear was so great that I slipped away and concealed myself in a hollow stump. As I crawled into the hollow, a grand-looking old fellow espied me and, knowing my design, he came after me; taking me up, he carried me to the front, by the side of all the Indians. I thought I was gone. He meant no harm and wished only to scare me.

"We have all felt hardships; have seen enterprises of the republic start from the bottom, yes, from the forest. Look over the history of the world; of every republic that has been established; yet, will any compare with ours? Being free, the old settlers went to work with energy; into the wilderness they penetrated; cleared the way for progress and a good republic.

"Young people of today know little of the trials we endured to secure an education. A log hut, windows made by cutting out a log and pasting oiled paper over the hole, was our school house. There we learned to read, write, spell and cipher, and from such places the best men and statesmen of America have risen. Presidents and other high officers there began their upward career.

"I see many old ladies present. No one deserves to be revered more. They have heard the prowling of the wolf and savage and never faltered. Many a mother and sister present can remember when clothing made of deer skin was the best. Well do I remember what pleasure it gave me to don my first pair of pantaloons made of deer skin. My first coat was of deer skin and, had it not been for the moths and I had I known we would ever thus meet, I could have kept it and worn it today. Thanking you, I will give way to others."

BY REV. DAVID CAUDELL, OF VERNON.

"Old Settlers and Citizens of Hancock: I have no doubt that many of those present today, when we rehearse what events occurred, will say within themselves, surely they exaggerate the truth. I came to this county on October 28, 1834—forty-six years ago—a little over the average natural life of most people. When I look over that time and the changes wrought, the hardships endured, I conclude it is not I that have lived to be present here, yet it is true. When I came to the north part of the county and settled in Vernon township it was a wilderness; no settlement or cabin for miles around. I settled in a large woods and began the work of clearing. The woods here is no comparison to the woods at that time. When I go back and consider these things it seems it is not me here today. I can say what many old settlers cannot say. I have most always enjoyed good health. No matter what kind of weather, I went out if necessary. Many times have I gone five or six miles to a log-rolling or barn-raising, and I have worked as high as eighteen days rolling logs without returning home. No matter how much water or snow was on the ground, we would not stop. Some of the neighbors, old settlers, can witness everything I say to be true. When we look back and see how young people dressed them, how now, how they acted then and how now, I am led to believe they will never fully realize how the way was paved for them by their fathers and forefathers. Everything is now changed, even the mode of worship. We always held the meetings in private houses. There were no attempts at display, and everyone felt that we were on an equality. We had to walk for miles to attend church. In order to save their shoes, the ladies would carry them in their hands, tramp along, wade the swamps, until in sight of the place of worship, when they would sit down and put them on. After services, on the return toward home, no sooner were they out of sight than they would sit down and take off their shoes and trudge along home. You cannot find anyone who will do that now. Now they must have a horse and a fine buggy or else they cannot go, ever though the distance be one mile. Our

women walked four miles and did not grumble. Six yards would then make a nice dress, and they would wear it from six to twelve months. Now it takes fifteen yards [William Sears: "Some take twenty-five." Laughter], and they don't wear it five months. The first winter I could fell timber in my yard. Our chairs were three-legged stools; the table, a bench with four legs. Comparing the times then with now, it is calculated to bring up feelings that young people can never experience."

BY JOHN P. BANKS, OF BRANDYWINE:

"In our younger days we would always say 'Ladies and Gentlemen,' but on the present it is more fitting to say 'Fathers and Mothers.' You have just heard two ministers tell a little of their experiences. A preacher one-half century ago, if worth anything when he commenced, became poorer and poorer—one evidence of his sincerity. The people grew wiser and better. The old pioneer preachers, when worn out, found themselves without land or other possessions, would fill their jacket pockets with pills, or go to mending shoes to keep gaunt want and privations from their door. I was born in old Virginia, at the time when it owned this territory. Moved to White-water valley and went into the block-house with my parents, six miles north of Connersville. After peace was restored, we settled and soon afterward I married and went to Rush county. That county was wealthy. I only had forty acres and, having ambition, I wanted more, so moved on. When I came here, one-half century ago, Robert Milroy was superintendent of the National road, and was building the stone bridge, now standing in Greenfield. Speaking of roads, I want to say a word about gravel roads. We old settlers cleared the way for the roads, helped build them, and today, when we came to this meeting, were compelled to pay toll. It looks like poverty, to hear that the officers instructed their gate keepers to remain at home and collect full toll. It is a disgrace. Shame on such deeds! The women deserve praise for their heroism in the early settlement of the country. I have seen mothers, aunts and sisters, from dark to daylight with gun in hand and the trigger cocked, keeping away the wolf and Indians. The old ladies have borne the heat and work for the present. They were faithful, true and heroic."

BY NOBLE WARRUM, OF JACKSON:

"In the year 1840, I was appointed collector of the revenue of Hancock county, known now as treasurer. But this duty was not then performed as it is now. The citizens of the county did not then call at the office and pay

their taxes; in fact, we had no office, therefore, I was obliged to travel through the county from house to house and receive and receipt, wherever I could find a taxpayer. Many receipts have I filled on stumps and log-heaps, and (droll as it may seem to you) I have received mink and coon skins in payment for taxes. I well recollect on one occasion being over in Vernon township near where McCordsville now stands, at one Wm. McCords, of whom I made a collection and late in the evening I started for my old friend, William Caldwell (who was the first justice of the peace that ever was in Vernon township). But dark overtaking me, I let my horse have his own way. He guided me to what was then known as the 'Big Deadenings', where I found a cabin occupied by a family by the name of Jones, and by the way, Mr. Jones was a very clever gentleman, although they had just moved in and were unprepared to receive and accommodate, yet he received me in a very kind and hospitable manner. But the will was there, God bless him and his wife for their treatment. The needy shared alike with the wealthy. In those times all loved one another; but now, when pride creeps in, love creeps out.

"These old settlers came here not to plunder nor to get rich in a month or a year, but to make an honest living, just as God intended they should, by the sweat of their brow. And many times their sole sustenance was johnny-cake and venison, being entirely destitute of salt. And this venison, in preparing it for what was termed jerk, was cut in thin slices, and, by having thin sticks inserted, were placed over our fires in our log-cobins, where it hung until perfectly dry; when prepared in this way—kept from moisture—it would keep for almost any length of time. And occasionally we would kill a fat bear and then we could afford to shorten our johnny-cake, and if we were lucky enough to raise any pumpkins, we stewed them and made what was known as 'pumpkin pone,' and on such occasions the neighbors generally received a cordial invitation.

"And now, as regards the old pioneer mothers, who were willing to make their living by the sweat of their brow. I have seen these old mothers, after spinning nearly all day, sit down, as they said, 'to rest', and take their needle and thread in hand and make a calico dress before bedtime, a plain calico dress; they needed none of that artificial beauty. You saw none of those whalebones nor bumps, Grecian-benders, nor humps—but their bodies were the most beautiful of God's creation. And the young men of that day found them just as attractive and as interesting as the young men of today consider the young ladies of the present age, and were just as anxious to place their arms around them, or steal a kiss from their ruby lips; but I can't help saying,

God bless the ladies for their good, in all ages, and dressed in any kind of a garb."

A roster was made of the oldest people present with the number of years each had been in the county or state. The following list is taken from the report made at the time to the local papers: Ruth Hudson, born 1795, in county over fifty years; Matilda Catt, in county fifty-two years; Elihu Coffin, in state fifty-two years; Benjamin Reeves, in county sixty years; William Bridges, in county fifty years; John B. Banks, in county fifty-one years; David Caudell, in county thirty-six years; Benjamin Price, in county forty-eight years; George Baxter, in county thirty-six years; John R. Couden, in county forty years; Benjamin McNamce, in county forty-seven years; Mrs. Berilla Cooper, in county forty-six years; George McConnell, in state fifty-six years; Lewis Jackson, in county forty years; Rolman and Nelson Johns, in Brown township fifty three years; Thompson Allen, in Brown township fifty-three years; Washington Duncan, in county sixty years; Henry Duncan, in state fifty-one years; Clarissa Duncan, born in state 1808; Melinda Elsbury, in county fifty years; Martha Roberts, in county forty-five years; Sarah Stuart, in county forty-six years.

It was estimated that at least six thousand people were present on that day. A number of amusements were provided for the young as well as for the old. In fact, it seems that the amusements provided for the younger people proved distasteful to some of the older folks. We take the following from the report made to the *Hancock Democrat*: "We heard much comment, mostly unfavorable, on the allowing by the manager of the various gaming and dancing establishments on the ground. One old gentleman, who resides in the east part of town, on being met as he was leaving the grounds by a *Democrat* reporter, and asked why he was going away so soon, replied, rather angrily, that the 'devil was there', referring to the establishments."

Many relics were also exhibited, which served to remind the old settlers of the happy hours spent years ago. Among the exhibits were a flax hackle, a chair, a sickle, horn and a Bible. It was generally reported that many more relics would have been brought had it been understood that the relics were to be displayed.

On August 4, 1881, a second meeting was held. It was estimated that at least two hundred and fifty persons came on the train from the east, and that from six thousand to nine thousand persons were in attendance. A feature of this meeting was a choir composed of the old folks, who sang "Auld Lang Syne," "Morality," "Eternity," etc. Among the relics were a flax hackle, hemp hook, a boiling pan, and the horns of a large buck killed many

years ago. The local reporter stated in his paper that "stands and other places where money can be spent are more numerous than was ever seen at any county fair."

The third meeting at Greenfield was held on August 5, 1882, and ten thousand people were reported present. The old people again sang "Liberty," "Ohio," "Morality," etc., from the "Old Missouri Harmony." A few notes are taken from the local paper of that date: .

"Ebenezer Scotton, of Buck Creek township, wore an old coat which was over sixty years old. It was embellished with large buttons.

"Jared C. Meek, of Eden, the first white child born in Greenfield, was frequently pointed out on the ground as a person with a remarkable history."

The following were the presidents of the old settlers' meetings during their most flourishing years: 1880, Nelson Bradley; 1881, Thomas Hawk; 1882, James Tyner; 1883, R. A. Riley.

The old settlers' meetings continued to be held for several years. After the organization of the county fair, and the purchase of Boyd's grove by the fair association, a day was set apart at the fair as old settlers' day. It seems, however, that interest began to wane, and in a few years no further effort was made to continue the meetings.

RAILROADS, INTERURBANS, ETC.

The Knightstown & Shelbyville railway was completed about 1848 and operated until about 1855. It crossed the southeast corner of Blue River township, following the south valley of Blue river. The old grades may still be seen at some places.

Prior to the construction of the Indiana Central railway, the Dayton coach made its weekly trips over the Centerville state road and, later, over the National road, between Indianapolis and Dayton. This was the first line established for the carrying of passengers.

The Bee Line, now known as the branch of the Big Four, passing through McCordsville and Fortville, was constructed in 1850. In 1851 the Indiana Central railroad, now known as the Pennsylvania line, was constructed through this county. In 1867 work was begun on the "Junction" railway, now known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. The work on this road was concluded in 1869. In 1881 the Indiana, Bloomington & Western was organized, but trains were not run over the road until the latter part of 1882 or early in 1883. In 1890, the branch of the Big Four running through Shirley was constructed.

Work on the first traction line was begun in the fall of 1899. The road

was completed in 1900 between Indianapolis and Greenfield. The first car ran out of Greenfield on June 13, 1900, and the road began carrying passengers regularly on June 17, 1900. At first the line had difficulty getting into the city of Indianapolis. All cars stopped at Central avenue, in Irvington, and passengers changed to the city cars. After a few months, however, arrangements were made by which the cars of the traction line ran into the city.

The Union Traction line, through Fortville, was completed so that cars began running between Fortville and Anderson in December, 1900.

The contract for the construction of the Indianapolis-Rushville line was let in 1901. As originally planned, the road was to be double tracked and was graded with this object in view. The company became financially embarrassed, however, and the work was delayed. Finally one track was laid. The road went into a receiver's hands and the first cars were not run until February, 1906.

The Honey Bee line, or the Indianapolis, Newcastle & Eastern Traction Company, running through Maxwell, was begun in 1906. In 1907, work on the road was halted because of financial difficulties. The company's affairs went into a receiver's hands and the road was not completed for traffic for two or three years. Cars began running in June, 1909.

The Tidewater pipe line was laid across Brandywine and Blue River townships in 1910. Oil is carried through this line from the oil fields of Illinois to Jersey City. The line enters the county a short distance east of Finly, and pursues an easterly direction across the corner of the county. In 1915 a large pumping station was erected in Brandywine township, a half-mile north of Fountaintown.

During recent years the people of the county have had the advantage of traveling in every direction by railroad, while the trolley cars are passing over the traction lines in either direction at every hour.

Aside from the convenience of transportation thus offered, these corporations pay a large sum of money into the county treasury annually, as taxes. In fact, very few people have any idea of the amount of revenue derived from this source. Following are the amounts of taxes paid by these corporations in the year 1915:

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company . . .	\$21,652.02
Peoria & Eastern Railway Company (through Maxwell)	9,608.12
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway Co. (through Shirley) . . .	1,329.99
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company (through New Palestine)	3,690.06

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company (through Fortville)	7,594.81
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company (through Greenfield)	4,958.69
Indianapolis, Newcastle & Eastern Traction Company	2,706.79
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company	1,046.26
Indiana Union Traction Company	1,597.40
Tidewater Pipe Company	768.70
Total	\$54,952.84

PROPOSED RAILWAY.

There is no subject upon which so much has been said in the history of the county and so little done, as upon the subject of a railroad running north and south through the city of Greenfield. The agitation for a north and south line was begun about the time of the Civil War, or very soon thereafter, and has remained a subject of discussion at short intervals from that time to the present. The first agitation that caused people to believe that such a railway would actually be built was begun during the summer of 1871. The proposed line was the Columbus, Nashville & Greenfield Railway. The agitation waned with the summer and the project was soon forgotten.

The next railroad, and one that received a great deal more serious consideration, was the Chicago, Greenfield & Cincinnati railroad. At a special session of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county in 1889, petitions were presented by several townships in the county asking for appropriations by the townships of the amounts indicated below to aid in the construction of this railroad through the respective townships. The petitions also asked that elections be ordered by the board in the respective townships to give the voters an opportunity of determining whether the said amounts should be donated. On that day the board granted the prayers of the petitioners and elections were ordered in the following townships, to be held on November 16, 1889: Blue River, \$15,000; Brandywine, \$10,000; Center, \$43,000; Green, \$12,000; Vernon, \$17,000.

In all of the townships except Center and Blue River, the majority of the votes were cast against making the appropriation. The result of the election was as follows:

Blue River—

For the railroad	110 votes
Against the railroad	96 votes
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Majority for railroad	14 votes

Brandywine—

Against the railroad	152 votes
For the railroad	29 votes
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Majority against railroad	123 votes

Center—

For the railroad	800 votes
Against the railroad	176 votes
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Majority for railroad	624 votes

Green—

Against the railroad	149 votes
For the railroad	80 votes
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Majority against railroad	69 votes

Vernon—

Against the railroad	256 votes
For the railroad	226 votes
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Majority against railroad	30 votes

The Chicago, Greenfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company was a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Indiana. Its purpose was to build a railroad from Noblesville to Rushville, thus connecting with lines leading to Chicago and Cincinnati. The proposed road was to cross the Pennsylvania line at Greenfield, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad at Fountaintown. Local people were interested in the project. Morgan Chandler was president and Charles Downing was secretary of the company. The special election, however, determined the fate of the railroad.

In September, 1897, the Greenfield & Maxwell Railroad Company was incorporated. The directors of the new company were, Ephraim Marsh, S. R. Wells, W. J. Alford (of Anderson), George Cooper, Jerome Black, J. H. Moulden, H. B. Thayer.

The purpose of the company, as indicated by its name, was to build a railroad from Maxwell to Greenfield. On November 12, 1897, a petition, signed by ninety taxpayers of Center township, was filed with the county commissioners, praying for an election to be held in Center township to vote a subsidy of forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to the Greenfield & Maxwell Railroad Company as an aid in the construction of the line. The board ordered an election to be held on January 18, 1898. This movement aroused a great deal of opposition in the township. The subsidy was asked for on the theory that the new railroad would have a tendency to lower freight rates and give greater accommodation to the traveling public of the county. The opposition to the road argued that these things were, from a practical standpoint, minor matters; that the road was a private venture, and that the subsidy simply meant the payment of that much money into the hands of the promoters. In the election six hundred and nineteen votes were cast in favor of the appropriation and nine hundred and twenty-one against it, thus defeating the movement by a majority of three hundred and two votes.

But the most interesting, by far, of all the proposed railways is the story of

BLACK DIAMOND.

The work of locating the Black Diamond system began on April 30, 1895. The road, as planned, was to extend from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Chicago. By the spring of 1898, it was reported by Albert E. Boone, general manager of the system, that the survey from Port Royal, South Carolina, to the city of Greenfield had been completed and paid for. A mass meeting of the citizens of Hancock county was called at the court house on May 11, 1898. The call was given by the general manager of the system, in which he informed the people that four routes had been suggested from Greenfield to Chicago. They were as follows:

- Route 1. Greenfield via Mohawk, Fortville, Noblesville.
- Route 2. Greenfield, Maxwell, Ingalls, etc.
- Route 3. Greenfield via Mohawk, Fortville, Tipton, etc.
- Route 4. Greenfield via Philadelphia, Gem, Cumberland, Hunters, etc.

The route to be selected was to depend upon the interest manifested at the meeting to be held on May 11. The name of the branch of the road going through Greenfield was to be the Indianapolis, Vevay & Tidewater railway. Colonel Boone gave notice that he himself would come to Greenfield on May 10, for the purpose of meeting any delegations that might want any information concerning the proposed railway.

The mass meeting was held as advertised. A large number of the citizens of the county were present. Among those from a distance were, J. V. Carter, editor of *Vevay Democrat*; Mayor J. R. Simpson, Paoli, Indiana; Colonel Tutt, of Knoxville, and Albert E. Boone, general manager of the Black Diamond system. The promoters asked the citizens in the townships through which the proposed road was to run to appropriate seven thousand dollars to defray the expense of the preliminary survey. At the conclusion of the meeting Mayor Duncan was instructed to appoint a committee of the business men of Greenfield to consult with the citizens of the townships through which the proposed road was to pass, to get their views as to whether they were in favor of building the road and assisting in defraying the expenses of the survey, profiles, etc.

From this time, all of the local newspapers between Port Royal, South Carolina, and Chicago were filled with the doings of the promoter of the system. Items from one paper were copied in the others, so that the proposed work was continually before the people. News of what was being done at any point traveled along the entire line through the chain of county papers.

On August 25, 1898, a petition, signed by a number of taxpayers of Blue River township, was filed with the county commissioners, asking for an election to be held in Blue River township to vote an appropriation of \$17,941.10 as an aid in the construction of the Indianapolis, Vevay & Tidewater railway. A similar petition was filed on the same day by citizens of Center township, asking for an appropriation of \$76,426.

The board of county commissioners ordered an election in these townships on September 27, 1898. The following was the result of the election:

Blue River—

Against the appropriation	153 votes
For the appropriation	77 votes

Majority against the appropriation	76 votes
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Center—

For the appropriation	923 votes
Against the appropriation	511 votes

Majority for the appropriation	412 votes
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These appropriations were to be made on condition that the road be finished and that no part of the appropriation be due and payable until the line should be completely finished and trains operated thereon.

The promoters seemed to be quite hopeful, as is indicated by the following letter written by Colonel Boone to the editor of the *Greenfield Republican*:

“Zanesville, Ohio, September 28, 1898.

“From the telegram to the *Enquirer*, Cincinnati, Ohio, I see the subsidy carried at Greenfield (Center township), but failed in Blue River township. I am deeply grateful, as well as satisfied. It guarantees for the Black Diamond a footing amongst a class of people that will protect the franchise from any and all attempts to secure unjust awards at court in case of litigation. I shall now prepare my plans to make Greenfield the pivot point of line to Vevay, to Chicago and to connect with an outer belt for Indianapolis.

“I cannot let this occasion pass without thanking you for the noble stand you took when the Black Diamond needed loyalty and support. You can assure your people that every pledge made in the petition will be carried out to the letter, and the shops shall be no small affair. They will be large enough for the business of two hundred and fifty-four miles of road—Vevay, via Greenfield, to Hammond, Indiana. We will take out a new charter in the name of the Chicago, Greenfield & Tidewater Railway Company, building from Greenfield (south of Pan-Handle) to Vevay, as the ‘Ohio River division,’ and from Greenfield (north of Pan-Handle) to Hammond, as the ‘Lake Michigan division’.

“All the franchise south of Greenfield will be perfected in the name of the Indianapolis, Vevay & Tidewater, and same then transferred to the Chicago, Greenfield & Tidewater Railway Company. The change is made because the road will not go to Indianapolis, and then, as we must build from Maxwell to Vevay to earn the subsidy, the change must necessarily be made.

“I enjoy the hope that I have made clear my appreciation. With kind regards to all friends of the Black Diamond cause in Hancock county, Indiana, I am with respect.

ALBERT E. BOONE.”

“P. S.—A debt of gratitude you will forever owe to Charles Tutt, of Knoxville, Tennessee, for his faithfulness to your city. I rejoice that the name of Tutt will never perish, for it will be amongst the files that the coming of the Black Diamond to Greenfield was due solely to the work of Charles Tutt and the friends he secured in your county. The first engine upon your line shall be called ‘Colonel Tutt.’

BOONE.”

“N. B.—Whilst the name Vevay will be stricken out for the insertion of Greenfield, yet we will compensate Vevay by making a change of name of the Springfield, Ohio River & South Atlantic to that of Vincennes, Vevay & Tidewater.

BOONE.”

It did not become necessary, however, to take out a new charter in the name of the Chicago, Greenfield & Tidewater Railway Company, nor did it ever become necessary to change the name of any other branch of the system to compensate Vevay for the loss of her name in the line to Chicago. Though the promoters continued to give out information concerning the progress of the work at different points along the line, the optimism of the people of Hancock county received a rude shock when the following item was published in the local papers within less than a year after the appreciative letter of Colonel Boone had appeared in the same columns:

"J. V. Dill, liveryman of Greenfield, sold the effects of the Black Diamond railway to pay the expense of livery hire of the representatives of the Black Diamond system," etc.

Since that time we have had rumors of the construction of a belt road to include a number of county seats in the counties adjoining Marion, but as yet this road has not passed the stage that was reached by all the others.

The only company that has ever succeeded in operating a line for the regular transportation of passengers north and south from Greenfield has been the Greenfield Auto Traction Company, incorporated July 11, 1910, and operated under the management of W. C. Welborn, an attorney of the Hancock bar. This company operated an auto traction line between Greenfield and Maxwell, and for a time between Fountaintown and Pendleton. The line was discontinued in January, 1913.

THE GRANGE.

About 1870, or perhaps a little later, the Grange movement swept over Hancock county, and within two or three years twenty-one local lodges were organized. In March, 1874, representatives of the various Granges met at Greenfield and effected a county organization. The following officers were elected: President, B. F. Reeves, Warrington; vice-president, J. T. Dawson, Philadelphia; secretary, I. A. Curry, Greenfield; treasurer, E. S. Bottsford, Philadelphia; business agent, Alpheus Tyner, Morristown; gate keeper, Thomas Bentley, Greenfield; executive committee, Smith McCord, R. J. Moore, William Frost.

Arrangements were also made for the establishment of a Grange store at Greenfield, of which Alpheus Tyner was to have charge. At the meeting of the Hancock county council on the first Saturday of March, 1874, the following resolution was adopted in recommendation of Mr. Tyner: "Resolved, that in the election of Alpheus Tyner as purchasing agent of the Patrons of Husbandry of Hancock county, we recommend him as a man of integrity and ability and entitled to your confidence and respect."

The following lodges were reported in April, 1874:

Blue River, John T. Coffin, master; B. B. Binford, secretary.

Eden, No. 469, E. B. Bragg, master; B. T. Cooper, secretary.

Philadelphia, No. 386, John E. Dye, master; T. J. Dawson, secretary.

White Haven, No. 924, James Mitchell, master; L. Russell, secretary.

Fortville, No. 528, J. S. Merrill, master; Charles P. Thomas, secretary.

Sugar Creek, No. 892, James Wilkinson, master; Weston Summerville, secretary.

Sugar Creek, No. 638, J. P. Murphy, master; T. J. Wilson, secretary.

Buck Creek, No. 509, I. S. Wright, master; B. F. Millard, secretary.

Cleveland, No. 343, G. W. Sample, master; I. Murdon, secretary.

Warrington, No. 591, J. M. Bundy, master; B. F. Reeves, secretary.

McCordsville, No. 431, Elias McCord, master; John Bells, secretary.

Palestine, No. 505, Uriah Low, master; Edward Schreiber, secretary.

Milners Corners, No. 764, W. G. Caldwell, master; William McKinsey, secretary.

Cumberland, No. 1045, Abner Newland, master; Thomas Furgason, secretary.

Shiloh, No. 319, J. F. Hackleman, master; Alpheus Tyner, secretary.

Brandywine, No. —, Harrison Wilkinson, master; F. M. Clark, secretary.

Union, No. 1389, J. Q. White, master; Andrew Williamson, secretary.

Vernon, No. 1378, A. P. Hastings, master; S. E. Collins, secretary.

Six Mile, No. 1629, Charles Fort, master; Daniel Loudonback, secretary.

At this time the Grange of Hancock county had a membership of over one thousand and five hundred. The organization took an interest in general and economic matters, such as the development of farms, the beautifying of the county, the school system, taxation and, finally, politics.

At a regular meeting of the county council at the Grange hall in Greenfield, on April 4, 1874, the advisability of nominating a county ticket was considered. It was at this meeting, too, that the council expressed its disapproval of the frequent changes in the use of text books and adopted a resolution in relation thereto. Other matters were presented, but there was a special interest in this meeting, because the question as to whether the Grange should enter the political arena was to be determined. The notice that the advisability of nominating a county ticket was to be considered, in itself brought a large attendance. Soon after the meeting opened, Mr. Furry, of Sugar Creek township, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair who shall,

without delay, issue an address, accompanied by a call for a mass convention of those ACTUALLY engaged in agricultural pursuits (not to nominate a ticket), but for a free consultation on all matters of interest to them. Such convention may organize and perform all rules necessary to a nominating convention at a future day."

J. H. White submitted the following as an amendment to the above resolution: "That the committee take into consideration the propriety of calling such convention, and report at the next regular meeting of this council."

The amendment, however, was not entirely satisfactory to a number, and William Lewis, of Jackson township, submitted the following as a substitute:

"Resolved, that this council instruct each Grange to elect one delegate for each twenty members or fraction thereof, to meet at the court house in Greenfield, three weeks from today at 10 o'clock a. m., to make their nominating ticket."

The voting began, in the course of which Mr. Lewis's substitute was first lost. Then Mr. White's amendment was lost, and finally the original resolution was defeated. This left the matter of a county ticket undecided. The council adjourned, to meet again on April 18, 1874. Nothing was done at the second meeting, and the matter does not seem to have come up again until at a special meeting of the county council held at Greenfield on July 18, 1874. At this meeting George Furry introduced the following resolution:

"Believing the time has fully come when the agricultural and industrial interests of the county (judging from the past) cannot reasonably expect redress and protection from either of the present existing parties: therefore,

"Resolved, by the Hancock County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, this July 18, 1874, that there be an election called of the agricultural and industrial classes in the several townships in said county, on the last Saturday in July, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to a county convention—one delegate for each one hundred votes polled at the last general election, and one for each fractional part thereof; said delegates to meet in the town of Greenfield in said county on the first Saturday in August next, at one o'clock A. M., then and there to proceed to nominate a county ticket of competent, faithful, temperate and honest men, irrespective of their connection with any political, religious or social order—men who will unflinchingly stand by in sympathy with the industrial interests of the county, strictly adhering to the principles which should

characterize every patron; that the nomination should seek the man and the man be nominated."

The report of the vote of the council on this resolution was as follows: Yeas—T. E. Bentley, R. P. Andis, William Lewis, Aaron Foster, A. J. Lee, A. L. Ogg, Burd Lacy, J. S. Merrill, George Furry, George L. Judkins, L. D. Milburn, E. T. Chandler, Aquilla Grist. Nays—I. A. Curry, T. J. Dawson, Smith McCord, William Frost, T. B. Miller, J. H. White, R. J. Moore, James Finnell, John E. Dye.

George L. Judkins moved to reconsider the vote adopting this resolution. His motion was seconded, and entertained by the president, who submitted it to the council, whereupon there was a bolt from the room to prevent its passage. Capt. Adams L. Ogg asked for a call of the house, which, after being made, showed that a quorum was lacking. The council then adjourned, to meet in regular session on the first Saturday in August, 1874. Under the rules of the council the motion to reconsider stood for action at the next regular meeting.

Two days later, on July 20, 1874, printed hand bills were scattered broadcast over the county, of which the following is a copy:

"TAKE NOTICE

"The Hancock County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, have called upon the voters of the agricultural and industrial classes generally, to assemble at their respective townships on Saturday, July 25, 1874, to organize an independent party, and to name there all things calculated to release us from the burdens of extravagant and bad government.

"MANY VOTERS."

Pursuant to the above notice, a number of men assembled at the court house, on July 25, but the convention lacked unity and coherence. The leaders in the convention seemed to be Capt. Adams L. Ogg, George Furry and Thomas E. Bentley. Although the motion had carried on July 18, 1874, in favor of an independent county ticket, it caused much dissatisfaction in the Grange. On August 29, another reform or independent convention was held at Greenfield, at which both a county central committee was appointed and a county ticket nominated. The names of the committeemen as well as of the candidates have been set out in the chapter on politics.

The following resolutions which stood as its platform give a good idea of the reforms advocated:

"Resolved, that the man receiving the nomination for representative in said convention shall unhesitatingly pledge himself to a speedy repeal of the

late salary grab of the last Legislature, and pledge himself, so far as he may be able, to reduce to a fair and reasonable basis, the salaries and fees of all state, county and school officers, to abolish the office of county school superintendent and many other offices that are useless burdens to the people.

"Resolved, that, in view of the fact that the county officers elected this year are by law liable to receive the salaries and fees as prescribed by the present law, therefore the said convention shall not tender to any man the nomination for either of the county offices, who will not pledge himself that if elected to any office he will faithfully perform the duty of such office for the following named reduced salary:

"Clerk	\$1,200.00
Treasurer	1,200.00
Auditor	1,200.00
Sheriff	1,200.00
Recorder (for each deed)	1.00
County Commissioners, per day	3.00
Trustees, per day	2.00
County Assessor, per day	2.00
Members of the Legislature, per day	5.00

"Resolved, that in case the above named officers should be elected by said independent convention, they shall faithfully collect all fees subject to the several offices under the present law, and all such money over and above the above named salaries shall be given in charge of the county commissioners as a county fund, subject to their disposal for the actual benefit of the county.

"Resolved, that we favor the election of a district prosecutor, who has the ability within himself to conduct the interests of the state in criminal courts without employing assistance, except in very extreme and complicated cases, and then only a reasonable and stated fee."

Up to this time, the Grange had flourished in the county. Farmers took a general interest in it, and good seems to have been accomplished. Its advent into politics, however, was its undoing. The ties of party were stronger than the ties of the order, and within the next year or two it lost rapidly in numbers and influence. Within three or four years it became practically extinct. We hear of it again on January 9, 1879, when the following notice was inserted in the local papers, showing that an effort had been made to revive it, and that new officers had been elected and installed:

"The Grange has been in a feeble condition for some time past, and has

only been meeting occasionally. It has been rejuvenated and the members have resolved to hold regular meetings. With this purpose the following officers have been elected and installed for the ensuing year: Worshipful master, David S. Gooding; overseer, Alfred Potts; secretary, William Fries; assistant steward, H. C. Willett; chaplain, E. R. Gant; secretary, R. D. Cooper; gate keeper, A. Little; treasurer, Hiram Rhue; trustees, R. D. Cooper, W. Collyer and J. W. Comstock, and committee on relief, William Sears, A. Little and Eli R. Gant."

A good social spirit was fostered among the members of the Grange. Picnics and other gatherings were held from time to time, of which we have at least one detailed report. This is a "write up" in the *Hancock Democrat* of a county picnic, held on June 20, 1874. Each lodge was invited to "come clad in regalia and bring full baskets." The *Democrat* may not have looked with favor upon the entrance of the Grange into politics. Such a step at least could not be helpful to the Democracy of the county, but following is the report of the picnic:

"By far the largest number of people, men, women and children, we have seen in Greenfield for many a day was on the occasion of the Grangers' picnic on Saturday last. The people came in early from all parts of the county, and at 10 o'clock a procession was formed by Capt. A. L. Ogg and numerous assistants, and marched (headed by the Greenfield Cornet Band) to O'Donnell's beautiful grove, west of town, to enjoy together, in a good old-fashioned way, a festive day, free from the cares and strifes of life, to hear enumerated their many and grievous wrongs, and the best manner of their redress; to listen to eloquent dissertations of best means of freeing labor from the bondage of capital, and to have demonstrated to them the great advantage the manufacturer has over the consumer. The procession was a fine display of the bone and sinew, nearly every Grange in the county being represented, all wearing the modest regalia of the order, while above them waved their banners, bearing appropriate mottoes, such as 'We have no litigation in the Grange,' 'Love, friendship and charity,' 'We oppose the salary grab,' 'We buy direct from manufacturers,' 'We are opposed to monopoly,' and 'United we stand.'

"Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Crouch, of Indianapolis; Pendleton, of Johnson county, and James, of Grant county.

"The meeting was in all respects a grand success, and the horny-handed sons of toil are entitled to great credit for the very orderly and gentlemanly manner in which they conducted themselves during the entire day. All their baskets were well filled with the substantials of life, and all left well satisfied with the day's pleasure."

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

During the latter eighties this movement swept over the state, and lodges were organized in all parts of the county. Meetings were usually held in the school houses, and the farmers of the community "joined." The "joining" seems to have been the most of it. Its purpose and organization were similar to the Grange, but very little seems to have been accomplished by the order. The initiation of new members afforded much amusement. Stories are still extant of what "happened" on those occasions. The mere mention of the "F. M. B. A.'s" always brings a smile to the faces of those who were familiar with its mysteries.

FARMERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Foreign insurance companies had operated for many years in the county. But in the latter seventies there was a feeling current among people that they themselves could protect their property cheaper than it was protected by the old-line companies. On June 12, 1876, a number of farmers associated themselves together for this purpose. William Marsh was elected president of the company; B. F. Luse, vice-president; Samuel B. Hill, secretary and treasurer. One director was also appointed from each township. On November 4, 1878, this association was incorporated under the name of "Farmers' Insurance Association of Hancock County." Its object, as stated in the articles of incorporation, was "to insure property, buildings and personal property in buildings, against loss or damage by fire or lightning." As to membership in the company, the article of incorporation provided, "any person owning some property in Hancock county, by paying an initiation fee of five dollars, may become a lifetime member," subject to withdrawal or forfeiture. Money was to be raised by assessment after loss. The incorporators of the company were, Joseph Barrett, Elihu Coffin, Jr., William Fries, George Kinder, Henry S. Wales, George W. Reeves, John F. Candell, Isaiah A. Curry, N. D. Coffin, James Parnell, Henry Loudonback, J. F. Coffin, John Hunt, Lewis C. Jessup, John R. Cowden, William Brooks, John H. White, John T. Duncan, Jacob Slifer, Wellington Collyer, Joseph L. Binford, Jonathan Jessup, Daniel R. Loudonback, Jesse Cook, Robert W. Davis, James H. Anderson, Richard Frost, John H. Hagans, Levi Jessup, T. E. Bentley, Samuel B. Hill, Charles H. Fort, B. F. Luse.

Since the organization of the company, the following men have served as president: William Marsh, S. S. Boots, John H. White, Thomas Mints, William Elsbury.

William Elsbury has been president of the company since 1896. The fol-

lowing men have also acted as secretary and treasurer: Samuel B. Hill, who served until about 1886 or 1887. He was followed by John E. Dye, who served five or six years. Dr. Dye was followed by A. V. B. Sample, who served a year or two, until he was elected clerk of the Hancock circuit court. Mr. Sample was then followed by Mr. Dye, who served another year. Mr. Dye was followed by Benton L. Barrett, in 1896, who served until 1914. At present I. H. Day is secretary and treasurer of the company.

The books of the company have been destroyed a time or two and it is difficult to get exact historical information. The following table, however, made from the assessment sheets and notices sent to members at the dates indicated, give a fair idea of the amount of business that the company has transacted during the past ten years:

Date	Losses and Claims Filed	Number of Members
March, 1906	\$2,193.55	
August, 1906	2,729.78	1604
March, 1907	2,713.80	
August, 1907	2,748.95	1612
August, 1908	2,554.04	1621
August, 1909	1,051.57	1616
January, 1910	6,409.00	1583
August, 1910	3,775.05	1568
August, 1911	3,573.51	
February, 1912	4,406.30	
March, 1913	2,567.16	1238
August, 1913	6,006.35	1210
August, 1914	2,022.18	1180
August, 1915	4,904.81	

The report made by the secretary and treasurer on Saturday, October 9, 1915, showed the total receipts for the fiscal year ending October 7, 1915, \$14,199.17; disbursements, \$5,541.31; balance on hands, \$8,657.86. The present officers are: William Elsbury, president; R. B. Binford, vice-president; I. H. Day, secretary and treasurer.

DETECTIVE COMPANIES.

The first effort to organize a detective company in the county was made in the fall of 1876. On September 8, 1876, articles of incorporation for the "Police Association of Hancock and Shelby Counties," were filed with the

board of commissioners of Hancock county. These articles had been drawn under an old law enacted in 1852. The board of commissioners refused to take any action on the articles for the reason that the law under which they were drawn had been repealed.

On January 30, 1877, other articles of incorporation were drawn, in which the corporation was named as "The Hancock and Shelby Police Force." These articles were drawn under a law enacted in 1865 and were recorded in the Miscellaneous Record in the office of the county recorder in Hancock county. The object of the association, as stated in the articles of incorporation, was "the apprehension of horse thieves and other felons and for the mutual protection and indemnity against the acts of such horse thieves and other felons." The association was to continue for a term of two years. Its members were practically all from the southern part of Hancock and the northern part of Shelby counties.

From all that can be learned at this time, this association did not accomplish very much. Within another decade, however, there was a general organization of the county for the purpose as stated in the articles above.

Under the Voluntary Association act, the Buck Creek Township Horse Thief Detective Company was organized in 1888 and since that time the following companies have been incorporated under this or later acts:

Name	Organized	Members.
Buck Creek Township Horse Thief Detective Company	1888	19
McCordsville Horse Thief Detective Company	1888	90
Hancock Horse Thief Detective Company	1888	300
Sugar Creek Horse Thief Detective Company	1891	
Brandywine Horse Thief Detective Company	1893	80
Eden Horse Thief Detective Company	1894	
Fortville Horse Thief Detective Company	1897	225
Carrollton Horse Thief Detective Company	1898	45
Wilkinson Horse Thief Detective Company	1899	44
New Palestine Horse Thief Detective Company	1900	95
Milners Corner Horse Thief Detective Company	1902	
Willow Horse Thief Detective Company	1902	21
Gem Horse Thief Detective Company	1908	135

The purpose of all of these companies, as stated in the articles of association, is "to detect and apprehend horse thieves and other felons and for mutual protection and indemnity against the acts of such horse thieves and

felons." The earlier companies were incorporated for a period of fifty years, but later the law was changed and the companies organized since that time, or that have re-organized since that time, are now incorporated on a perpetual basis. The primary purpose of the organization of these companies is the apprehension of horse thieves and other felons. In this the companies have been very successful. All of the local companies are units in the state organization, and the combined efforts of all units have made the property which they seek to protect, practically safe. There are very few farmers or others in the county owning horses but who are members of the local horse thief detective companies.

NATURAL GAS.

Prior to the fall of 1886 gas had been found at Muncie, Noblesville and Tipton. This indicated the existence of an extensive field immediately to our north and naturally aroused discussion as to the probability of finding gas in Hancock county. Montgomery Marsh was one of the chief agitators who aroused interest in the gas question. An effort was made during the fall of 1886 to raise funds with which to drill a well. By January 1, 1887, eight hundred dollars had been subscribed. The Greenfield Gas and Oil Company was incorporated and a contract was let for drilling the first well to M. H. Porter. The work began in April, 1887, under the immediate supervision of a Mr. Yeagley, driller. As reported in the local papers, the first evidence of gas was found on Monday, April 28, 1887. Before reaching Trenton rock it burned to a height of twelve feet. Trenton rock was reached at a depth of nine hundred and eighty feet. After drilling into Trenton rock to a depth of four feet the flow of gas was so strong that it became difficult to get water down to mix with the broken rock to bring it up. It was let down in a pump and the drilling was continued to a depth of thirteen feet into Trenton rock, when, as reported in the local papers, "the drill was raised up and the rope went spinning around at lightning speed, and then a great volume of gas and rock accompanied with a roaring noise came to the surface. The derrick was crowded with people and Driller Yeagley shouted, 'All go!'—and they did. They left the derrick by all possible means of escape, some of them bursting out through the boards one inch thick."

The work was a success. The well was a "gusher." It burned to a great height and the reflection of its light could be seen on the skies for a distance of twelve or fifteen miles in all directions from Greenfield. Of course, it created a great deal of excitement all over the county. It was mentioned in the newspapers of all the surrounding county seats. Although

it was in fact a great discovery for Greenfield, the whole affair was not without its humorous side. The following item appeared in the *Shelbyville Times*:

"Greenfield is like the boy with the penny and without pockets. It has a 'gusher' on its hands and does not know what to do with it."

To this the *Hancock Democrat* replied: "We regret exceedingly that we cannot return the compliment. The 'gusher' will be taken care of and the wishes of the citizens of Greenfield fully accommodated, and in addition we might loan our neighbor a sufficient amount of the wasted article to supply the wants of his thrifty city."

Such items appeared frequently in the local papers and added spice to the good fortunes of the people in different communities. But the first well at Greenfield was not only an object of interest to local people. Special excursions were run over the Pennsylvania line and people came in numbers to see it.

The log of this well showed the following strata of earth through the first seven hundred and thirty-five feet, as reported in the local papers:

Clay	25 feet
Quicksand and gravel	15 feet
Hard, fine and blue clay	40 feet
Sand and gravel	30 feet
Blue and gray clay	70 feet
Coarse gravel	20 feet
Fine sand	5 feet
Drift deposits, timbers, and petrified stone.....	10 feet
Hard limestone	65 feet
Slate	17 feet
Limestone	68 feet
Slate and shale	400 feet

Trenton rock was reached at a depth of nine hundred and eighty feet. This well was located north of Fifth street and west of State street, a short distance northwest of where Dr. W. A. Justice now lives.

Before gas was found in the first well a second company was organized and subscriptions were taken for a second well. With the success of the first well drilling began in all parts of the county and a number of gas companies were organized in rural communities for the purpose of drilling wells for private use. Other companies were organized for the purpose of piping the gas to Greenfield and surrounding cities and selling it to consumers. Below

is given a list of the companies that were organized and the dates of their incorporation:

Greenfield Gas and Oil Company.....	1886
Citizens' Gas Company.....	1887
New Palestine Natural Gas Company.....	1887
Charlottesville Natural Gas Company.....	1888
Fortville Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1888
McCordsville Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1888
Central Gas Company	1889
Maxwell Natural Gas Company.....	1889
Madison and Hancock Natural Gas and Oil Company, 1889	
People's Gas Company.....	1889
Rock's Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1889
Wilkinson Natural Gas Company.....	1889
National Gas Company.....	1890
Independent Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1890
Mundon Gas Company.....	1890
Mohawk Natural Gas Company.....	1890
Pigeon Roost Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1890
People's Gas Company of Rushville.....	1890
Westland Natural Gas Company.....	1890
Western Grove Natural Gas Company.....	1891
Sugar Creek Gas Company.....	1891
Pleasant Hill Natural Gas Company.....	1891
Davis Gas Company.....	
McCordsville Natural Gas Company.....	1892
Cushman Natural Gas Company.....	1892
Citizens' Natural Gas, Oil and Water Company.....	1892
Fortville Mutual Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1892
Dry Branch Natural Gas Company.....	1892
Mutual Gas Company.....	1892
Nameless Creek Natural Gas Company.....	1893
California Natural Gas Company.....	1893
Hanna & Masters.....	1893
Vernon Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1895
Shady Grove Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1897
White Haven Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1899
American Oil and Gas Company.....	1900

Shiloh Natural Gas Company.....	1901
Maxwell Citizens' Gas and Oil Company.....	1902
Citizens' Gas Company of Wilkinson.....	1903
Prairie Branch Natural Gas Company.....	1903
Fortville Oil and Gas Company.....	1904
Jackson Township Natural Gas and Oil Company...	1904
Brandywine Gas Company.....	1913

Wells were also drilled by other corporations, including the Southern Indiana Gas Company and the Consumers' Gas Trust Company. Some of the above companies put down but one well for private use, while others drilled a number of wells. In 1890, three years after the drilling of the first well, the tax duplicate showed the following wells in the county, with their general location: Westland, one; Charlottesville, one; Warrington, one; Wilkinson, one; Willow Branch, one; Maxwell, one; Swamp Creek, one; Milner's Corner, one; Eden, one; Shelbyville Pipe Line, ten; Barrett's Corner, one; Mingle's Corner, one; Fortville, three; McCordsville, one; Greenfield Gas Company, four; Kirkville, one; Martindale Syndicate, two; Nail Works, Greenfield, one; People's Gas Company, Greenfield, three. Total, thirty-six.

New wells continued to be drilled in the county during the following years, while the flow of gas in the older wells ceased. It would be difficult, if not impossible, at this time even to estimate the number of wells that have been drilled for gas since 1887. There is hardly a section, however, that has not had one or more wells drilled upon it, except in Sugar Creek and Buck Creek townships. Gas was found in such small quantities in these townships that it was unprofitable.

The pressure of the first wells, as reported by the state geologist, ran from two hundred and fifty pounds to three hundred and twenty-five pounds. During the following years the pressure was reported by the state geologist, as follows: 1893, 250 pounds; 1895, 210 pounds; 1896, 185 pounds; 1897, 150 to 200 pounds, depending upon condition and age of wells.

For several years after this there was a general decrease in the pressure of the wells from eighteen to twenty pounds annually. The pressure now is very low and pumping stations have been installed to force the gas into Greenfield and into the surrounding cities within the gas belt. It is used for cooking and in special heaters during the cool weather of the spring and fall. The pressure is no longer sufficient to furnish heat during the cold winter months.

When gas was first discovered there was a general feeling that the supply would never be exhausted. The pressure was strong enough to blow the top off of a stove and it was used extravagantly and wastefully. It has been humorously remarked that when the house became too warm doors and windows were thrown open instead of turning off the gas. Hence the people of this day are lacking in the fuel that might still have been abundant had it not been used so wastefully. The discovery of gas, of course, had a great influence on the people of the county. Greenfield, especially, entered upon a great boom. Glass factories, stove foundries, nail factories, and other concerns came to the city and stayed for a period of years while the gas pressure remained strong. Wilkinson and Shirley, too, profited in a similar manner by the discovery of gas.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The county fairs were helpful in setting before the people the best of all products that the county produced. The fairs, however, exhibited only results, throwing little light on scientific methods that produced these results. It was the realization of just this need, the need of more accurate and scientific knowledge among the great mass of farmers, that gave rise to farmers' institutes.

The first meeting of the farmers' institute of Hancock county was held at the Masonic hall at Greenfield on January 20-21, 1890. Marion Steele acted as president of the meeting. Following is the program of the two days:

MONDAY.

Management of Horses and Other Stock on the Farm.....	D. L. Thomas
Mistakes in Wheat Culture.....	Professor Latta, of Purdue
Dairy Farming	C. L. Hall
Growth of Sweet Corn, Peas, etc., for Canning Factory.....	
.....	——— McConnell, of Indianapolis
Poultry	Mrs. V. P. Binford

TUESDAY.

Potato Culture	Marion Steele
Sheep Husbandry	Col. S. I. Gray
Culture of Sugar* Cane.....	Christopher Fields
Mistakes in Agriculture and Horticulture	Sylvester Johnson
Drainage	Professor Latta

The meeting of the agricultural people of the county gave them an opportunity of expressing themselves upon a number of matters of interest to them, and before adjournment they adopted the following series of resolutions:

"Resolved, that we recognize the necessity and value of organization among farmers, and heartily advise all farmers that attend, to increase the intelligence, improve the methods, and heighten the success of agricultural classes.

"2. That we favor a permanent association for institute work in this county and believe that the continuance of the Hancock County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, broadening its scope so far as may be necessary for this purpose, would be the most feasible plan of organization.

"3. That we endorse the act of the last general assembly in making an appropriation for farmers' institutes, and favor a further appropriation to continue the work.

"4. That we favor a revision of our present dog law that will give better encouragement to sheep husbandry.

"5. That we favor a reduction of salaries of public officers to correspond with present conditions, and recommend the passage of laws that will effect such a reduction and convert all fees into the public treasury.

"6. That we are opposed to trusts and combines to control prices regardless of the laws of supply and demand and respectfully urge legislation looking to their suppression and control by law.

"7. That we recommend the publication of these resolutions in our county papers and request the secretary to send copies of the same to our representatives in the state Legislature.

"8. That we extend our thanks to the chairman and local management and to the speakers and musicians who have donated their time and efforts in behalf of the institute, and to the railroad companies for reducing rates to this meeting.

"WILL B. WALKER,

"B. F. STINGER,

"J. F. COFFIN,

"Committee."

Since the meeting of 1890 sessions of the institute have been held each year just before or immediately after holidays. Upon at least two occasions summer sessions have also been held. The programs given from year to year have included every phase of farm life. Grains, stock, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruits, in fact everything that pertains to farm life, has been discussed by experts or by people who have given thought to such subjects. The insti-

tutes from year to year have also given the farmers an opportunity to make their wishes known, touching upon any question that might be before the public. As will be observed from the resolutions, etc., inserted herein, our people have expressed themselves upon current questions and a review of these expressions ought to be a source of pride to the county.

In 1897, when the compulsory education law was before the general assembly, the farmers' institute at Greenfield adopted resolutions asking the Legislature to enact such a law.

At their meeting on January 16-17, 1900, when the rural free delivery question was before the people they expressed themselves in favor of this measure. At the same meeting they encouraged the organization of township institutes and expressed themselves in favor of better roads. All of these matters were embodied in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the farmers of Hancock county, in institute assembled, do hereby express themselves in favor of the establishment of rural mail routes in Hancock county whenever and wherever practicable and we consider the establishment of such mail routes practicable at this time.

"Resolved, that we will organize township institutes as aids to the county institute, to which we may look forward with pleasure.

"Resolved, that we will make better roads so that it will be a pleasure to travel on them in attending these institutes, and that we respectfully request the citizens of Greenfield to take as much interest in them as they do in any day of any political campaign, and that they hang out the old flag of our country and let it wave during the entire session."

The attendance at this institute, as reported at the time, was as follows: First forenoon, 225; first afternoon, 350; evening, 340; second forenoon, 375; second afternoon, 450.

The encouragement given by the county institute to the organization of township institutes was not without results. In 1901 a township institute was held at Fortville, and in 1902 at Wilkinson. Since then they have been conducted in other townships also.

Although the farmers had previously expressed themselves in favor of better roads, a more definite resolution was adopted in 1903, suggesting a method of procuring better roads. The sentiment of the farmers upon the liquor traffic found expression in their resolutions. At this institute it was decided to combine the sessions of the ladies and gentlemen. Since this time the ladies and gentlemen have prepared the programs of the institute jointly and joint sessions have been held. The following resolutions were adopted at the institute of 1903:

"Resolved, that we favor a law that will permit the citizens of each road district to elect their own road supervisors, and we also favor a law that will require the citizens to work the roads where the supervisor orders.

"Resolved, that the supreme court of the United States having declared that a greater amount of crime and misery is traceable to the use of ardent spirits than to any other cause, we hereby declare our hostility to the liquor traffic and favor its abolition in order that the expense of government may be curtailed and taxes thereby decreased, that the earning power of both capital and labor may be enhanced and that the purity of the home and the sobriety of the people be preserved.

"Resolved, that, owing to the inconveniences of holding separate sessions composed of ladies and gentlemen, we recommend that future sessions of the institute be held jointly, and we also recommend that lady directors be appointed to assist in preparing a program."

On July 11, 1905, a summer session of the institute was held at the court house in Greenfield, and in 1906 another summer session was held at the Goble fruit farm. Quite a large number of the farmers attended these sessions, especially the session at the Goble fruit farm, which was given very largely to the study of horticulture.

Following the passage of the Nicholson bill in 1908, the farmers of the county took occasion to commend the Legislature for its action on this bill. They also pledged themselves to the support of a measure which would make liquor packages in interstate commerce subject to the laws of the state into which they were being sent. These resolutions were as follow:

"Resolved, that we commend the General Assembly of the state of Indiana for its action in supporting the preliminary steps in the great movement of temperance by passing the Nicholson law, the Moore law, and the Search and Seizure law, and as farmers of this section of Indiana, we stand ever ready to advance morality, common decency, and the protection of our homes and families from the arch enemy, alcohol; be it

"Resolved, that this institute stands pledged to the support of the Littlefield-Carmack interstate commerce bill, providing for the submission of interstate liquor packages to the laws of the state to which they have been consigned."

The session of the farmers' institute in 1909 was held while the Legislature had under consideration the repeal of the county local option law. Our people were opposed to the repeal of this law and so expressed themselves in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that for the preservation of the sacredness of the home in

Indiana, for the sake of sterling manhood of the fathers, and in defense of the never-dying love of the devoted mother, and for the preservation of our sons and daughters, that we are opposed to any institution or business that degrades the home or human race; therefore we demand that the county local option law be permitted to remain on the statute books until it is given a trial."

On September 1, 1909, a farmers' excursion went to Purdue. Many of the farmers of the county took advantage of this opportunity to see what the great agricultural college of the state was really doing.

At the meeting in February, 1910, a series of resolutions was adopted in which the farmers expressed themselves on a variety of topics:

"Resolved, by the farmers of Hancock county in institute assembled:

"First, that we are proud of our calling and propose to do all in our power to place it upon a still higher plane of usefulness and influence in the years that shall pass away.

"Second, we point with pride to the rapid improvement of the farmer and his family, intellectually, socially, and morally in the past few years, much of which is due to the just and fair remuneration he has received for his daily toil.

"Third, that being citizens and taxpayers, we have a right to a vital interest in all matters of government that affect either the material or moral welfare of the whole population of the country.

"Fourth, that as husbands and fathers who love our families and our homes as we love our lives, we are steadfastly and forever opposed to any custom, law, institution, or business whose tendency and effect is to debase and degrade the children of men, and as the abolition of the saloons in Hancock county has removed from our midst one of the greatest evil influences that lead men astray, we are unalterably opposed to the repeal of the county local option law and demand its rigid and impartial enforcement.

"Fifth, whereas there is an increasing tendency for the creation of new offices and commissions, and of office seekers, after elected, to want salaries increased;

"Resolved, that we do not favor the increase of offices and commissions and are opposed to the increase of salaries until good men refuse to fill and accept offices at the present salaries.

"Sixth, as our further influence as agriculturists depends upon the kind of farms we have and the kind of men and women who farm them, be it

"Resolved, that as farmers we use our best efforts in the care, convenience and beautifying of our country homes, and the care and influence in the educational and moral training of our children by encouraging our rural schools and churches.

"That as courts and juries are very expensive, we urge the settling of differences and disputes by arbitration.

"That we realize the great good our state university at Purdue is doing toward education, which better prepares the younger generation to meet the future needs of our country," etc.

In 1910, township farmers' institutes were held at Shirley, Eden, Fortville, New Palestine and Charlottesville. The most of these township institutes have been maintained since that time. In 1913 a "Purdue Short Course" was given at Fortville. In 1914 arrangements were made for bringing a similar train from Purdue to Greenfield with exhibits of grains, live stock, etc., and lecturers who discussed the exhibits as well as other topics. In January, 1915, a resolution was adopted in favor of the appointment of a county agent as provided for by the act of 1915.

One cannot follow the history of the Hancock county farmers' institutes during the past twenty-five years without feeling that the agricultural people of this county have given expression to ideals that were pure and lofty. In every endeavor they have been progressive; in all the resolutions adopted there is not a single reactionary note. Every position that has been taken on questions presented makes for purer homes and better living in the county.

The following are the men who have acted as president of the farmers' institute and the dates of their election as far as it has been possible to make the list complete. A number of the men served two or more years: Marion Steele, 1890; J. F. Coffin, 1892; D. H. Goble, 1896; Alonzo Tyner, 1898; George Walker, 1900; Vard Finnell, 1902; Vard Finnell, 1903; E. C. Martindale, 1904; E. C. Martindale, 1905; George Walker, 1906; Joshua H. Barrett, 1907; Richard Hagans, 1909; Thad Snow, George Walker, 1910; John H. Souder, 1911; Walter K. Boyd, 1913; Ward Parnell, 1914.

Since 1911 Isaac H. Day has been elected president of the board composed of the presidents of the township institutes. All funds appropriated by law for the use of the farmers' institutes have been drawn in his name.

STORMS, CYCLONES, ETC.

Hancock county cannot be said to lie within a storm region, yet on several occasions within the last forty years a few destructive cyclones have passed over the county. On June 5, 1880, such a storm passed over Sugar Creek and Brandywine townships. On July 1, 1880, another cyclone passed over Jackson and Brown townships, carrying away fences and doing much damage to the crops. On May 12, 1886, a destructive cyclone passed over Wilkinson.

On May 27, 1888, another storm passed over the northern part of Sugar Creek township and through Center and Jackson townships. The barn of Chris Reasner, of Sugar Creek, was blown down. The roof of the Ellis school house, east of Greenfield, was taken off and left hanging in the top of a tree near by. Cultivators standing in the fields south of Gem were blown as far as forty feet from where they had been left, and many gas well derricks around Greenfield were blown down. Many other buildings in the path of the storm were also seriously damaged.

The most destructive cyclone that has ever passed over the county probably came on June 25, 1902. It will never be forgotten by those who lived within its course. The portion of the county receiving the greatest damage extended from McCordsville eastward and south. All crops, including corn, wheat and oats, within its track, were completely destroyed. Much of the straw was whipped into the ground and covered with dirt by the rain that followed. Much of the corn was broken off level with the ground and the rest of it lay flat. There were few buildings of any kind within its range that were not seriously damaged and by far the greater number were practically destroyed. Orchards and forest trees were broken down, while the rails from fences were carried for long distances through the air. A funeral was being held at Cleveland, at which A. V. B. Sample, former clerk of the Hancock circuit court and a prominent teacher during his earlier life, was killed. This storm worked a great hardship upon tenants, whose crops in many instances were completely destroyed and who had nothing left with which to pay their rent.

EPIDEMICS.

An epidemic of smallpox in Buck Creek township in 1847 is discussed in the chapter on the "Practice of Medicine."

Since that time contagious diseases have frequently appeared in the county. In fact hardly a school year has passed without the appearance of some one or other of such diseases. During the winter of 1881-82, however, smallpox was quite prevalent in the county, as well as in the state.

On February 1, 1882, the county board of health of Hancock county adopted the following rules governing vaccination, which had been adopted by the state board of health on January 1, 1882:

1. After January 1, 1882, no person until after they have been successfully vaccinated shall be admitted into any public or private school or institution of learning within this state, either in the capacity of teacher or pupil, and all persons admitted therein shall present to the principal thereof the

certificate of a reputable physician as to the fact of their being successfully vaccinated.

2. It shall be the duty of all unvaccinated persons within this state to be successfully vaccinated within sixty days from January 1, 1882. And all unvaccinated persons coming into this state shall be required to be vaccinated within sixty days after coming into the state.

3. All children born within this state shall be successfully vaccinated within twelve months after birth. All vaccinations shall be with reliable bovine virus.

The county board of health also adopted the following specific rule relating to Hancock county:

"After March 3, 1882, all who attend the schools in any capacity will be required to furnish a certificate of successful vaccination from a reputable physician. School boards and township trustees are required to suspend all pupils after March 3, 1882, who have not complied with the rules of the health boards in reference to vaccination."

These rules created more or less excitement in the county, and at least a few of our citizens gave expression to their feelings through the columns of the local papers. The following is an illustration from Green township:

"Editor Democrat: I wish to say a few words to the doctors of Greenfield about vaccination to save them from ruin and destruction; that will be their fate as sure as they attempt to enforce this law, as law they call it. Our forefathers fought for freedom and independence, and why not we? As we do not propose to be ruled by a king, as they would like to be called, especially Dr. Howard, who is the foreman of the ring. There are five hundred men ready now to come forward and show them that the giant powder was not exhausted at New Palestine. As this vaccination is just to put in the doctors' pockets a little more money, we want them to know we mean business, sink or swim. As almost half of this county have to work for the pittance of fifty cents a day it is about all they can do to keep starvation from their doors when they have families to support. But still, you have got to pay Mr. Doctor fifty cents a piece for vaccination. And now, Mr. Editor, to make a long story short, we will say the first man that is fined they had better say their prayers for there is always a stopping place. Please print and save trouble."

But not everybody in Green township felt just like the writer, as may be seen from the following paragraph taken from the Eden items:

"We noticed in the last number of the Democrat that there is a prospect of a war to be waged against the M. D.'s of Greenfield if they attempt to

discharge their duties as prescribed by the state board of health and enacted by the Legislature of the state of Indiana. How could such an army of men, five hundred strong, be mustered into service from such a township as Green, which only contains about three hundred voters? Rise up, my little man, and put your John Hancock to your communication. Let us see your height. 'Are you so tall that you can stand like some steeple high, that while your feet are on the ground your hands could touch the sky?'

"Notwithstanding the terrific threat made by one of Green township's patriots last week in regard to vaccination, the giant powder has not been used as yet, no blood has been spilled for the sake of freedom or independence, nor has any poor soul as yet shuffled off this mortal coil at the hands of this liberty-loving people. But, on the contrary, the people through this part of Green township have cheerfully complied, like law-abiding citizens, with the requirements of the state board of health. When they go to beating up for volunteers they need not come to Eden."

In 1902 a serious epidemic of smallpox broke out at Greenfield. A pest-house was erected south of the city and east of State street, where a number of patients were treated by Dr. J. P. Black.

Early in the spring of 1914 smallpox in a light form broke out in different localities of the county. An order was issued by County Health Commissioner Dr. Joseph L. Allen requiring all school children to be vaccinated. There was again some opposition to the order, but by far the greater number of people complied therewith. The disease was so general in the county, however, that but few schools finished their regular terms, and in several townships they dismissed on different dates because of the absence of the pupils.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The Hancock County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized December 12, 1912, with the following officers: President, Joseph L. Allen; vice-president, Lucy H. Binford; secretary, Percy M. Gordon; treasurer, J. L. Smith; vice-presidents, Martha J. Elliott, Carthage, rural route No. 21; Edgar Hope, Greenfield, rural route No. 4; J. A. Fort, Willow; Mrs. J. P. Black, Greenfield; A. E. Curry, Greenfield, rural route No. 5; Cynthia Peacock, Charlottesville; Gertrude Ashcraft, Greenfield, rural route No. 4; J. W. Ray, Fortville.

Walter Hatfield, Miss Tillie New and Miss Selma Stephens have been elected to fill the vacancies caused by the death of James L. Smith, and the removal of Madames Gordon and Black, respectively, from the county. The

membership consists of thirty-two life members, one hundred annual contributing members, three hundred honorary members and ten advisory members.

The first work of the society was the selling of Red Cross Christmas seals, which netted fifty-three dollars and forty-nine cents. The society collected two hundred and seventy-seven dollars for the relief of flood sufferers in Indiana in 1913. It has had three patients in the state sanitarium at Rockville, Indiana.

The present officers are: President, Joseph L. Allen; vice-president, Lucy H. Binford; secretary, Tillie New; treasurer, Walter Hatfield.

HANCOCK COUNTY FEDERATION OF COUNTRY CLUBS.

A federation of the country clubs was effected in March, 1914, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Iduna M. Barrett, Greenfield; vice-president, Miss Edith J. Hunt, Charlottesville; secretary, Miss Hazel Parnell, Greenfield, rural route No. 3; treasurer, Mrs. Harry Porter, Morristown.

The object of the federation, as stated in the constitution, is the "consideration of questions pertaining to social, educational or literary matters and methods for the best culture and advancement of the county."

The charter members of the organization were as follow: County Literary Club (Blue River and Brandywine townships), 1903; Western Grove Woman's Club (Blue River township), 1910; Thursday Circle (Charlottesville), 1911; Klover Reading Klub (Brandywine township), 1912; Four Corners Society (Blue River township), 1912; Westland Ladies' Sunshine Club (Blue River township), 1913.

The Priscilla Club, organized in 1912 (Blue River township), united with the federation in the spring of 1915. There are several other country clubs that do not belong to the county federation.

NEWSPAPERS.

Following is a synopsis of the life of each newspaper published in the county since the date of its organization, as far as it has been possible to make the list complete. The *Home and School Visitor* and *The Independent Medical Investigator* are discussed elsewhere.

The Coon Skin was a Democratic sheet published at Greenfield by Joseph Chapman. John Hardin Scott, now eighty-six years of age, has a clear recollection of the paper in the political campaign of 1844. The publication of the *Coon Skin* was suspended not later than the outbreak of the Mexican War when Chapman enlisted.

The Greenfield Reveille, published January 1, 1845, by Jonathon H. Hunt as publisher, and James H. Hunt as editor and proprietor. It was a Whig organ, published weekly.

The Investigator, published at Greenfield in 1847 by Mitchell Vaughn; later by R. A. Riley. Riley was prominent in the county Democratic convention in 1845, and it is probable that the *Investigator* was a Democratic newspaper.

The Greenfield Spectator, published September 1, 1848, by John Myers; John D. Dougherty, editor. The policy of the paper was expressed in prominent letters across the top of its front page, "Neutral in politics, devoted to literature, science, arts, agriculture, miscellany, markets, general intelligence, etc., etc." A large part of this paper was given to stories and poetry.

The Family Friend.—When the old court house was offered for sale in 1854 the county auditor was ordered by the county commissioners to advertise the sale thereof in the *Family Friend*. Mrs. Permelia Thayer has a clear recollection of the paper. It seems to have been similar to the *Greenfield Spectator*.

American Patriot was published in March, 1854, by J. P. Hinshaw. It was a four-page sheet, "independent in all things, neutral in none." It was devoted to "pure literature, morals, temperance in all things, agriculture, commercial and general intelligence." Its publication was suspended after a year or two.

The Greenfield Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in 1855 by Thomas D. Walpole, and was later edited for a time by William Mitchell. Democratic.

The Hancock Democrat, published in 1859 by a stock company composed of Noble Warrum, D. S. Gooding, William R. West and George Y. Atkison. Judge Gooding was editor-in-chief for several years, and William Mitchell, local editor. Before the close of the Civil War William Mitchell assumed full control of the paper. John F. Mitchell took charge in 1876. John F. Mitchell, Jr., entered the firm in 1907. Has always been a Democratic newspaper except during the Civil War, when it became the county organ of the Union party. Now published by the William Mitchell Printing Company.

Constitution and Union, published in January, 1861, by Lee O. Harris. Publication suspended after about two months. Issued in the cause of preserving the National Union.

Family Visitor, published in 1864 by a man named Wright. Later trans-

ferred to a Mr. Hinshaw. Seems to have been a sheet similar to the *Greenfield Spectator*, described above.

The Greenfield Commercial, Republican newspaper, published in 1867 by Amos Beeson; later by L. E. Rumrill. Was published for several years.

The Greenfield News, a weekly newspaper published during the seventies by William Walker and Walter Hartpence. Republican.

Greenfield Republican, Republican newspaper, published a short time during the seventies by D. B. Deem.

The Jeffersonian, published in June, 1878, by R. G. Strickland. Democratic. Bought in 1890 by Gus Morton and Charles Teel. Bought by Eugene Lewis in 1892 and name changed to *The Greenfield Herald*. Purchased in 1893 by S. S. Boots and shortly thereafter taken over by the Herald Publishing Company. Publication suspended about 1906.

The Greenfield Herald, Democratic; 1893, as stated above.

Greenfield Republican, a Republican newspaper, published in 1880 by Robison & Cooper. Later owned by Nixon, Henry Marsh and Robert Lynn. Purchased by W. S. Montgomery in May, 1888. Sold by Mr. Montgomery to Newton R. Spencer in February, 1910. Now published by Spencer Publishing Company.

The Tooth Pick, published for "forty days and forty nights" in 1885 by Harry G. Strickland, Noble Warrum, Jr., and R. E. Bragg. Humorous sheet. Printed on paper of various colors. Pony delivery. Daily. Published at *Jeffersonian* office.

The Tribune, daily, published at Greenfield by Howard Branham about 1888. Later by Charles Pauley and Austin Boots. At first independent in politics. Later had Democratic tendencies. Purchased by W. S. Montgomery, proprietor of the *Greenfield Republican* and *Daily Republican*. *Tribune* and *Daily Republican* merged under name of *The Tribune* about 1895.

Daily Republican.—Daily Republican sheet, published by W. S. Montgomery in November, 1893, and merged with *The Tribune*.

Daily Democrat.—Daily Democratic paper, published by William Mitchell Printing Company during the political campaign of 1900. John Hufford, editor.

Evening Star.—Non-partisan. Published in August, 1906, by Eugene Boyden. Purchased by Ben Strickland and Newton R. Spencer, December 1, 1906, who soon afterward sold a third interest to Eugene E. Davis. Published at the *Globe* plant.

Greenfield Daily Reporter.—Non-partisan. Published by Newton R. Spencer, April 27, 1908. Bought *Evening Star* and published both as *Green-*

field Daily Reporter in February, 1909. Took over *The Tribune* in February, 1910, and has since published both as *The Greenfield Daily Reporter*. Now published by Spencer Publishing Company.

Fortville Journal, published for a few months, about 1879 or 1880, by George Hacker and Mr. Melton. Local news.

Fortville Journal, published in September, 1883. Burned in December, 1883. Reestablished in 1884. Owned and published by Green & Williams, W. S. Rader, W. S. Nagle. Name changed to *Fortville Sun* in February, 1886. Local news.

Fortville Sun.—February, 1886. Sold to George E. Simmons in May, 1887. Other owners, Cal Gault, Lon Graffort and John C. Jenkins. Was the organ of the Farmers' Alliance in the campaign of 1882; S. B. Prater, editor. Destroyed by fire in 1893. Reestablished in 1894. Publication suspended in 1895. Local news.

Fortville Tribune, established in fall of 1893 by Robert Maranville. Other owners, Ora Pogue and George Simmons. Purchased in April, 1909, by Gus E. Stuart, the present editor and proprietor. Local news.

The Fortville Reporter, published for about three months during the fall of 1901 by Gus E. Stuart.

New Palestine Star, weekly; published at New Palestine by Julius C. Melton in 1887. Suspended after a year or two.

New Palestine Courier, weekly; published by a company of persons in 1885. William Parish took charge in November, 1895. Discontinued in April, 1897. Local news.

New Palestine News, weekly, published in September, 1897, by Julius C. Melton. Local news. Suspended in September, 1899.

New Palestine News, weekly, published February 15, 1900, by George Metzger. Purchased by Paul Bell. Suspended in May, 1903. Local news.

Wilkinson Herald, first published at Wilkinson about 1897 by Dr. B. H. Cook. Moved to Shirley about 1899 and sold to Frank Martindale and name changed to *Shirley-Wilkinson News*. Local news.

Shirley-Wilkinson News, first published at Shirley about 1899 by Martindale and later by his son. Sold to one McClain who changed the name to *Shirley Gazette*. Local news.

Shirley Enterprise, established about 1901 and published for two or three years. Local news.

Shirley Gazette, first published at Shirley about 1901 by McClain. Later owned by one Gordon and C. B. Shields. Name changed to *Shirley News* about 1905. Local news.

Shirley News, first published about 1905. Now owned and published by Roy Ensinger.

Wilkinson Gazette, published August 29, 1907, by A. L. Goodwin. Local news. Discontinued after a few months.

Charlottesville News, weekly, published for a year or two about 1888 by Otto Bennett. Local news.

Home and Farm, published by S. C. Rhue at Charlottesville in September, 1906. Suspended in a short time.

The following newspapers are now published in the county: *The Hancock Democrat*, *Greenfield Republican*, *Greenfield Daily Reporter*, *Fortville Tribune* and *Shirley News*.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

(William R. Hough, in *Hancock Democrat*.)

One day in the summer of 1859 or 1860, as to which of these years it was my memory does not now exactly serve me, the citizens of our then little town had their curiosity somewhat aroused by the discovery of a number of quarter-size printed posters tacked up in several of the most public places in town, announcing that on a certain evening in the following week this man, John Alley, would deliver a lecture at the court house on the subject of aerial navigation. At the appointed time it was my good fortune to be present with a considerable number of other of our citizens, and to hear advanced what we then regarded with amusement as the vagaries of an eccentric, if not an unbalanced, mind. His ideas in relation to the construction and operation of a flying machine were not well matured, but were vague and inconclusive, and the lecture did not meet the expectations which the contents of the posters announcing the same had excited in the minds of his audience.

His ability as a poet and prophet was better evidenced by the contents of the posters than by the lecture. These posters were so much out of the ordinary and of such interest to me that I have never forgotten the principal features they contained, and they were very vividly recalled to my mind by the successful operation of the flying machines which I witnessed at the exhibition at the Speedway, near Indianapolis, a few days since, and in which I witnessed so complete a fulfillment of the prophecy contained in them that I feel impelled to give it the publicity which I think it deserves by asking a place for it in the columns of the *Star*, and so to do what I may toward the perpetuation of the memory of one who has hitherto been "to dumb forgetfulness a prey," although entitled to rank as a true prophet of

modern times. The top line of the posters read as follows: "Fly, fly, cleave the sky; if a man can't, pray tell me why!" Then the date, the subject of the lecture and the name of the lecturer was given, and then came the closing prophetic poem, as follows:

"The time long looked for is at hand,
When man, grown tired of sea and land,
On artificial wings shall fly
And navigate the liquid sky.
Not in balloon made fast to boat,
And only with the winds to float,
But, mounted on a flying car,
He'll steer his course through trackless air,
Cross counter winds, confront to breeze,
And over mountains, lakes and seas,
Survey all nations with delight,
Outride the eagle in his flight,
And teach the world from freedom's home
To every land where man may roam,
The light of science, revelation,
Man's high eternal destination."

This backwoods seer, "to fortune and to fame unknown," a few short years after the delivery of the lecture mentioned, in 1863, without having created more than a ripple of amusement in the minds of his unsophisticated neighbors, by this, in the light of the present day, most remarkable prophecy, "died without the sight" of its fulfillment and, freed from the limitations of his poor unprepossessing physical habitation he passed into the life invisible "unhonored and unsung."

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

BASIS OF SCHOOL FUND.

It will be recalled that the first step toward the establishment of a school fund was taken by the Continental Congress in adopting the ordinance of May 20, 1785. This ordinance provided that section 16 in each township should be reserved for the maintenance of the public schools within that township. Under the early laws of the state the custody and control of this land were given to the trustees of the respective townships, and among the first acts of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county after the organization of the board was the appointment of trustees for each of these school sections. These trustees, with a few changes in the law from time to time, had power to lease such lands for any term not to exceed three years, taking rents payable in money, property or improvements to be made on the real estate. If directed by a majority of the qualified voters of the township such leases could be made for any term not exceeding ten years. For a longer term a special act of the Legislature was necessary, and such an act was approved January 24, 1828, permitting the trustees of section 16, township 15 north, range 7 east (in Brandywine township), to lease a part of said section to Othniel H. Sweem for a period of twenty years for the purpose of building and operating a mill thereon. The trustees had and exercised all the rights and powers of a landlord in coercing the fulfillment of contracts relating to such lands and preventing waste or damage. By an act approved January 23, 1820, any five freeholders in any township could call a meeting of the voters to determine whether the school section in that township should be sold. A few years later another law was passed providing that at any time when five qualified voters of any congressional township should petition the trustees of such township, setting forth their desire for a sale of such land, said trustees should insert in the notices for the annual election of trustees, the further notice that a balloting would be had to determine whether the land so petitioned for should be sold. At the time of the election each voter favoring the sale of such land wrote on his ballot the word "sale"; if opposed, he wrote the words "no sale." If a majority voted in favor of the sale, the land was sold. In some of the counties of the state

this land was managed for many years in accordance with the provisions of these statutes, and the income therefrom was used for the maintenance of the schools. In Hancock county, however, these sections were sold soon after the county was organized. The dates of the sales are as follow :

Sections 16, 15, 7, Brandywine—April 5, 1830.

Sections 16, 16, 7, Center—July 28, 1830.

Sections 16, 15, 8, Blue River—November 15, 1830.

Sections 16, 15, 6, Sugar Creek—October 29, 1830, to January 7, 1833.

Sections 16, 16, 8, Jackson—July 1, 1831, to March 8, 1833.

Sections 16, 17, 7, Green—February 1, 1834, to February 6, 1837.

Sections 16, 17, 8, Brown—November 21, 1835.

Sections 16, 17, 6, Vernon—November 16, 1841, to December 17, 1850.

Sections 16, 16, 6, Buck Creek—January 2, 1845, to November 28, 1849.

The most of the school land in Hancock county sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, although a few tracts brought from three dollars to five dollars per acre.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Before the office of county auditor was created the county school commissioners sold school lands, loaned and accounted for the school funds, and distributed the proceeds thereof to the various school corporations. In Hancock county the school commissioners sold practically all of the school sections before the first county auditor was elected. The duties of the county school commissioners were at first shared and finally taken over entirely by the county auditor. The men who filled the office of school commissioner from 1830 to 1852 were: Meredith Gosney, John Justice, William Johnson, Asa Gooding, James D. Henry, Morris Pierson, John Avery, J. Etter, J. Tharp, Orlando Crane.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO 1850.

Until 1859, with a few minor changes, the business of each township was managed by a board of three trustees. At the first election in each township one trustee was elected for one year, another for two years, and a third for three years. Afterward one trustee was elected at each annual election for a term of three years. The board appointed one of its members clerk, who was ex-officio president of the board. It was his duty to call meetings, to keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting, to record and plat the school districts, and to do such other things as the trustees should

order him to do. Another member was appointed treasurer. It was his duty to receive all rents, profits, interest, etc., belonging to his township, to pay out the same according to orders of the board; to keep accurate accounts of his receipts and expenditures and to make reports to the board of the financial condition of the township when required by the board to do so.

Each board also divided its township into school districts as circumstances required. In fact, the school districts as we now know them, were, for the most part, laid out by these township boards. They caused the districts to be organized, and when established caused a notice to be given of the first general meeting for the election of district trustees. They reported to the county school commissioner, and later to the county auditor, the enumeration of all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, resident within the township. They divided semi-annually the school funds received into the township treasury, among the districts within the township.

DISTRICT MANAGEMENT PRIOR TO 1859.

All school districts that had been organized prior to 1843 were recognized and confirmed as such by a statute of that year. Each when organized became a body corporate by the name of "School District No. —, of Township No. —, in Range No. —, in the County of ———, in the State of Indiana." The districts as laid out, and as numbered under this act of 1843, are still generally known by such numbers in Hancock county.

The business of each district, with some minor changes again, was transacted by three trustees, also elected for a term of three years. In case of a tie the election was settled by lot in the presence of the inspector. The district trustees took their certificates of election from the hand of the township clerk. This board appointed one member clerk and another treasurer. They met when any district business required and gave notice of all elections and meetings of the voters of the district. Whenever there was a meeting of voters of the district one of the trustees presided, the clerk, if present, otherwise the treasurer. In the absence of both the third member of the board presided. The person presiding kept a record of the proceedings and votes of the meetings and entered them on the record book of the district. The general powers and duties of the trustees are set out in the following paragraph of the statute:

"The trustees shall make all contracts, purchases, payments and sales necessary to carry out the vote of the district, for the procuring of any site for a school house, building, hiring, repairing, or furnishing the same, or disposing thereof, or for the keeping of any school therein; and in the absence

of instructions by a district meeting may contract with a teacher, to be paid in whole or in part out of the public funds, or by persons sending in due proportion, or according to their private subscriptions."

They also kept a record of all voters in the district and of the number of children in each family between five and twenty-one years of age, and had the right to determine what branches should be taught in their district school, provided they were such as were generally taught.

DISTRICT MEETINGS PRIOR TO 1859.

The law provided for a general meeting of the voters of each district to be held on the first Saturday of October of each year. Special meetings could be called at any time. To be entitled to vote at these meetings one had to be a resident of the district and also either a freeholder, or a householder with children of school age. At these meetings district trustees were elected or vacancies filled. The people also had the right to designate the site for a school house; to direct the building, hiring or purchase of a school house or site for the same, and to fix the sum to be expended therefor, or for the furniture or library therefore, and for the keeping of the same in repair. They also had the right to direct the sale of any school house or the site thereof, or of any property, real or personal, belonging to the district. They could determine the length of the school term and the manner in which the teacher should be paid, and could also direct what part of their distributive share of the school funds should be applied to the purchase of a site for a school house or for the building thereof. The school sites in Hancock county were not very expensive in those days and it was a very common practice for a donation, usually of a half acre, to be made by someone for school purposes. Many of the school sites are still held by the townships by virtue of these deeds. In order to expedite the construction of school houses an act of 1843 provided that the inhabitants of each district should have the power of assessing a "labor tax," or of determining the amount of work to be done by each able-bodied white male resident of the district between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years toward building a school house, not to exceed two days work for each: or they could determine the amount of money to be paid as a tax instead of performing such labor. By the act of 1843 the tax for school purposes was limited to twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars.

From the earliest days of the county the people of the districts exercised their rights under the law. The hardy pioneers, clad in homespun, repaired to the little log school house with its puncheon floor, oiled-paper windows, huge fireplace and rough hewn seats, and there deliberated upon their local

affairs. If one of the district trustees was present he presided. In the absence of all members of the district board some other person opened the meeting. Matters considered were settled by vote. The decision was reported to the district trustees who made it a part of their official record. Not the least among the matters settled each fall was the question as to who should teach the district school during the coming term. The selection of the teacher by the district meeting finally came to be the established custom in many localities of the county. In fact it prevailed in some communities for many years after the present township trustee law was passed in 1859. In 1864, for instance, the following bit of record was entered on his books by Lemuel Hackleman, trustee of Blue River township:

"April 22, 1864.

"Samuel B. Hill, director for district No. 1, Blue River township, Hancock county, Indiana, reports verbally that the citizens of said district have unanimously consented to employ Margaret Brown to teach a school in said district the fourteen days due said district; said Margaret Brown shall receive one dollar and ten and one-half cents per day, the balance of the time a compensation of fifteen dollars per month; therefore we ask the trustee to employ said Margaret Brown and we wish half the public money applied.

"SAMUEL B. HILL,

"Director."

Following the above entry appears the contract of the trustee with Miss Brown as teacher.

As late as 1882 the county board of education of Hancock county considered the advisability of permitting the people of the districts to select the teachers for their schools. In the minutes of the May meeting of the board in 1882 appears the following: "The question of allowing school meetings to select teachers was discussed at some length by the board. It was generally conceded that the better and safer plan was for the trustees to select and employ the teacher."

In many localities, however, the teachers were "elected" at the district meetings until about 1890. In other localities the selection was left to the township trustees.

The first schools of the county were subscription schools. During the days of the subscription school it was the custom for a teacher to canvass the district and secure as many signatures and as large an enrollment on his "paper" as possible. When a teacher had secured the subscription of the people of the district, the district trustees employed him in case public money was also to be used in defraying the expenses of the school. In this instance

the district determined by petition what was in other localities settled by district meeting.

MANIPULATION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

First, the district trustees of each school district took the enumeration of the children within their district between the ages of five and twenty-one years and reported the same to the township clerk. The township clerk then made a report for his entire township, first to the school commissioner, and after 1841 to the county auditor. The county auditor then apportioned the school funds to the different townships on the basis of the enumeration. When the amount due each township had been determined the township trustees ordered the county auditor to pay the same to the township treasurer. The township treasurer then apportioned this amount to the different districts of his township upon the basis of their enumeration. The sum due any district was paid to the district treasurer upon the order of the township clerk, granted upon the order of the district trustees, certified by their clerk, directing the treasurer to draw the same.

The township and district records of Hancock county previous to 1859 have nearly all been lost. In one of these old trustees' records, however, we find receipts like the following:

"March 4, 1839.

"Received of James D. Henry, School Commissioner of Hancock County, one hundred and fifty dollars and six and one-fourth cents for Township 15, Range 8 East, (Blue River) by me, A. ALLEN, T. T."

In this record we also find the first steps taken toward getting a share of the school fund, and also some of the orders made by the district trustees directing the township treasurer to pay to the district treasurer the money due the district. The following are taken from the township record kept by Adam Allen, township treasurer:

"State of Indiana, Hancock County:

"Personally appeared before me, A. Allen, treasurer Congressional Township 15, in Range 8, in the County of Hancock and Rush, Samuel Brown, Treasurer of School District No. 3 in said Township, who says on oath that there is in said district a school house of convenient size with sufficient light and that it is finished so as to render the teacher and pupils comfortable.

(Signed)

"SAMUEL BROWN,

"Affirmed and subscribed before me this 26th day of February, 1839.

"A. ALLEN,

"Treasurer of T. 15. R. 8."

Following is an order for money on the township treasurer, to be applied toward finishing a school house:

"We, Elihu Coffin, Samuel Brown, James Hazlett, trustees of School District N. 2 Township N. 15 N. of R. 8 E. in the district of lands at Indianapolis, in the county of Rush and Hancock do hereby order and direct the sum of thirty dollars for the use of finishing the School House in said district and wish the township treasurer to pay the money to Samuel Brown, district treasurer. Given under our hands this February 28, 1839.

"ELIHU COFFIN,

"SAMUEL BROWN,

"JAMES HAZLETT."

Below are two orders for money to be applied toward paying the teachers:

"State of Indiana, Hancock County, March 16, 1839:

"We the undersigned trustees of school district N. 8 in Township 15, Range 8, East in said County, do order and direct that our proportion thirty-nine dollars of said Township shall be applied for the purpose of paying our school teacher James McAdams for the term of three months past, for which we wish the Township Treasurer for that purpose to pay the above named sum over to our district treasurer, Isaac Adams.

"ISAAC ADAMS,

"CALEB HOLDING,

"LEWIS T. ADAMS."

"We, David Smith, John Hunter, and Harrison James, Citizens of School District, No. 4 in Township 15, Range 8 East of Lands sold at Indianapolis in the County of Hancock, have employed a teacher to teach our children in said district school for the term of three months as a private school and we wish the Township Treasurer to pay us our portion of the school funds in his hands this March the 8th, 1841.

"DAVID SMITH,

"JOHN HUNTER,

"HARRISON JAMES."

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

The state Constitution of 1816 made provision for the establishment of a public school system from the primary grades to the state university. The early statutes of the state provided for the establishment of a seminary in each county. The fund used for building such a school was derived from



OLD COUNTY SEMINARY

moneys paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from militia duty, which was divided by the state among the counties equally, and of all fines assessed for any breach of the penal law, which fines were applied in the counties where assessed. The county commissioners at once after the organization of their board in 1828, appointed Meredith Gosney trustee of the seminary fund of Hancock county for a term of three years. In 1829 Benjamin Spillman was appointed as such trustee "in the room of Meredith Gosney, resigned." In 1832 Edward B. Chittenden was appointed. These men and their successors in office collected the fees assessed, etc., and kept the same on interest until September 5, 1842, when the report of A. M. Pattison, W. M. Johnson and J. Mathers, trustees of the seminary, shows that they had on hands bonds and notes and moneys amounting in all to one thousand and forty-three dollars and seventeen cents. This was sufficient to begin the construction of a building.

On January 8, 1842, Morris Pierson and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed to the trustees of the seminary a plot of ground twelve rods square, "to be appropriated to the exclusive use of a county seminary to be thereon erected." This ground was located just south of the corner of South Pennsylvania and South streets. The seminary building erected thereon stood on ground now occupied by South Pennsylvania street, just north of the railroad.

On August 23, 1843, the trustees entered into a contract with Cornwall Meek, "for the construction of the walls and roofing, and enclosing of a seminary building on a lot adjoining the town of Greenfield in said county—the size of the building to be thirty by forty feet—and the contractor to complete the work by the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1842.

"In consideration of which the said trustees are to pay to the said Cornwall Meek as a full consideration for said contract the sum of six dollars and fifty cents per thousand for the brick work, to be measured in the wall—and six hundred and seventy-five dollars for the carpenter work, and lumber—payments to be made as follows:—The sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and five cents cash obligations to be paid so soon as the said Cornwall Meek files with the said trustees a bond for the faithful performance of said contract—and the remaining balance to be paid to the said Meek as soon as the same shall be collected by said Trustees."

John Elder drew the plans and specifications for the building, for which he received twelve dollars.

The following notice taken from a September issue of the *Greenfield Spectator*, 1848, gives a good idea of the schools, its curriculum, etc.:

"HANCOCK SEMINARY.

"The undersigned will commence his Second Term of School in the above building, on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1848, assisted by Miss M. Walls.

"Rates of Tuition:

"For Spelling, Reading, and Writing.....	\$2.00
"For Geography and Arithmetic, with the above branches....	2.50
"For Grammar, with the above branches, and any of the primary branches of an English education.....	3.00
"For any of the higher branches, including Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying, Navigation, and Latin	4.00

"P. LAWYER."

The following paragraph taken from the same issue of the *Spectator* also indicates some of the difficulties that were encountered by the profession under the old system:

"IN WANT OF 'DIMES.'

"The undersigned takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him for tuition for last quarter to call and settle with him before the beginning of the next.

P. LAWYER."

Another teacher in the seminary was William T. Hatch, who taught until 1850. He was followed by John Wilson, H. R. Morley and James L. Mason, who taught successively until 1854. Though the building was erected by the county, it was before the days of the free school system, and parents paid tuition for their children who attended just the same as those who sent to the subscription schools in the districts.

From December, 1854, until June, 1855, the seminary building was used as a court house. At the June term, in 1855, the county commissioners ordered the county auditor and treasurer to proceed to sell the property known as the county seminary in accordance with the provision of an act approved June 12, 1852.

After the county had disposed of its interest in the property of the seminary, another school was established and conducted in the same building for several years which was attended by students from all parts of the county and from surrounding counties. This was the school known as

GREENFIELD ACADEMY.

In the issue of the *American Patriot* of February 28, 1855, notice was given that the first term of the Greenfield Academy would commence at the Methodist church on March 12, 1855. The school year was divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each, with tuition as follows: Collegiate studies, \$7.50; academic, \$5.00; primary, \$3.00. A. D. Cunningham was named as principal. John Herod had taught in the new school on North street during the same winter. Another school under the same was started in December, 1857, by the Rev. David Monfort, a Presbyterian minister.

The following paragraphs, taken from its catalogue issued in 1860, gives a good idea of its work:

"Course of Study.

"The Course of study recently introduced, embraces in the Scientific Department, all the branches of Mathematics, Natural Science, Philosophy, History and English Literature, usually taught in colleges; and in the Classical Department all that is required to prepare the student for entering the Junior Class in the best colleges of the West.

"Location, Facilities, and Health.

"Greenfield Academy is located at Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, twenty miles east of Indianapolis, on the Indiana Central Railway. It is a pleasant and retired village, where the student is under the best social influence and free from the temptations and vices of more populous towns. Good boarding can be had at private houses from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week.

"Government.

"The government of the Academy will be maintained, as far as possible, by an affectionate appeal to reason, common sense, and the higher moral feelings, rather than by stern command or excessive punishment. The government is MILD, yet FIRM, encouraging the timorous and checking the wayward.

"Religious.

"The labors of each day are commenced by reading the Word of God, with brief explanations and practical applications, and invoking the Divine blessing and direction. All pupils are required to attend these exercises.

"There are three churches in Greenfield: The Christian, the Methodist, and the Presbyterian. The student is left to his own choice as to which of these he will attend.

"Inducements to Teachers.

"Special pains are taken with young ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of qualifying themselves for teaching.

"Since the Academy was established, about twenty-five of the pupils have engaged in teaching in this and the adjoining states, and so far as we are informed they have been successful.

"Musical Department.

"We would especially invite attention to the Musical Department which is under the care of Miss Fannie Martin, an able and experienced teacher, where great facilities will be afforded to young ladies for the development of musical talent, which will meet the highest demand of the age."

The academy maintained three departments. The subjects taught in each department, with the tuition per term of fourteen weeks, were as follow :

"Primary Department.

"Spelling, Reading to the fourth book, first part Arithmetic and
Primary Geography\$3.50

"Middle Department.

"Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, English, Grammar, History, Penmanship, Composition, and Declamation\$5.50

"Classical Department.

"Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Bookkeeping, Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic, Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, etc.\$8.50

"Summary.

"Number of pupils in Classical Department..... 34
"Number of pupils in Middle Department..... 74
"Number of pupils in Primary Department.....138

"Total during year.....246

"Board of Directors.

"R. E. Barnett, M. D., president; Hon. R. A. Riley, secretary; George Walker, treasurer.

"Board of Instructors.

"J. H. Stevenson, A. B., and J. R. Hall, Joint Principals and Teachers of Classical Department; J. R. Silver, Teacher in Middle Department; Miss Mazie P. Hall and Miss Sarah Stevenson, Teachers in Middle and Primary Departments; Miss Narcie V. Lochwood and Miss Fannie Martin, Teachers in Musical Department."

On the student list appear the names of Hamilton J. Dunbar, Bell Reed, Henry Snow, Isaac R. Davis, Flora T. Howard, Thomas H. Offutt, Willie M. Pierson, Richard Warrum, Bell Boyd, Emma Lineback, California Offutt, Willie Swope, Sarah Osborn, Edwin Howard, Oscar M. Barnett, Nannie Foley, Berrysills Johnston, J. E. Earles, Mary E. Longnaker, A. V. B. Sample, Warsaw Barnett, John Davis, Almond Keifer, Sophronia Ogg, James Riley, Noah Bixler, George W. Carr, Jerry Martin, Melvina Ryan, Lizzie Welling, Pet Guyman, William H. Duncan, Wilson Chandler, Jehu Heavenridge, W. H. H. Judkins, C. G. Offutt, Asa E. Sample, James R. Boyd, Inez L. Guinn, Cerena Martin, Fannie Pierson, Levi Thayer, Josephine Boyd, Eliza J. Hammell, John Mitchell, Mary C. Swope, William Wood, Cindie Gebhart, William Pratt, Sue Foley, Elizabeth M. Galbreath, John A. Guyman.

COUNTY LIBRARY.

It is rather interesting to observe that when Hancock county was carved out of the wilderness, the act providing for its organization contained the following section:

"The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the county of Hancock shall reserve ten per cent. out of the proceeds thereof, and out of all donations to said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law for the use of the library of said county, which he or his successors shall pay over at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by law."

This section gave a source of revenue for building up a library in the county. From time to time report was made of this money to the county commissioners. At first the county agent had charge of the fund, but later trustees of the county library were appointed by the board. Among the first trustees were Lewis Tyner, Harry Pierson, Lot Edwards, Benjamin Spellman, John Sweets, John S. Ogg and John Foster. At the March term, 1833, Joshua Meek and Leonard Bardwell were appointed trustees in the place of Ogg and Foster, resigned, "to serve until their successors are elected and qualified." In 1843 Otho Gapen was appointed. Books were purchased by

these trustees from time to time, and a librarian was appointed to care for the books. Gradually, however, they disappeared and were lost. The United States census report of 1850 shows one public library in the county with two hundred volumes. But the following report of W. R. West, librarian, made in December, 1851, with the accompanying entry on the commissioners' record, constitutes about the last chapter on the county library:

"To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Hancock county:

"I would respectfully make the following report as librarian of Hancock county,—first, on examination of the library, after I accepted the appointment of librarian, I found it consisted of the scattered fragments of books saved from the fire at the time the library was burned and those remaining being only parts of works and even them so injured by fire that they are nearly entirely valueless, and a part of those that escaped the fire were scattered and it was impossible to collect them. And finding the library in this impoverished condition, I did not deem it my duty to attempt to keep the remaining fragments together, and consequently they have passed from my control and possession, and I am willing to restore to the county the value of the books I received as librarian and herewith tender my resignation as librarian of Hancock county. W. R. WEST, Librarian."

"And now comes into open court William R. West and produces to the court the treasurer's receipt for the sum of twenty dollars, the amount referred to in the above report, which is accepted by the court, and said William R. West having tendered his resignation, is hereby discharged from further action as such librarian."

People who remember this library say that at one time it contained quite a collection of books. Many of them dealt with historical and biographical subjects, but it also contained story books and fiction. The library trustees made rules and regulations for the use of the books. Every inhabitant of the county giving satisfactory evidence for the safe keeping and return of the books was entitled to use them.

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

As a part of the general school law of the state, enacted in 1852, provision was made for the establishment of what became known as "township libraries." A state tax of one-fourth mill on each dollar was assessed, also a poll tax of twenty-five cents, the moneys raised thereby to be applied exclusively to the purchase of township school libraries. The books were bought by the state board of education and then distributed by the state board

among the several counties of the state. When distributed the books became the property of the townships receiving them.

In 1854 these books reached Hancock county. Three boxes were required to hold one complete library, and for purposes of identification the boxes were marked "A," "B" and "C." At the December meeting, in 1854, of the board of county commissioners they made a distribution of the libraries among the various corporations, as follows:

"To Center Township and the town of Greenfield, one full school library jointly.

"To Brandywine and Blue River Townships, one full school library jointly; Brandywine Township to take box 'A,' and Blue River, Box 'B'; Box 'C' to be divided equally between them and to change every six months."

A similar division and arrangement was made for Brown and Green townships; Sugar Creek, Buck Creek and Vernon were given two full libraries, and Jackson one full library.

There were in the collection some very valuable books. Whether they were as generally read as had been anticipated is rather questionable. At the September meeting, in 1874, of the county board of education, the topic, "How can we make the township libraries more useful?" was thoroughly discussed by the county superintendent of schools and the township trustees. The record of that meeting recites that "it was found that these libraries, which contained many excellent books for teachers, pupils, patrons, and others fond of good reading, are not doing the good for which they were designed. Many libraries are but little read. It was thought that more attention should be given to the manner and place of keeping them. Trustees were advised to observe the school law, which says: 'Trustees at the commencement of each school term, at each school house in their respective townships, shall cause a notice to be posted up stating where the library is kept, and inviting the free use of the books thereof by the persons of their respective townships.'"

Science, biography, history, fiction—in fact, something on almost any subject, was included in the libraries. They were substantial leather-bound volumes, bearing on the outside of the back the imprint, "Indiana Township Library." There are still a number of these books in some of the townships; in others they have all been lost.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE LIBRARIES.

In 1888 the Young People's Reading Circle Board was organized for the state. This board recommended its first list of books for the children of the state in that year. A number of these books were put into the schools dur-

ing the term of 1888-1889. Additions have been made from year to year until now there is hardly a district school in the county without its case well filled with choice books.

FREE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The question as to whether the public schools of Indiana should be maintained entirely by taxation, with tuition free to all, has been submitted in one form or another to the voters of the state on three different occasions. In 1848 the people were asked to state their preference by ballot, as between free, state-supported schools on the one hand and private or denominational schools on the other. In this election there were 1,489 votes cast in Hancock county, as follows: Six hundred and sixteen for free school, eight hundred and seventy-three against a free school system. Although a majority of the votes in Hancock county were cast against the free schools, the measure was carried in the state as a whole. In 1849 a specific law, broad in its scope, covering the entire matter of school administration, was submitted to the will of the people. In this election the majority of the votes of Hancock county were cast against the proposed law. It should be observed, however, that the law submitted in 1849 presented numerous questions on all phases of school administration which may have been objectionable, and that the matters presented in the two elections were quite different. The fact that Hancock county voted against both measures does not necessarily mean that her people were not progressive.

On August 6, 1849, the question of a constitutional convention was submitted to the votes of the people. In this election 1,473 votes were cast in Hancock county: 1,033 for the convention, 394 against it. In 1852 our present state Constitution, making provision for a free school system, with tuition free to all, was submitted to the voters of the state. In this election Hancock county cast 1,434 votes, 1,358 for the constitution and only 76 against it.

TEACHERS, COURSE OF STUDY, ETC.

The first qualification of a teacher to be considered and inquired into was his disciplinary power, which meant his ability to wield the birch and hold his own against the larger boys of the school. If he could do this the first and greatest point was settled in his favor.

Under the law the district trustees had the power to direct what subjects should be taught in their school. As a matter of fact, however, it was more often determined by what a teacher was able to teach. Reading, writing and arithmetic contained the fundamentals, and the school that procured

a teacher who knew arithmetic to the "rule of three," and whose disciplinary powers were up to the standard, was ready to take a forward step. If a teacher knew a little history or geography, or perhaps grammar, those subjects were added to the curriculum for the term. The subjects that the teacher did not know were, of course, omitted. Later on, in the fifties and early sixties, grammar, geography and history were frequently added and even such subjects as algebra, trigonometry, natural philosophy and chemistry appear upon the teachers' reports. That some of these higher subjects were intensely interesting and helpful is beyond question.

Following is a report made by a teacher in the county at the close of a three-months term in 1854, giving the names of his pupils, their ages and the subjects taken by each:

Thomas Moore, 13—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.
 Elias S. Marsh, 7—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.
 Eliza J. John, 10—Orthography, Reading.
 Martha R. Iliff, 9—Orthography, Reading.
 Rebecca J. Hendricks, 7—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.
 Lucinda A. Cannon, 8—Orthography, Reading.
 Mary Jane Cannon, 7—Orthography.
 Margaret E. Marsh, 7—Orthography, Reading.
 Nathan Catt, 11—Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic.
 Benjamin Catt, 9—Orthography.
 Silas Moore, 8—Orthography, Reading.
 Eli Catt, 7—Orthography.
 Martha Elsbury, 11—Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic.
 Margaret Elsbury, 4—Orthography.
 Calvin Elsbury, 9—Orthography.
 William A. Sleeth, 11—Orthography, Reading.
 James M. Sleeth, 7—Orthography, Reading.
 Eliza C. Sleeth, 9—Orthography, Reading.
 Sarah J. Marsh, 6—Orthography.
 Margaret Heavenridge, 14—Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic.
 John Heavenridge, 9—Orthography.
 Christopher C. Marsh, 9—Orthography, Reading.
 Aaron A. Sleeth, 13—Orthography, Reading.
 Margaret John 14—Orthography, Reading, Writing.
 Margaret McLaughlin, 11—Orthography, Reading.
 Louisa J. Cartwright, 10—Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic.

Mary E. Moore, 5—Orthography.
John B. Anderson, 10—Orthography, Reading.
Cynthia A. Sebastian, 19—Orthography, Reading.
Sarah E. John, 16—Orthography, Reading.
Joseph L. Cartwright, 9—Orthography.
Hannah M. Cannon, 4—Orthography.
James M. Price, 8—Orthography, Reading.
Mary Price, 6—Orthography.
Mary Heavenridge, 3—Orthography.
Mary Jane Marsh, 13—Orthography, Reading.
Eli Galbreath, 8—Orthography, Reading.
Lucretia Galbreath, 6—Orthography.
Elizabeth Galbreath, 15—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.
George W. New, 10—Orthography.
John Price, 6—Orthography.
Sarah E. New, 10—Orthography.
Caroline Phillips, 13—Orthography, Reading, Writing.

It will be observed from the report that in this school the younger pupils studied nothing but orthography. Those a little older also studied reading, while those farthest advanced took the full curriculum, reading, writing and arithmetic. Between the lines of that report also appear the teacher's limitations. Following is a report of another teacher made at the close of a three-months term in the same year:

Mary C. Rawls, 15—Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology.
Maranda W. Rawls, 14—Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Spelling, Writing.
Tabitha J. Rawls, 8—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic.
Mary Brown, 8—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic.
Mary J. Bundy, 9—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic.
Ruth A. Bundy, 7—Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic.
Emily Brown, 12—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic.
Selah Brown, 8—Reading, Writing, Spelling.
Elmina Coffin, 8—Reading, Writing, Spelling.
Emily Coffin, 5—Spelling.
Sarah A. Myers, 10—Reading, Writing, Spelling.
Eliza Bundy, 5—Spelling.
Almira Galbreath, 5—Spelling.
Sarah E. New, 10—Spelling.
Delphina C. Davis, 15—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography.

Matilda Newby, 11—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Joseph O. Binford, 11—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling.

James L. Binford, 8—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Micajah Butler, 8—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Oliver Brown, 10—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Milton C. Brown, 11—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Eli Galbreath, 8—Spelling.

George W. New, 6—Spelling.

Albert Binford, 5—Spelling.

Sylvester E. Hamilton, 8—Spelling.

Even a casual comparison of the two reports will most likely disclose a difference in the wealth of what was offered to the above schools.

Still another report, made in March, 1855, at the close of a three-months term, shows that the following branches were taught: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English, grammar, philosophy, algebra and geometry. The report also shows the number of pupils taking the different subjects, as follows: Spelling, 59; reading, 56; writing, 50; physiology, 6; arithmetic, 51; English grammar, 14; philosophy, 7; algebra, 5; geometry, 3.

If one may judge from the report alone, the pupils of this school had cause to be congratulated for having a teacher who was able to offer them something worth while and to lead them into richer fields of learning. The above reports also form a concrete illustration of the fact that the curriculum of any school was determined by what the teacher was able to teach. The same truth is even more forcibly illustrated by an enumeration of the subjects taught and text books used in the schools of the county before the Civil War. At the close of each term of school during those years the teacher reported among other things the subjects taught and the text books used. An examination of a number of these reports shows that in the district schools of Hancock county prior to the Civil War, different teachers taught some or other of the following subjects, and that all of the text books enumerated below were at some time used:

Spellers—McGuffey's, Webster's, Murray's.

Readers—McGuffey's, Bronson's Elocution, Murray's, Indiana Series.

Writing—Spencerian.

Arithmetic—Ray, Ray and Talbot, Davis, Ray and Stoddard, Stoddard.

Geography—Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Patton, Smith and Montieth, Cotton.

History—Hume's History of England.

Physiology—Cutter, Taylor.
Grammar—Brown, Pinne's, Green, Smith, Kirkam.
Philosophy—Omstead, Parker.
Algebra—Ray, Davies.
Geometry—Davies.
Trigonometry and Conic Sections—Legendre, Davies, Lewis.
Surveying—Lewis.
Chemistry—Youngman.
Geology—Hitchcock.
Physical Geography—Fisk.
Astronomy—Mattison.
Botany—Woods.

Although a number of these advanced subjects as they were taught in the district schools would no doubt have failed to stand the present day test, they undoubtedly evoked great enthusiasm and were the life of the school for the young men and women then in attendance.

Some of these very early schools of the county, too, were conducted as "loud schools," or schools in which each pupil studied his lesson aloud. Oscar F. Meek, deceased, late of this county, used to grow eloquent in relating his experiences as a pupil in the "loud school." Jared Meek and John Harden Scott, octogenarians, the latter of whom is still with us, were also pupils in these schools. Although very few now among us have ever attended, or heard, the "loud school," we are yet many who learned our geography in songs, and who can still hear distinctly in memory's ear the measures of:

"Maine, Augusta, on the Kennebec River,
Maine, Augusta," etc., etc., etc.

The capitals of the states were learned in songs in some of the schools of the county as late as 1885.

TEACHERS' REMUNERATION.

The first teachers in the county depended for their remuneration upon subscription lists. The term of school was usually about twelve or thirteen weeks in length, and the teacher received from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per pupil for the term. The teacher frequently appended to this contract the condition, that if a child missed any days, the parents might send another child for the number of days missed, without extra charge. This enabled the teacher to collect for full time. Either cash, or

anything convertible into cash, was taken in payment for services. This was the time, too, when teachers "boarded round" among the patrons of the schools as part compensation. Later, however, when more money was raised by taxation and school fund money became available, the teachers were paid in cash. During the decade preceding the Civil War teachers were paid on an average of about fifteen dollars per month. During the Civil War period teachers' salaries rose to a little more than one dollar per day. Ladies received from fifteen to thirty cents less than the men. The following contract, made when he was nineteen years of age, by our highly respected and honored fellow citizen, lately deceased, is typical of the teachers' contracts of that time:

"Blue River Township, Hancock Co., Ind.

"Article of agreement this day made and entered into between John H. Binford, a School teacher of the one part, and James P. New, Trustee of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said John H. Binford agrees to teach school in District No. 4 in Blue River Township, Hancock County, Indiana, for the sum of one dollar and 15-100 per day. Said school to commence on the 1st day of January, 1864, and continue for forty-eight days. And for said services properly rendered said James P. New, Trustee of said Township, agrees to pay the full amount of wages due said teacher as ascertained by this Article of Agreement.

"Witness our hands this November 26, 1863.

"JAMES P. NEW, Trustee,

"JOHN H. BINFORD, Teacher."

Experienced teachers with established reputations were paid a little more than the above amount per day. A few contracts can be found showing that district teachers, and practically all of the schools in the county were district schools at that time, received as much as one dollar and sixty-five cents per day. Even at that time, however, some people of the county began to realize that the schools could never be lifted to a very high state of efficiency unless the teachers were better paid. It is interesting to find among the old records of Blue River township the following letter addressed to the township trustee in which expression is given to this fact:

. "7th March, 1864.

"Friend Lemuel Hackleman, Trustee:

"We have a glimmering prospect of hiring a teacher for our winter school at about \$50.00 per mo, and we think our neighborhood demands such

a teacher and I wish to know whether thee would approve our action at the price mentioned. We have not been extravagant heretofore and for my own part I believe a great deal depends upon improving the class of teachers for our common schools. Please give an answer through the bearer. Also about how many days we will be entitled to.

“Respectfully,

“SAMUEL B. HILL.”

The record, however, fails to show that the trustee entered into such a contract with any teacher.

The compensation of the teachers became a little better after the Civil War. A report made by the county examiner in 1865 shows that men were paid on an average of about one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, and ladies about one dollar and fifty cents per day. A report made by Superintendent John H. Binford in 1873, shows the average daily wages of men were two dollars and thirty-five cents per day, and of ladies, one dollar and sixty-five cents. At the September meeting of the county board of education the following resolution was adopted for the payment of teachers: “Resolved, that for the present school year we will pay all teachers in our employ, except those engaged in graded schools, according to the following equitable plan, viz.: Two cents per day multiplied by the general average of the license, added to two and one-half cents per day multiplied by the average attendance of the school.” But at the May meeting of the county board of education, in 1878, the following resolution relative to teachers’ wages was adopted: “*Resolved*, that we are not in favor of paying teachers more than one dollar and seventy-five cents per day for the fall and winter term of 1879.”

In the last decade of the century just past, beginning teachers were usually paid one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, and the older and experienced teachers were paid from two dollars and twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents in the districts, and the principals of small town schools from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per day. When the township high schools were organized the teachers were at first usually paid three dollars to three dollars and twenty-five cents per day. From 1903 to 1907 the salaries of high school teachers rose on an average to four dollars and four dollars and fifty cents per day. During the next three or four years nearly all the principalships were raised to five dollars per day, and during the last year or two the principalships of Westland, Charlottesville, Wilkinson, McCordsville and New Palestine have been paying six dollars per day. Grade teachers, since the passage of the teachers’ wage law of

1907, have generally received such compensation as they were entitled to by virtue of their licenses.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first school house erected in the county was built in Blue River township in 1823. In 1824 a building was erected on the present site of Greenfield, and from 1830 to 1836 houses were erected in Jackson, Sugar Creek, Green and Brown. Buck Creek and Vernon townships, now among our banner townships for fertility of soil and natural wealth, were at that time swampy and were not populated as early and as rapidly as some of the other townships, and consequently their schools were not established until a little later. Many of the first buildings were small log houses, not to exceed twenty feet square, though many were built later about twenty-six feet by thirty feet. They were covered with clapboards and had oiled-paper windows. A huge fireplace was built at one side or one end of the building which enabled the children to keep warm on the side next to the fire. All had puncheon floors; that is, floors made of slabs or logs split or hewn instead of being sawed. The seats were made of split saplings or mill slabs from twelve to fifteen feet in length. Usually seats were placed on either side and extended back from the fireplace. Another was placed across the front of the fireplace. To the rear of these seats a table, possibly three feet wide and twelve or fifteen feet long, extended across the room, and on either side of the table were placed split pole or mill slab seats, each of the length of the table. At this table or desk the children faced each other and were enabled to work with some degree of comfort. Those occupying the other seats had to hold their slates and books on their laps. Frequently, and in fact very commonly, another desk was made along one or two sides of the house by driving pegs into the logs and laying a wide board on them. This was called the "writing desk." In some of the very early school houses there were no blackboards at all. In others a wide board was hung on pegs driven into the logs. In many buildings there were two additional pegs driven into the wall near or over the teacher's desk. Across them might have been seen a bundle of sticks several feet in length. The teachers of those days believed that there was great virtue in their presence in the school room.

Of course, the "furniture" and the rooms were not arranged alike in all schools, but the room and equipment above described are rather typical of that very early day. The log schools were retained until about the time of the Civil War or a little later, when they were replaced by frame buildings.

In the latter eighties and during the nineties those frame buildings were replaced by the one-room brick schools of which a number are still standing. In the towns larger buildings were constructed, and during the last few years the best types of sanitary buildings have been constructed for the consolidated and grade schools. For many years none of the old frame buildings have been in use anywhere in the county except in Brandywine township. There practically all of them are still retained.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL SYSTEM.

When the first settlers built their cabins in the wilderness of Hancock county, from 1818 to 1835, and even later, actual conditions imposed upon them other duties than the perfecting of school organizations. Teachers, men and women, fresh from the colleges, found more lucrative and more desirable fields for the practice of their profession than in the wilderness. Hence the first teachers of the county were generally such persons as were able to read, write and cipher a little, and who for the time had nothing else to do.

Under the first laws of the state the circuit courts appointed three persons to examine the teachers of the respective counties. At the February term, 1842, of the Hancock circuit court, for instance, the following entry was made:

"The Judge, the Associate Judges being present, appoints Thomas D. Walpole, Morris Pierson, and Anderson M. —————, examiners of school teachers in Hancock County."

At the March term, 1850, a similar entry was made, by which Reuben A. Riley, Meredith Gosney and William E. Hatfield were appointed.

The first step taken toward an improvement of these conditions was the passage of a law providing for the appointment of "three suitable persons in each township as examiners of common school teachers, who shall continue in office until others are appointed in their place. Such examiners shall examine such persons as may apply for that purpose, and certify what branches they are qualified to teach. No teacher shall be employed unless he is a person of good moral character, nor shall any teacher be paid as a teacher of a district school without having procured a certificate of qualification as provided in the next preceding section."

This law was enacted in 1843. At the December term, 1845, the board of commissioners appointed the following school examiners for the county: Buck Creek, Barzillia G. Jay, John Collins; Harrison, Isaac Barrett, William H. Curry; Center, Harry Pierson, D. M. C. Lane; Vernon, William Cald-

well, Elias McCord; Union, George Pherson, William Shaffer; Green, Andrew Hatfield, George Henry; Brown, Mr. Reeves, William Denwiddie; Blue River, Orlando Crane, George Hatfield; Brandywine, Hiram Comstock, Eleazer Snodgrass; Sugar Creek, Samuel Valentine, George Leechman; Jones, Charles Atherton, H. H. Hall; Jackson, Robert McCorkhill, James P. Foley.

In 1853 provision was made for a county examiner. By virtue of an act approved March 5, 1855, provision was made for the appointment by the board of county commissioners of at least one and not more than three school examiners for each county whose terms were to expire on the first Monday of March of each year. The county examiner examined all teachers and licensed them "for any time not to exceed two years, at the discretion of the examiner." The license had to specify the branches the applicant was able to teach, and the examiner was entitled to a fee of fifty cents in advance from every person taking the examination. Every applicant had to have a knowledge of orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

On March 6, 1865, an act was approved providing for a general system of common schools and matter properly connected therewith, etc., which gave the county examiner many of the powers and duties now exercised by the county superintendent of schools. Among other things this act contained the following provision: "Said school examiner shall examine all applicants for license as teachers of the common schools of the state, by a series of written or printed questions, requiring answers in writing, if he wishes to do so, and in addition to the said questions and answers in writing, questions may be asked and answered orally." Examinations were held each month in the year. "For each person examined he shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar, which fee shall constitute the only compensation he shall receive for services rendered in examining teachers."

Under the township examiners the examinations generally consisted merely of conversations with the applicants and inquiries touching the extent of their knowledge, etc. Even under the first county examiners the examinations were principally oral and could hardly be said to involve a test of fitness at all. Many stories are still told by the teachers of those days of the examinations they took following the wagon while the examiner gathered corn, etc.

The men who served the county as county examiners were: James Ruthford, from June, 1853, to March, 1856; Reuben A. Riley, March, 1856, to March, 1857; James L. Mason, March, 1857, to March, 1859; William R.

Hough, James L. Mason and David Vanlaningham, March, 1859, to March, 1860; James McKean, A. V. B. Sample and William R. Hough, March, 1860, to March, 1861; Jonathan Tague, Asa Sample and George W. Stanley, March, 1861, to June, 1861; William S. Fries, June, 1861, to June, 1864; Mansfield C. Foley, June, 1864, to June, 1868; A. V. B. Sample, June, 1868, to June, 1871; James A. New, June, 1871, to June, 1873.

During the regime of the county examiners the following notice appeared for a number of years in every issue of the *Hancock Democrat*, beginning in the early sixties:

"NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

"I will examine teachers at the Masonic Hall (late at the School House) in Greenfield on the first Saturday of each month and at no other times. All examinations will be public, commencing punctually at 10 a. m. of each day. Applicants must be present at the commencement, or they will not be examined for one month.

"In addition to the ordinary branches, teachers are expected to pass an examination in Physiology and History of the United States.

"When not personally acquainted with the examiner, applicants must produce the testimonial of good moral character.

"Licenses will be revoked on proof being made to the examiner of incompetency, immorality, cruelty or general neglect of the school."

(Signed by)

"WILLIAM S. FRIES, M. C. FOLEY, A. V. B. SAMPLE, ET AL,

"County Examiners."

In 1873 an amendment to the act of March 6, 1865, was approved, by which the county superintendent's office and the county board of education were created. This amendment gave to the county superintendent the general supervision of the schools of the county and lodged in him the power of final determination of all local questions pertaining to the schools. Under this act and the acts amendatory thereof, the following men have been elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Hancock county: John H. Binford, 1873; William P. Smith, 1875; Aaron Pope, 1879; Robert A. Smith, 1881; Will H. Glascock, 1885; Quitman Jackson, 1889; Lee O. Harris, 1897; George J. Richman, 1903; Frank Larrabee, 1907; George J. Richman, 1911.

It was fortunate for the county that a man of Mr. Binford's organizing ability was elected as the first county superintendent of schools. He organized in every department, possibly to a fault. There were regular dates for

township institutes, others for joint or combined township institutes, and still others for regular meetings of all the teachers in the county. Though so much organization grew burdensome to the teachers, it introduced order and system into the educational work of the county, which has not been lost to this day. In time many features of the organization were abandoned, but the teaching profession has always retained organizations in smaller units as well as in the county as a whole. It would be difficult to say now to just what degree the educational standing of the county during the past years has been due to Mr. Binford's vigorous and aggressive methods.

Of the men above named, Aaron Pope died while in office. He had endeared himself to his co-workers, and today there stands at a short distance to the southwest of the mound in Park cemetery at Greenfield a white marble shaft with the following inscription:

To the Memory of
AARON POPE
Born September 16, 1844
Died July 21, 1881

This monument is erected by the teachers
of Hancock County as a tribute of re-
spect for him as a man, and of honor to
him as a faithful and efficient worker
in the schools over which he presided as
County Superintendent from March,
1879, until the time of his death.

After leaving the county superintendent's office, Superintendent Glascock became deputy state superintendent of public instruction. Later he became superintendent of the State Institution for the Blind at Indianapolis. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the city schools at Bloomington, Ind., and was also an instructor at Indiana University, at Bloomington.

Capt. Lee O. Harris, poet and prose writer, was appreciated by the people of this county while he lived, and since his death they have not ceased to honor his memory. He took great interest in establishing and perfecting the organization of our high schools, and deserves to be known as the father of the township high school system of Hancock county.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The county board of education has always been composed of the county superintendent, ex-officio chairman; the township trustees and the presidents

of the school boards of incorporated cities and towns. The first board of education of Hancock county under the new law met on September 1 and 2, 1873. In fulfillment of the purpose for which it was organized, it made a number of rules and regulations for the schools of the county, some of which certainly "blazed" the way for things we have today. Among those of special interest to teachers are the following:

"All teachers in the public schools shall be at their respective school rooms at least twenty minutes before the time of commencing school. They shall not permit loud and boisterous talking in the school room, running over the floor, and climbing over the desks, and other unnecessary noise before school and during recess.

"Teachers shall prohibit communication during study hours and exercise due diligence in preserving the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., in a neat and respectable condition.

"Every teacher shall make fires, sweep and scrub the school room in which he is employed to teach, or have the same done at his own expense, except in buildings where a janitor is employed by the trustee or trustees.

"The study of primary arithmetic may be begun when the pupil has finished the third reader; primary grammar when the pupil has read one term in the fourth reader; United States history when the pupil has finished the fourth reader; and physiology when the pupil has read one term in the fifth reader.

"No public school shall be taught on Saturday more than one day during a term, except in connection with the township or county institutes.

"In no school shall any teacher conduct two classes of the same grade in two different text books on the same subject.

(Signed) "JOHN H. BINFORD, President.
"A. H. BARRETT, Secretary."

During these early years of the board's organization the record shows that they considered and discussed such matters as an equitable plan for payment of teachers; the wants of the school, such as the proper seating of the houses, more and better blackboard room, outline maps, charts, dictionaries, globes, ash buckets, shovels, pokers, necessary rear buildings, etc. The adoption of text books was also made by the county board until the passage of the state text book law in 1880. In 1874 the following text books were unanimously adopted: Montith's geographies, two books; Harvey's grammar, Barnes' history and Steel's physiology. In 1876 the American Educational readers, Ray's arithmetics and McGuffey's spellers were adopted. In

1877 Ridpath's history and Harper's geographies were added to the list. These books, with a few changes, continued to be used in the county until the state adoption was made in 1889.

The selection of text books was a matter that gave the board more or less concern for many years. People of the county felt the burden of frequent changes and protested against them. The county papers during those years had occasion to publish many letters from "patrons of the schools," in which the "patrons" expressed their views on the text book question. Various organizations from time to time also adopted resolutions touching upon changes of text books. One series of such resolutions, adopted by the Hancock county council of the Patrons of Husbandry, or "Grangers," on April 4, 1874, is offered herewith:

"Whereas, it is stipulated by the law of the state that the township trustees and trustees of incorporated cities and towns, may or shall establish a series of text books to be used in the common schools, and

"Whereas, an entire change of said books would involve a very heavy additional expenditure of money upon an already almost intolerably taxed people, at a time when it seems to us that economy and reform should be the watchword of everybody, individually and collectively, in public as well as private life, and

"Whereas, there seems to be no necessity for a change, as the school districts are already very satisfactorily and uniformly supplied with a series of books that seems to us in the main to be unsurpassed in quality or price, and

"Whereas, we represent directly in common council the Patrons of Husbandry of at least one thousand and five hundred adults, and we believe almost the entire population of Hancock county, and we know of none asking, demanding, or pressing a change except book publishers, amateur agents and speculators, and

"Whereas, an order for a change would perhaps be respected by a portion of our people and disregarded by others, if for no other reasons, because of financial inability to comply with such order, and as there is no power in law by which a change can be enforced, the difficulty that should be avoided would, in our opinion be greatly increased, instead of diminished; therefore,

"Resolved, that in accordance with the foregoing, we respectfully though earnestly, memorialize said board of trustees, and request that they make no further change upon this subject."

As a matter of fact book agents were active and publishing houses vied with each other in securing the adoption of their books by county boards of education.

On several occasions the board also ordered the county superintendent to prepare a course of study for the county. These manuals also included statistical matter, lists of teachers, etc. The earlier ones are lost, but in 1884 Superintendent R. A. Smith prepared a manual of about thirty pages for the county. In 1886 Superintendent Will H. Glascock prepared one of forty pages, and in 1889 another of about forty-five pages. In 1890 Superintendent Quitman Jackson issued a "Manual of the Public Schools of Hancock County" of forty-two pages. Since that time the state course of study has been made full and complete, and no other manuals have been issued.

During the several years just prior to 1900 high school classes were formed and the organization of the township high schools was begun. The state high school course had not been very fully developed nor had a state adoption of high school text books been made. This necessitated further action of the board during these years in preparing a county high school course of study and in adopting high school text books. In 1898 the board organized the schools on a three-year basis with uniform text books, examinations and promotions. From time to time the county superintendent was ordered to prepare a manual for this purpose. Uniformity was maintained in the county in these matters, so that, if necessary, students could go from one school to another without additional expense or loss of time. The completest of these manuals was a small booklet of thirteen pages issued on May 1, 1906. The following tabulated statement taken from the manual shows in a general way the scope of the work included in this three-year high school course:

COURSE OF STUDY FOR HANCOCK COUNTY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

Years	First Term				Second Term			
	Algebra A	English I	Phy. Geog. A	History A	Algebra B	Latin A	Phy. Geog. B	History B
II	Algebra C	English IIA	History C or Physics A	Latin B	Algebra D	English IIB	History D or Physics B	Latin C
III	Geometry	English IIIA	Physics A or History C	Latin D	Geometry B	English IIIB	Physics B or History D	Latin E

The following excerpts from the pamphlet will also show the thought of the board in making the course:

The foregoing courses have been arranged with a view toward intensive rather than extensive study.

The work in rhetoric has been designed to provide for all the drill possible in sentence, paragraph and theme writing; to give a knowledge of the principles underlying composition and literary work, and to give the pupil a basis for the study and appreciation of the mechanical side of an author's work as well as of his ideals.

The courses in literature have been arranged with two objects in view: to give the pupil a close acquaintance with a few American authors, and to enable him to make an intensive study of two forms of literature, the novel and drama.

The suggestions for the study of the novel and drama have been appended simply for the sake of uniformity of work as far as uniformity is desirable.

PLAN FOR STUDY OF NOVELS.

1. The story—plot, action, etc.
 1. Does the plot have structure?
 2. Are there many incidents?
 3. The chief incidents.
2. Characters.
 1. Who are the principal characters?
Groups of characters?
 2. How portrayed? Author describe them?
Others talk about them? By their actions?
3. Setting, background, or place.
Much description?
4. What is the author's conception of life?
 1. Hopeful or depressing?
 2. Does he look at many characters superficially or study a few deeply?
5. Purpose of the Novel.
Is the story worth while? Why?

PLAN FOR STUDY OF PLAY.

1. The Story.
 1. The incidents with reference to arrangements.
Which belong to introduction, which to climax, which to conclusion?

2. Why have these incidents been selected rather than others?
2. Characters.
 1. Who are the chief characters?
 2. What is the principle by which the characters are formed into groups?
 3. Do the characters act according to their nature?
 4. Is the end of each character justified by actions in the play?
3. What use is made of conversation and descriptive passages?
4. As far as can be judged, does the dramatist punish evil and reward good? Does he have faith in man, and does he leave a hopeful or depressing view of life?
5. Is the theme of the play real and universally true? Does it apply to us?
6. What is the essential difference between comedy and tragedy? Show in the play before you how, if tragedy, it might have become comedy, and if comedy, it might have become tragedy.

COMBINATION OF CLASSES.

Twelve recitations will be required to carry out the present course of study without combining classes and alternating subjects. Wherever this can be done physics will be put in the third year and mediaeval and modern history in the second year. If the teaching force of a school should not be sufficient for twelve recitations daily then the second and third years should combine their work in physics and mediaeval and modern history, taking those subjects in alternate years. Physics will be taken up in the autumns of the even years, '06, '08, etc.; mediaeval and modern history in the autumns of the odd years, '07, '09, etc.

As the course is now arranged there should be no other combinations.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

General.

The school year is divided into two terms or units. In order to be entitled to a diploma the student must be able to present passing grades in each subject for each unit of work as indicated by the course. If a student's work is not up to the standard required in any subject such additional work shall be required of him as will justify the principal of the high school in giving him a passing grade.

Physics.

Each student shall be required to keep a laboratory note-book in which he illustrates and explains all experiments that he performs or that may be performed before the class. Each pupil shall be able to present such a laboratory note-book before he is entitled to a diploma.

Thesis.

Each pupil shall prepare a thesis upon some subject related to the work he has gone over.

High school examinations will be held at the end of each term. Teachers will be notified as to the dates of these examinations. Each member of the above named committee will prepare lists of questions for each examination on the subjects assigned to him, and send the same to the county superintendent three weeks before the dates of the examination.

TEXT BOOKS ADOPTED BY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Algebra—Wells, D. C. Heath & Company.

Plane Geometry—Wells, D. C. Heath & Company.

Latin—Bennett's Foundations, Allyn & Bacon.

Caesar—Kelsey's, Allyn & Bacon.

Ancient History—Myers, Ginn & Company.

Mediaeval and Modern History—Myers, Ginn & Company.

Physical Geography—Dryer's, American Book Company.

Principles of Rhetoric—Spalding, D. C. Heath & Company.

Physics—Hoadley, American Book Company.

English References—Newcomer's American Literature, Moody & Lovett's First View of English Literature.

Since the passage of the law in 1907 the high schools of the county have been organized in conformity with the state high school course of study.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

There were likely few, if any, general teachers' meetings in the county prior to 1860. In February, 1861, a notice was inserted in the *Hancock Democrat*, calling a meeting of all the teachers of the county at one p. m., February 16, 1861, at Forest Academy, three and one-half miles northeast of Greenfield, for the purpose of organizing a teachers' association. The notice recited that the teachers would be addressed by Professor G. W. Hoss, of Northwestern Christian University, and that in the evening J. H. Stevenson, principal of Greenfield Academy, would address the association.

The weather on that day was inclement and the roads were almost impassable, yet a number of teachers were present. J. H. Stevenson was elected president of the meeting, and M. V. Chapman, secretary. During the afternoon the teachers adopted the following:

CONSTITUTION.

"Article 1. This association shall be known as the Hancock County Teachers' Institute.

"Article 2. Its object shall be, first, the improvement of its members in knowledge of the branches common to the profession; secondly, in modes of teaching.

"Article 3. The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected annually by ballot. These officers taken as a body, shall constitute an executive committee.

"Article 4. Any teacher or other friend of education may become a member of this institute by signing the constitution and paying fifty cents into the treasury."

After the adoption of this constitution the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Stevenson; vice-presidents, Martin V. Chapman and William T. Pratt; secretary, Richard Frost; treasurer, J. E. Earls.

When the organization had been completed the hour was growing late, and George Lipscomb, a teacher present, moved the association that the organization of classes be deferred until after another preliminary meeting. This motion was carried. After a long discussion it was determined to hold another preliminary meeting at the Masonic Hall at Greenfield on March 30, and a strong effort was made to have a full attendance of the teachers at the second preliminary meeting. Quite a long argumentative appeal was made to the teachers through the local papers, setting forth the necessity and the advantages of such an organization. Their efforts were attended with a fair measure of success. Over forty names were enrolled at the meeting and the Masonic Hall was filled with visitors. Professor Hoss delivered his lecture on "Parents and Teachers," and among the local people, James L. Mason, W. R. Hough, Parr and Stevenson, made short addresses. Before the adjournment quite a contest arose as to the place of holding the next meeting. The "Forest Academy" people had no hope of getting the meeting, so they united with the eastern teachers in an effort to have the meeting held at Cleveland. Many teachers of course wanted to have the meeting held at Greenfield. They were led by Stevenson, Bond and Silver. The

eastern teachers were led by Welling and Chapman. It was finally decided to hold the meeting at Greenfield on August 12, 1861. The vote stood, Greenfield, 21; Cleveland, 19, as reported by Richard Frost, secretary.

In the meantime the county was stirred with the excitement of the Civil War, and it became necessary for the teachers to make some changes in their arrangements. In July, 1861, the following notice appeared in the local paper:

"Session of the Hancock County Teachers' Institute, which was to have been held in Greenfield, has been changed to Cleveland. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, many influential teachers have been called away to the battlefield from this place and vicinity—those upon whom much depended for its success; hence its removal.

"It will commence Monday, August 12, 1861, at the M. E. Church.

"It will be opened by a lecture by Prof. Miles J. Fletcher, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State."

In the above notice, likely, we have the only reference to a depletion in the ranks of the teachers on account of enlistments in the army. In this connection, though it was perhaps an extraordinary instance even for that time, the following humorous incident is taken from the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of September 11, 1861, as illustrative of what was likely to transpire during those days:

"GOT THE WAR FEVER.

"William Dunlap, a school teacher of Jackson township, went off very suddenly with the disease on Monday of last week. He opened his school as usual on the morning of that day, took the fever about 10 o'clock a. m., boarded the cars at 12 m., and before night was a soldier in the War for the Union, armed and equipped. Bully for Hancock!"

But to resume. The institute at Cleveland was reported a success. Notwithstanding the excitement of the times, many teachers were present and great interest was manifested. The session continued for one week. Classes were organized in elocution, with Prof. E. M. Butler in charge. Physiology was taught by Dr. A. B. Bundy, of Cleveland, and rhetoric and composition, by Professor Hoss.

On motion of Professor Smith, of Indianapolis, the following resolution was adopted at this meeting: "That we, as teachers, approve the introduction of music into our common schools as an agreeable and harmonizing agent in discipline and mental culture."

Many visitors were in attendance during the week, and before the institute closed, they adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. Bedgood:

"*Resolved*, that we as citizens of Cleveland and vicinity, having been happily, intellectually and beneficially entertained by the sessions of the Teachers' Institute in our village, we vote to the professors, teachers, and members our cordial thanks."

"After a social reunion on Friday evening, on which occasion a number of toasts were read and responded to, the session adjourned, all delighted with having spent a pleasant and profitable week at the Institute.

"M. V. CHAPMAN, President,

"RICHARD FROST, Secretary."

From the report of this meeting it is evident that a good spirit prevailed. Certainly the institute was not without its feature of entertainment, and, if we judge rightly, elocution and gymnastics must have been happily combined in Professor Butler. Immediately after the close of this institute the following notice was published in the *Hancock Democrat*:

"Mr. Editor: Please announce that Mr. Butler will repeat the exercises in Gymnastics, in Masonic Hall, on Friday night next, which he exhibited with so much applause at the Teachers' Institute.

"I think Mr. Butler will highly entertain anyone who will favor him with an audience, as I had the pleasure of witnessing his exercises at the Institute. It will be free to all."

On Saturday, October 12, 1861, a one-day session was held by the teachers of the county at the Masonic Hall at Greenfield. This meeting was known as the "Teachers' Association" and was "appointed by the institute." The following was the order of the exercises on that day:

Open, 9:30 A. M.

Recitations commence, 10:00.

Written Arithmetic, 10:45, J. E. Earls, teacher.

Discussion of same, 11:00.

Orthography, 11:45, Miss Mattie Rawles, teacher.

Discussion of same, 12:00.

AFTERNOON.

Open, 1:30.

English Grammar, 2:15, D. S. Welling, teacher.

Discussion of same, 2:30.

Primary Reading, 3:15, E. M. Butler, teacher.

Discussion of same, 3:30.

Miscellaneous Business, 4:00.

On Saturday evening, December 28, 1861, the teachers of the county gave an entertainment at the Masonic Hall at Greenfield. It was given for the purpose of arousing interest in the teaching profession and of elevating the profession in the county. The entertainment was advertised as a "Teachers' Exhibition" and among those taking part in it were: A. E. Sample, John Bousloy, Eli Butler, George L. Lipscomb, Richard Frost, Henry Snow, Melissa Bond, Leonidas Milburne, A. V. B. Sample, James Shap, Dr. Butler, Bell Mathers, George West, M. V. Chapman, Samuel Wales, L. O. Harris, J. E. Earles, E. M. Lucinda, Joseph Hunt, J. M. Alley, William Pilkington, Pelatiah Bond, W. H. Judkins, George Glass. We have no report of this entertainment.

On Monday, August 11, 1862, the second regular session of the Hancock County Teachers' Institute convened at the Masonic Hall and continued for two weeks. Classes were organized and recitations conducted daily in the subjects given below: Elocution, E. M. Butler, teacher; English grammar, H. Mendenhall, teacher; intellectual arithmetic, M. Collier, teacher; natural philosophy, William Fries, teacher; physiology; geography; vocal music, William Morgan, teacher; object lessons, G. W. Hoss, teacher; gymnastics, Hunt and Butler, teachers.

The following text books were used during this institute: Readers, McGuffey's sixth; music, Golden Wreath; written arithmetic, Ray; intellectual arithmetic, Stoddard; physiology, Cutler; rhetoric, Quackenbos.

E. M. Butler was president of this institute and A. V. B. Sample, secretary.

Though the first general session of the Hancock County Teachers' Institute was very enthusiastic, the organization seemed to have difficulty in holding the attendance of the teachers. After the meeting in August, 1862, reports of the institute are very meager and the organization seems to have been abandoned after a year or two.

On December 3, 1864, a number of teachers met at the Masonic Hall at Greenfield for the purpose of effecting another organization. James Williamson was elected chairman of this meeting and George L. Lipscomb, secretary. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, first, that a school be established at this place to be known as the Hancock County Normal Institute.

"Resolved, second, that the officers of the institute shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. These officers shall constitute a board of managers and teachers, and shall take charge of such classes as may be organized."

Following the adoption of these resolutions the following officers were elected: President, M. C. Foley (then county examiner); vice-presidents, A. J. Johnson and G. L. Lipscomb; secretary, James Williamson; treasurer, Richard Frost.

The institute was to meet at the Masonic Temple at Greenfield once every two weeks on Saturday at 10 a. m., and was to adjourn at 4:00 p. m. Arrangements were made for conducting classes in the following subjects: English grammar, James Williamson, teacher; mental arithmetic, George Lipscomb, teacher; written arithmetic, M. C. Foley, teacher; spelling, Richard Frost, teacher.

Arguments were again presented through the county papers showing the necessity of raising the standard of teaching and urging the teachers to attend. The following statement taken from the *Hancock Democrat*, gives a good idea of the spirit of the teachers in making this effort:

"We call your attention to the secretary's report of the organization of a normal institute for the purpose of drilling and perfecting teachers in their profession, and the advancement of the cause of education throughout our county, and ask your hearty coöperation with us in the good work. This is not merely an experiment, but a bona fide institution, thoroughly organized and entered upon with determination to succeed. The benefits to our educational interests arising from it are many and various. Among the principal, aside from the drilling of the teachers, is that it will tend to establish a uniform system of teaching throughout the county, which all teachers must acknowledge would in itself be an ample reward for the exertion. The nucleus is formed, and if teachers and the friends of education will gather about it and lend us their assistance, the educational interest of Hancock county will receive an impetus that will overcome all the difficulties we have formerly labored under."

An effort was also made to conduct an "educational column" in the *Hancock Democrat*, beginning with January, 1865. The first article, a full column, appeared "On the Improper Use of Language," and another on "The Responsibility of the Teacher."

After a few weeks, however, no more articles appeared. "The Hancock County Normal Institute" seems to have met about the same fate as its predecessor, the "Hancock County Teachers' Institute." There were teachers in the county who were earnest in their efforts to raise the standard of their profession, but the difficulty lay in interesting the profession generally.

In 1865 a law was passed making provision for holding county institutes under the supervision of the county examiners. In 1873 another law

was passed creating the county superintendent's office and giving the county superintendent of schools and the county board of education greater powers in the administration of the school work. Following the enactment of these laws the following resolution touching upon teachers' meetings was adopted by the county board of education of Hancock county at their December meeting, 1873:

"The county superintendent is hereby authorized to hold a county institute at Greenfield on the fourth Saturday of each month having five Saturdays, for the interest, benefit, and professional improvement of the teachers of the county. Such institutes shall begin at 10 a. m. and close at 4 p. m., and each teacher of the county shall attend the full session of each institute or suffer the same penalties therefor as prescribed in section for non-attendance at township institutes." (Author's Note: The penalty was to "forfeit one day's wages for each day's absence therefrom and fifty cents for each hour or fraction thereof.")

In the above resolutions the teachers' meetings are designated as "institutes," but the meetings above contemplated were in addition to the township institutes and the county institutes as we know them today. The record indicates that at least two general teachers' meetings of the county were held for several years. At some time before 1880, however, these meetings were combined into one, and a one-day session was held on the Saturday before Christmas, or during the holidays.

Among the teachers who were active in the profession for several years or more in the early seventies and during the decade or two following, should be mentioned: Lee O. Harris, George W. Puterbaugh, Henry Wright, William M. Coffield, Ella Bottsford, Vania Gates, Scott Mints, Alpheus Reynolds, A. V. B. Sample, Will T. Walker, Maggie Brown, Mary E. Dille, Sarah J. Wilson, Florence C. Taylor, W. H. Glascock, Ida Geary, Jennie A. Buchel, Vard Finnell, Joshua Barrett, J. W. McCord, Anna Harris, J. S. Jackson, C. M. Curry, E. E. Stoner, J. H. White, Moses Bates, W. B. Bottsford, Anna Chittendon, Mattie A. Sparks, William A. Wood, Morgan Caraway, John Thomas, Kate R. Geary, Mattie J. Binford, Duncan McDougall, E. C. Martindale, A. N. Rhue, Angie H. Parker, Henry B. White, George Caraway, Walter S. Smith, Ezra Eaton, Ira Collins, Worth Trittipo, S. C. Staley, Clara Bottsford, W. H. Craig, Harvey Barrett, N. B. Brandenburg, W. H. Simms, Maggie Buchel, Mary Lynch, Robert Hurley, Victor Lineback, J. W. Smith, C. A. Ogle, Lulu Dove, Rena M. Wilson, William M. Lewis, James K. Allen, Isaac Hunt, W. P. Smith, R. A. Smith, Dugald McDougall,

R. H. Archey, William Elsbury, James L. Foley, Allie Creviston, W. W. Harvey, W. J. Thomas, J. F. Reed, Quitman Jackson, Addie Wright, John W. Jones, Porter Copeland, Aaron Pope, Will F. Handy, Edwin Bacon, Lizzie Gilchrist, Clara Fries, S. S. Eastes, R. Warrum, J. P. Julian, J. L. Smith, Jennie Willis, James Goble, J. W. Stout, Edward H. Tiffany, George S. Wilson, Philander Scudder, Charles J. Richman, Emma Hill, Allen S. Bottsford, Fannie Fish, May McDougall, Sallie Cotton, A. E. Lewis, Frank Morgan, W. C. Atherton, John Brooks, Anna Woerner, John W. Winslow, Logan Glascock, Flora Love, M. O. Mints, O. P. Eastes, Ada Anderson, Laura Dance, Cicero Reeves, Arthur L. Foley, Clay Vanlaningham, Edwin Braddock, William Whitaker, Kate Applegate, Lucy Hill, B. F. Eubank, Ellsworth Eastes, Kate Armstrong, Asa L. Sample, John W. Scott, J. D. Dennis, E. W. Felt, S. C. Staley, Laura Pope, Thomas J. Wilson, Alice Corey, Emma Parnell, Fassett A. Cotton, I. N. Hunt, J. A. Everson, Ada Mitchell, James M. Bussell, J. V. Martin, George C. Burnett, E. B. Thomas, Charles R. Reeves, Edwin Keller.

At the May meeting, 1886, the county board resolved "that the township institutes be dismissed in the month of December in townships where the teachers agree to attend the county association." About 1895 the association began holding two-day sessions annually on Friday and Saturday after Thanksgiving. The work was usually given in large part by the teachers themselves and touched all phases of the problems presented to the teaching profession. In 1908 the plan of a one-day session was again adopted, and since 1909 the teachers have convened annually in general session on the second Saturday of November.

Among those whose faces have been familiar in the county meetings of the teachers for several years or more during the last quarter of a century, and who are no longer engaged in the profession, or have gone elsewhere, are: O. J. Coffin, Etta Barrett, A. C. Van Duyn, Leona Wilson, Lawrence Wood, Date Glover, Alice Meek, J. W. Jay, John Hervey, Harvey Apple, H. L. Thomas, W. A. Service, J. E. Radcliffe, John Larrabee, Jeremiah S. Bates, James Furgason, Maggie Addison, Charles L. Collingwood, Charles C. Collier, W. G. Bridges, Clarence Luse, Cora Weber, Eunice Barrett, Alvah N. Reeves, Estella Boyce, Isaac H. Day, John F. Wiggins, Millie McCord, W. H. Larrabee, Minnie M. Grist, Leora Jessup, O. W. Kuhn, Nida Card, Albert Frost, John T. Wilson, Barclay O. White, Rhoda Reeves, Neva Roney, Milo Gibbs, Kizzie Staley, Luella Eastes, Anna Ostermeyer, J. F. McCord, S. B. Prater, William A. Meyers, Eliza Everson, Inez Martin, O. F. Boyce, Walter H. Welborn, W. H. Alger, Gilderoy Winslow, Ozrow



McCORDSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Kemerly, G. C. D'Camp, Marshall T. Hittle, Will Leamon, J. Q. McGrail, Pearl Green, W. B. Stookey, Elwood Morris, Kate D. Wilson, Lizzie Baldwin, Nancy V. Cook, Merritt Wood, Clarence Dunbar, Bert Cohee, O. L. Morrow, Edward Eikman, Bessie Z. Jackson, George B. Thomas, George H. Trees, Estella Ham, Hugh Souder, Maude Bradley, Frank McClarnon, Carlin Griffey, Edgar Hope, Arthur Boone, John T. Johnston, Gertrude Murphy, George W. Kennedy, Leonard Cook, Myrtle Garriott, Harvey Rhue, Harvey Power, Samuel S. Cory, Eva Pusey, Mabelle Ham, Chester B. Murphy, Adolph Schreiber, Maude Thomas, Virginia Morton, Lillian New, Maud Jackson, Mabel Smith, Belle Schramm, LaVaughn Evans, Mary Sample, Allen Eastes, Raymond Wilson, O. S. Julian, Minnie Staley, Ethel Smock, John T. Rash, Jennie Pope, J. M. Pogue, Audrey Binford, Charles E. Cook, Will E. Curtis, Rhoda Coffield, Stella Newhouse, Clara Armiger, Sallie Bolander, Gertrude Larimore, Minnie Houck, Ethel Clift, Robert F. Reeves, Charles H. Wright, Ethel Harlan, Horace Martindale, Herman Ehlert, Chalmers Schlosser, Martha Wiggins, W. C. Goble, Frances L. Petit, Ethel Ake-man, Edward Slaughter, J. Henry Perry, Pearl Stant, Jennie Jackson, Clarence Trees, C. May Heller, Horatio Davis, Claudia Teel, Pearl Collyer, Mildred Trittipio, Hannah M. Test, Martha Stockinger, Roscoe Thomas, Albert Reep, Catherine Pusey, Verna Walker, Bess Hittle, Abbie Henby, Margaret Black, Elmer Bussell, Clara Hagans, John A. Coffin, Tamma White, Alpha Green, Nellie Larrabee, C. M. Cannaday, Viola Ham, Anna H. Randall, Mack Crider, James O. Davis, Effie L. Alford, Pet Roland, Carrie Jackson, Shady Wilson, Elsie Hudelson, Myrtle Binford, Nettie Bates, Earl R. Gibbs, W. R. Neff, Maggie Martin, Hettie Hunt, Tillie Craig, Harriett White, Earl Binford, Hugh Johnson, John H. Whitely, Sarah White, O. W. Jackson, Henry Hammer, Frank L. Marsh, Lee Justice, Hattie Silvey, Venice Curry, L. L. Lydy, Kate Morton, Ora Staley, Alta Trittipio, Maude Hiff, Laura Black, James Snodgrass, Stella Z. Miles, Nelle Martin, Mabel Felt, Edith Weber, Mary Binford, Nelle Reed, Nannie Hagans, Marion Bottsford, Lester Foster.

COUNTY NORMALS.

Following logically the earlier efforts that had been made in the county to raise the standard of the teaching profession, county normal schools were organized annually for a series of years. The first one was organized in Greenfield in 1875 by Ex-County Superintendent John H. Binford. In 1876 normal schools were organized at Greenfield, McCordsville and Charlottesville. The school at McCordsville was conducted by W. H. Motsinger, prin-

cipal of the public schools at that place. County Superintendent Smith conducted the one at Charlottesville, assisted by R. A. Smith and J. Worth Smith. The following notice, published in the county papers, gives a good idea of the school:

"NORMAL INSTITUTE.

"I will conduct a Normal Institute at Charlottesville, Hancock County, Indiana, beginning July 17, 1876, and continuing seven weeks. The Course will comprise a rapid review of the Common Branches together with such other instruction as is necessarily involved in the science of teaching.

"A Model School will probably be conducted in connection with the Institute.

"The best teaching talent will be secured.

"For Circulars, address,

"W. P. SMITH, Co. Supt.,
"Greenfield, Ind."

The enrollment at this school consisted of forty-eight students in the normal department, and forty-one pupils in the model school. Among the students who attended were: Mrs. Florence Taylor Larimore, Mrs. Belle Craft McCraw, Mr. ———— Campbell, J. K. Allen, Mary Ross Allen, Miss Overman, Mary Morrow.

The following advertising literature gives facts concerning the normal conducted by Mr. Binford in 1876:

"*Instructors*—John H. Binford, B. S., principal Greenfield graded schools; Prof. W. A. Yohn, of Valparaiso Normal School; Mattie Binford, A. B., Earlham College; Kate R. Geary, formerly of Greenfield schools.

"*Lecturers*—Hon. James A. Smart, state superintendent; Prof. George W. Hoss, of Indiana University; Prof. D. Eckley Hunter, of Bloomington, Indiana.

"*A Model School*, under the immediate instruction of Miss Kate R. Geary, will be one of the many commendable features of the school. Here teachers will first learn by *observation*, then by *practice*, under the eye of the critic teacher.

"*The Course of Study* will embrace a thorough review of the common branches: the science of pedagogics, and beginning and advanced review classes in the higher branches to suit the wishes of advanced pupils.

"*Tuition*—Per term, \$5.00; in the Model School, \$2.00 to \$3.00."

These excerpts from the advertisements of the county normals give a

good idea of the schools. They were continued in this county until 1886. Others were held in 1887, 1888, 1891 and 1896.

Among the instructors at these normals who are well remembered in the county are: Perry Smith, Walter Smith, R. A. Smith, Quitman Jackson, W. H. Sims, J. W. Jay, E. D. Allen, E. M. Blanchard, W. H. Glascock, J. Worth Smith, Dr. L. B. Griffin, W. H. Motsinger, Mrs. Leon O. Bailey, J. V. Martin, W. H. Craig, W. A. Wood, George S. Wilson, A. H. Reynolds, H. D. Barrett, Olmie C. Steele.

That these normals did efficient service for the upbuilding of the teaching profession in Hancock county is evident from the following list of persons who enrolled at some one or other of the sessions: William C. Ather-ton, Amanda Kinnick, Iduna Smith Barrett, Jennie Snodgrass Major, Fred Lipscombe, Walter Orr, Cynthia Fries Peacock, Mary McDougal, Anna Snodgrass Neier, Riley Luse, W. H. Sherry, Ada Mitchell Fort, Sadie Elsbury Warrum, Vania Gates, Mattie Black Gipe, Ida Geary, J. F. Reed, John S. Frost, Alice Creviston Glascock, Bertha Scott Hunt, Victoria Lineback White, Jasper McCray, Jennie Buchel Hogle, Julia Fields, Howard Barrett, Harvey Barrett, Anna Harris Randall, W. A. Wood, Clara Bottsford, Will Reeves, W. E. Walker, N. B. Brandenburg, M. O. Mints, R. A. Roberts, Mary Goble, Iola Coffin Bragg, Flora Catt Thomas, George Grimes, James Goble, George S. Wilson, Berry White, Ida Cook Curry, Rhoda Goble, Agnes Jordan, Millie McCord, W. H. Craig, O. S. Coffin, E. W. Felt, Mellie Thomas Lowry, Mrs. Cassie Veach Barrett, F. O. Fort, Frank Larrabee, Will Barrett, Henrietta Gates, Laura Pope Reed, Charles Reed, W. H. Glascock, Victoria Wilson Morford, Pharaba Wolfe, Roscoe Anderson, Maggie Buchel Ashcraft, Elva Thornberry, Mark Catt, Joshua Barrett, Agnes McDonald Hamilton, Emma Parnell, Ella Bottsford, Mabel Bottsford Cooper, Edith Lamb, W. J. Walker, Mary Lynch, Robert Hurley, Maud America Everett, W. M. Coffield, Ella Bogue, Irene Wilson Stoner, Eugene Lewis, Christine Gilchrist, Thomas Wilson, Manie Chandler Burke, George Burnett, Isaac Hunt, Kate Bussell, J. W. Jones, Rosa Grass Quick, W. H. Handy, Mattie Thomas Felt, Fanny Denton.

ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

At least two attempts have been made to procure the location of higher institutions of learning within the county. The first effort made was to procure the location of the

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

At the time the question of the location of the state agricultural college was before the people, James L. Mason represented Hancock county

in the state Senate. He introduced a bill into the senate in 1867, providing that this school be located in this county. Efforts were being made by a number of counties to secure this institution, but it seems that Mr. Mason had sufficient support in the Legislature to give the people of the county some hope of getting it. At that time our board of county commissioners offered to donate \$100,000 toward the establishment of the school in case it should be located within Hancock county. The matter remained undecided for the next two years, when on February 6, 1869, our board of county commissioners met in special session to consider further what this county should do. After deliberating upon various propositions and hearing representative citizens of the county, action was taken by the board and the following order entered upon their record:

"The board of county commissioners of Hancock county, in the state of Indiana, propose, offer and bind said board of county commissioners of said county, and their successors in office, to pay to the state of Indiana, on condition that the proper authorities of said state will locate and erect the contemplated agricultural college of said state in the vicinity of Greenfield in said county, the sum of \$100,000 in cash, by the first day of June, 1869, or for that purpose they will pay to the state of Indiana the sum of \$125,000 in cash in three equal annual installments, the first installment on the first day of June, 1870, \$41,666 2-3; second installment, June 1, 1871, \$41,666 2-3; third installment, June 1, 1872, \$41,666 2-3.

"And the state of Indiana by her proper authorities shall have the option of the acceptance of either of the above propositions. And when so selected and accepted by the said state the accepted proposition shall be binding on said county of Hancock.

"WILLIAM NEW,

"JAMES TYNER,

"Commissioners."

The location of the college still remained undecided through the summer of 1869. In November of 1869, however, Mr. Purdue, of Lafayette, made an offer that was unequalled anywhere else in the state, and procured the school for his county. This decision was announced to the people of Hancock county by the *Hancock Democrat* with this finishing touch:

"A Mr. Purdue, of Lafayette, offered one hundred thousand dollars of his own money, in addition to the offer of the county, for the location of the agricultural college at the Battle Ground. His condition is that it shall be called 'Purdue Agricultural College.' This is a most munificent offer, but why should the Legislature favor the rich against the poor?"

During the winter of 1880 a movement was begun to establish at Greenfield a normal known as the

INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL.

An association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state to promote the project. The incorporators were S. S. Boots, Nelson Bradley, Morgan Chandler, Noble Warrum, William New, Philander H. Boyd, Israel P. Poulson, Henry L. Moore, Ephraim Marsh and T. E. Glidden. In the fall of 1881 the incorporators each subscribed one thousand dollars, on condition that ten thousand dollars additional be subscribed. The following resolution was adopted relative thereto:

"Be it resolved, that when ten thousand dollars shall be donated to the 'Indiana Normal School,' we will proceed without delay to erect suitable buildings in or near the city of Greenfield, to accommodate all the students that may attend said school, and will thereafter maintain and operate the same."

John W. Jones, an attorney of the Hancock bar, was the moving spirit in this project. He published a number of articles in the county papers urging the expediency and advantages of establishing such a school in this county. On February 15, 1882, the incorporators asked Mr. Jones to set a date for a general discussion of the matter, at which the citizens could attend and become acquainted with the probable results of such a school. Such a meeting was held February 27, 1882, at the court house. A number of speeches were made at this meeting and much more interest was taken than at any previous time. A resolution was adopted unanimously favoring the purchase of a tract of land by the city, to be turned over to the incorporators. A number of petitions were circulated among citizens asking the city council to order an election at an early day to take the sense of the voters on the question. In the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of March 2, 1882, appeared the following:

"Our people are becoming stirred up on this subject. The public importance of the school is so apparent and the opportunity now at hand is so favorable and the fear that if this enterprise does not now succeed it will never be offered again, are each combining to stir up the energy of our citizens."

The effort, however, did not succeed. Subscriptions to the necessary fund were not forthcoming, and the movement was soon abandoned entirely.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP INSTITUTE.

The act of March 6, 1865, also made provision for holding county and township teachers' institutes, and for appropriating fifty dollars annually of

the county funds to help defray the expenses of the county institute. In Hancock county the first institute was held in the fall of 1865, at Greenfield. There were but a few teachers present. Instruction was given in orthography, reading, arithmetic and English grammar. In 1866 no institute was held. In the county examiner's record, under the topic of "Teachers' Institutes," appears the following note: "Failure. County commissioners would make no provision as other counties and as the law provides."

The first full report of a county teachers' institute held in Hancock county was made by James A. New, county examiner, in 1871. The report is as follows:

- "1. Number of teachers' institutes held within the year, one.
- "2. Where held, Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana.
- "3. Number attending—males, 92; females, 25; total, 117.
- "4. Branches taught, orthography, oral grammar, grammar, writing, geography and map drawing.
- "5. Number of evening lecturers, two.
- "6. Money drawn from treasury, \$50.
- "7. Total cost of institute, \$35.
- "8. Number of township institutes held, one.
- "9. Number of townships sustaining teachers' associations, one.

"JAMES A. NEW, Examiner,
"Greenfield, Indiana."

There were difficulties to be overcome in those days, as disclosed by the following entry made in the county examiner's record on August 17, 1871:

"The following is a list of the names of persons who have paid the requisite fee, and become regular members of the institute, and who shall and *will* receive the advantages derived from being members of same to be given by examiner and trustees.

"This measure becomes necessary in order that the Common Schools may be benefited, and that the expenses incurred by Institutes be paid.

Names.	Residence.
John Thomas	
James McKean	
James E. Johnson	Philadelphia, Indiana
William A. Wood	Philadelphia, Indiana
John M. New	Westland, Indiana
Harper F. Sullivan	Westland, Indiana

Name	Residence
William S. Fries	Greenfield, Indiana
Henry Wright	Mt. Comfort, Indiana
William A. Dunn	Philadelphia, Indiana
Benjamin F. Marsh	Westland, Indiana
Theodore Winn	Greenfield, Indiana
Morgan Caraway	Westland, Indiana
Isaac N. Hunt	Westland, Indiana
James K. Allen	Cleveland, Indiana
George W. Puterbaugh	Greenfield, Indiana
Lee O. Harris	Greenfield, Indiana"

That some of the teachers were interested in better supervision and a more effective organization of the schools of the county is evident by the adoption of the following resolution at this institute:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of this institute that there should be a county superintendent of public schools in every county, whose duties, in addition to those at present performed by the examiner, shall be to devote his entire time during the continuance of said schools to visiting and superintending the same. And further: That said superintendent should in all cases be a professional teacher. Therefore, we the teachers of Hancock county do earnestly commend this measure to the consideration of our state Legislature.

"Resolved, that while we feel thankful to those citizens of Greenfield and vicinity who have been present at our institute, and have felt encouraged thereby to continue our labors in the educational work, we cannot but deplore the lack of interest shown by our township trustees and many teachers of the county, as manifested by their absence throughout the entire week. This we mention more in sorrow than in anger, and still hope for better times and more energetic men.

"Resolved, that we, the members of this institute, believe that our school law should be so changed or modified as to make the drawing of the public money by each county contingent upon an additional amount to be raised by a tax within said county for the purpose of continuing our public schools for a period of at least six (6) months.

"Resolved, that we consider the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions of vital importance to our county; that a committee of three be appointed by the president of this association to wait upon the representatives from this county and the senator for the counties of Hancock and Henry

immediately after the election and call their attention to these, our wishes, and earnestly solicit them to work for this end in their official capacity.

“GEORGE W. PUTERBAUGH,

“WILLIAM A. WOOD,

“LEE O. HARRIS,

“Committee on Resolutions.”

The first county institute conducted by a county superintendent of schools was held September 29 to October 3, 1873. Superintendent John H. Binford reported eighty-six males and thirty-five females present: “The eight common branches, orals, composition, science of government, theory and practice, etc., etc.,” were presented. The cost of the institute was sixty dollars. At the bottom of the report is the following note: “The number reported includes many that were not teachers—there was an average of actual teachers of about thirty. The institute was a decided success.”

During that year there were ninety-nine teachers in the county, so that only about one-third of them were in actual attendance at the institute.

During the next ten or fifteen years the work of the county institutes was directed toward a discussion of the subject matter of the common branches. Possibly it was because the opportunities for qualifying were limited as compared with today, and that necessity demanded that the teachers concern themselves with *what* to teach, rather than with how to teach it. During the eighties and nineties, however, and with the increase in the number of colleges and universities, the instructors who came to our county institute took up questions of method, psychology, etc., and the greater emphasis was placed on *how* subjects ought to be presented. During the last decade the inspirational feature of the county institute has been perhaps even unduly emphasized. With the passage of the vocational law of 1913 the attention of our institute has again been directed to the question of *what* to teach in these new lines.

The attendance at the Hancock county institute has remained about the same as reported by Superintendent Binford in 1873. The cost of conducting it, however, has increased greatly. Able institute instructors are paid on an average of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per week, and the total expenses of conducting our institutes for several years have been respectively: 1889, \$141.00; 1890, \$158.00; 1892, \$165.00; 1894, \$181.00; 1898, \$200.00; 1902, \$227.00; 1905, \$249.77; 1909, \$290.00; 1910, \$291.00; 1913, \$242.25; 1914, \$268.14. To defray these expenses, one hundred dollars is drawn from the county treasury. An institute fee of one dollar is collected from each

teacher during the county institute, and an examination fee of fifty cents is collected from each applicant taking the examination for teacher's license, all of which is put into the institute fund.

Township institutes have been held in each township on one Saturday in each month during school terms since the passage of the act of 1873. In 1872 James A. New, county examiner, reported one township as sustaining a teachers' institute or association. In 1873 Superintendent John H. Binford reported: "Township institutes held within the year, none." At the September meeting of the county board of education, in 1873, however, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, that we will employ no teacher who does not attend the teachers' institute appointed by the county superintendent, and that we will to the full extent exact the penalty prescribed by the law for non-attendance on the same.

"There shall be organized in the county by the county superintendent three combined township institutes for the months of October and March, each of which shall hold one session during each of said months. The first shall be composed of Blue River, Jackson and Brown townships, and shall meet on the first Saturday of October and March at the public school house in Cleveland, unless otherwise ordered by the county superintendent. The second shall be composed of Brandywine, Center and Green townships, and shall meet at the school house in Greenfield on the second Saturday of October and March. The third shall be composed of Sugar Creek, Buck Creek and Vernon townships, and shall meet on the third Saturday of October and March at Mt. Comfort, unless otherwise ordered by the county superintendent."

At the September meeting of the board in 1875, the month of November was substituted for the month of October, and the institute for the western tier of townships was abolished. At the September meeting, 1880, the joint institutes were "deemed impracticable since the teachers are not willing to attend the same." The attendance of the teachers at the township institutes received a great stimulus in the passage of the act of 1880, providing that teachers be paid for attendance at these institutes.

TERMS OF SCHOOL.

With the increase of teachers' salaries came also longer terms of school. A report of the county superintendent made in 1875 shows the average length of the school term as follows: Blue River, 142 days; Brown, 80 days; Center, 78 days; Jackson, 110 days; Brandywine, 80 days; Buck Creek, 123

days; Green, 88 days; Vernon, 100 days; Charlottesville, 100 days; Fortville, 83 days; Greenfield, 90 days.

During the next decade the townships practically all began maintaining a six-months term. Within the last ten years another month has been added, while our high schools and some of our township schools now are beginning to maintain an eight-months term.

ENUMERATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The records of the enumeration of school children during the early years of the county's history are incomplete and many of them have been lost. The United States census report shows that in 1840 seven common schools were conducted in the county with an attendance of one hundred and fifty-six pupils. In 1850 an attendance of two thousand, four hundred and thirteen pupils was reported. The enumeration taken in 1866 shows that there were in the county the following number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years: Males, 2,621; females, 2,471; total, 5,092. The number of children kept increasing for a number of years, and then began to decrease, as shown by the following table:

Years.	Enumeration.	Enrollment in Schools for the year	Average Daily Attendance for the year.
1866	5,092	4,324	.....
1875	5,310	4,438	2,652
1876	5,600	4,287	.....
1882	5,581	.....	.....
1884	5,660	.....	.....
1886	5,742	.....	.....
1887	5,745	.....	.....
1889	5,857	.....	.....
1890	5,857	4,653	3,510
1892	6,118	4,730	3,599
1893	6,348	4,693	3,458
1894	6,401	4,720	3,634
1895	6,353	4,908	3,585
1896	5,950	4,838	3,582
1897	6,064	4,775	3,791
1898	6,162	4,741	3,906
1899	5,931	4,753	3,689
1902	5,949	4,688	3,679
1903	5,849	4,534	3,629
1914	4,671	3,793	3,266

Without giving the table for all the years, the enumeration of school children of the county has decreased at the rate of about one hundred pupils per year during the last eleven years. According to enumeration reports there are fewer children between the ages of six and twenty-one years in the county now by about four hundred than there were at the close of the Civil War. The number reached its maximum in 1894. The highest average daily attendance, however, was reached in the schools in the school year, 1897-8. It will be observed that the enrollment in the schools in 1872-3 was only about one hundred less than in 1903, yet the average daily attendance of that year is almost a thousand less. This is, no doubt, accounted for by the fact that in 1873 a large number of the young people attended school for a short time during the winter term, but were absent on "good days for work," and withdrew early in the spring. This gave the schools a large enrollment, but a low average daily attendance.

The great decline in the enumeration of school children is also having a marked effect on the county's distributive share of the school funds drawn from the state. For instance, the state school tax levy for 1914 was thirteen and six-tenths cents on every one hundred dollars of taxable property. During the year thirty-two thousand, one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty cents was collected in taxes and interest on school funds, and paid over to the state treasurer. But when the state funds were again apportioned among the counties, on the basis of their enumeration, Hancock county received only \$19,571.49, or \$12,620.81 less than was collected by this county and paid into the state treasury. The figures above illustrate what occurs from year to year in the collection and distribution of the state school taxes.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS AND ORGANIZATION OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1865 the county examiner reported eighty-seven district schools in Hancock county, but he reported no graded schools at all in the townships. In 1873, and again in 1876, eighty-nine districts were reported. During more recent years the number of district schools having only one teacher was reported as follows: 1892, 87; 1893, 85; 1896, 84; 1897, 81; 1900, 67; 1902, 66; 1903, 63; 1906, 62; 1907, 61; 1908, 52; 1909, 49; 1911, 47; 1912, 41; 1913, 38; 1914, 37; 1915, 32.

With the abandonment of district schools from year to year, the children have been transferred to larger centers, where they have the advantage of better gradation, etc. This movement has also made possible and expedient the organization of township high schools. Several high schools, including those in Blue River, Brown, Green, Jackson and Vernon townships were

organized, or at least classes had taken up high school subjects by 1895. All the remaining townships except Brandywine had high school classes started not later than 1900. The organization of these schools was well begun by the time that County Superintendent Lee O. Harris took his office in 1897. At that time Hancock county still had practically all her district schools, but it will be observed that by the end of his administration, in 1903, eighteen districts had been abandoned. The pupils from these districts were attending the consolidated schools. Since that time almost one-half of the remaining districts have been abandoned. Blue River township had all her pupils in the consolidated school at Westland during the school year of 1914-15, under the trusteeship of Obed J. Coffin. During the school year of 1914-15 the various school corporations expended \$7,325.00 for the transportation of pupils to the consolidated schools. The school houses in which our children now attend may be grouped as follows: Stone, 1; brick, 66; frame, 8; total, 75.

CUSTOMS OF DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Mention has been made of the fact that in 1865 an "Educational Column" was conducted for a time in the *Hancock Democrat* by the Hancock County Normal Institute. In 1876 County Superintendent W. P. Smith again conducted such a "column." Articles were contributed by Mr. Smith and also by the teachers of the county. The first article to appear was offered by Lee O. Harris on "Composition." Another article of some length was contributed by A. V. B. Sample on "Duties of Parents." Other articles under the captions, "Force of Habit," "Description of School Room," "Cultivation of the Mind," and "Words," appeared from time to time for several years. In addition to such articles personal mention was made of the work and doings of teachers. In fact, a sort of an "exchange" was maintained in these columns, to which the teachers felt free to contribute, and which reflects a general coöperative spirit in the profession.

About the same time, or rather in 1875, knotty problems in arithmetic began to appear, for which solutions were asked. Teachers vied with each other in their efforts to solve these problems and publish their solutions in the local paper. Frequently different solutions giving different results were published, which gave rise to interesting arguments running from week to week on the solutions offered. Following is a problem which may probably be called typical, selected at random from those offered:

"Three boys start to sell oranges; one has ten, one has thirty and the other fifty; they want to sell them at the same price and all receive the same amount of money. At what price must they sell and how much did each receive?"

During the winter of 1870-71, N. W. Fitzgerald, principal of the Greenfield school, adopted a plan of encouraging attendance, good behavior, industry, etc., in the Greenfield schools by establishing "honor rolls." The "honor roll" was made up at the end of each week. Pupils who had been neither absent nor tardy, who had been "perfect" in recitations, and who had a grade in deportment of not less than, say ninety-five per cent., had their names placed on this "roll." At the end of each week the "honor roll" was published in the local papers. During that winter a few teachers in the county adopted the same plan and published the "honor rolls" of their schools. In a year or two this custom became very common, and "honor rolls" from schools in all parts of the county were published. This practice was continued in the county pretty generally for about sixteen years.

In the spring of 1871, W. P. Smith, later county superintendent of schools, finished a term at the Pleasant Hill school in Brandywine township. The term had been successful, relationships had evidently been cordial and agreeable, and in the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of March 30 of that year he made the following public acknowledgment:

"Many thanks to the friends and patrons of the school for the prompt and cheerful coöperation they have rendered me during the term, and for the many 'good things' they provided for us and our visitors on closing day.

"To the Scholars: You will please accept my thanks for strict obedience to the rules of school, punctuality in attendance, promptness in recitation and close application to study; and now that school is out let me ask you not to lay aside your books entirely, but spend your leisure moments in reviewing the lessons you have recited at school that you may be able to begin your studies at the next term where you left off this.

"With best wishes for your future success in life, I bid you adieu, as your teacher for the present.

W. P. SMITH."

To this letter was also appended the "honor roll" of this school: Reuben Bentley, Joseph Kelm, James Parnell, Abijah Kemmerly, Henry C. Marsh, John J. Roberts, William Kennedy, Willie H. Marsh, Andrew J. Smith, James H. Smith, Newton Rhue, Charles P. Duncan, Mary E. C. Kelm, Emma Parnell, Iduna May Smith, Ella Griggsby, Emanuel Smith, Henry McKinney, Dard Roberts, Laura Parnell, Malinda E. Smith, May J. Smith, Rebecca Stump, Isaac T. Winn, James J. Duncan, James Roberts, Harriett Parnell, Sarah A. Smith, Inez E. Smith.

This was the beginning of a series of such acknowledgments which often appeared at the close of schools during the seventies and eighties. They were not always in exactly the same tone, as will be seen from the following,

which came from the teacher of district No. 10 in Vernon township in the spring of 1872:

"I would say to the scholars, the most of you have treated me well, and have not caused me any trouble. Hoping you will retain these few instructions I have given you until a good old age, you have my best wishes through life.

"To the patrons of the school: I am sorry to say you have done but little in word or deed to encourage me in my work, but I trust you will do better in the future.

J. H. SCOTTON, Teacher."

Sometimes the acknowledgment also included a narrative of the "last day," like the following from district No. 2 in Green township, in March, 1876:

"The day set in very inclement, but nevertheless, scholars, patrons and friends came marching in with turkeys, chickens, pies, cakes and everything that would tempt the palate.

"The morning program was as follows: A complete review of the analysis of the alphabet, advanced reading, written spelling and manuscript history. After these exercises we had two tables spread across the house with everything nice to satisfy the appetite.

"The afternoon program consisted of concert reading, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and closed by remarks from patrons and teacher. The scholars have been industrious, obedient and kind. I will return my thanks through your paper for the kindness and hospitality, both by patrons and pupils, shown me while teaching in their district."

"J. BENSON, Teacher."

Local pride was also reflected:

"School No. 9, near Willow Branch P. O., closed March 15, 1876, with a general turnout of patrons, pupils and visitors. The forenoon exercises consisted of, first, recitations in primary spelling and reading, after which the time until noon was spent with arithmetic classes. Noon now at hand, we dismissed for dinner. We set two tables, each twelve feet long, which were covered with edibles of all kinds.

"I will say in conclusion that we have had a very pleasant time this winter. This being my third term at this place, and very likely the last, I can say that I consider it a credit to any teacher to occupy old Spiceland school house, No. 9, Brown township.

"I now return my thanks to patrons and pupils for their kindness toward me as their teacher, and may they ever be found moving forward in the interest of an education.

JAMES L. SMITH, Teacher."

In the spring of 1876 the teacher of Benevolence school in Center township made the following statement in the local paper:

"Pupils reported as most industrious and consequently most successful: Alice Goble, John Handy, Phebe Price, Ella Kinsey, James Heffernan, Ollie Wiggins, Mollie Trees, Eddie Gray, Rufus Temple, and George Wiggins.

"I can safely say for all that more practical pupils cannot be found anywhere. No cases of tardiness in the school during the term.

"The patrons of the district have my sincere thanks for the dinner furnished on this occasion. THEODORE WINN, Teacher."

Many other acknowledgments could be added to the foregoing, but they illustrate the types of public acknowledgments that appeared in the columns of our local papers during those years.

But expressions of good will did not all come from the teacher alone. On several occasions the pupils also had something to say, and some of their doings at least found their way into the local papers. We offer the following from the pupils of "Sparks school," district No. 1, in Brown township, at the close of their school, in March, 1876:

"Resolved, that we return our earnest thanks to our well esteemed teacher for the general hospitality he has shown us during his two terms of school.

"Resolved, that we return our thanks to our teacher for discharging his duty among us as pupils without showing any partiality.

"Resolved, that we return our thanks to our esteemed teacher, A. J. Larue, for the information he has imparted to us as pupils since he came to our school.

"Resolved, that we are under many obligations to our teacher for raising us up from the degrading name which the pupils were under in our district, caused by unruly pupils, and elevating us upon a level with other districts in the township and county.

"Resolved, that we recommend our teacher to any class of scholars that he may chance to meet in the future.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the teacher's father, John R. Larue.

"Resolved, that we request William Marsh, trustee of Brown township, to send a copy of these resolutions to the *Hancock Democrat* for publication.

"Resolved, that if our teacher thinks these resolutions worthy, we request him to present a copy of them to the county paper in which he resides.

"Resolved, that we return our thanks to our teacher for giving his consent to return at our next term of school and assist us in advancing our education."

"Signed by scholars, Obee H. Garrett, James B. McDaniel, John H. Smith, Samuel N. Hunt, Charles Riggs, Levi L. Keesling, William Smith, Bay Cook, Lilly Cook, Mary A. Cook, Cimmie Cook, Hattie Giles, Florence Cook, Tidy Cook, Henry J. Garrett, Joseph McDaniel, Joel A. Cook, Sanford Dudley, Cora Leiber, Filmore Cook, William J. Dudley, Daniel M. Smith, Laura Cook, Mary A. McDaniel, Emma J. McDaniel, Nancy Cook, Fannie Broomfield, Della Cook, Isaac L. Garrnott, John R. Keesling, James Broomfield, Charles McDaniel, Levi McDaniel, William R. Riggs, Mattie Cook, Luvina A. Garrett, Missouri Cook, Mary Smith, Annie Giles, Nancy McDaniel, Visy Cook."

On the same occasion the patrons of the above school gave the following signed statement to the *Hancock Democrat* for publication:

"We, the employers of school District No. 1, return our best wishes and thanks to A. J. Larue for his general hospitality and moral conduct, and for discharging his duty impartially, and for such we recommend him to any and all schools that he may chance to meet in the future.

"(Signed): Joseph Garrett, Joel Cook, Morris Cochran, J. A. McDaniel, Lorenzo D. Cook, Daniel Hedrick, James C. Smith, Matt F. Cook."

At the close of school in the following spring, 1877, the pupils at Leamon's Corner, in Jackson township, no doubt felt that their teacher was worthy of as much recognition as might be given to the teacher of any other school. It is interesting to observe that among the pupils who signed the following resolutions are some whose names have long been well known throughout the state of Indiana:

"School closed here last Saturday. We, the pupils, return to our teacher, Miss Mattie Linbeck, our sincere thanks for the kind and faithful manner in which she performed her duty.

"Resolved, that we will treasure up the seed which she has sown, and will improve every opportunity that will advance us one step further up the hill of science. (Signed) William H. Glascock, George Burnett, Jennie McCorkle, Louiza Sheets, Cora Felt, Charles Chandler, Eugene Lewis, Emma Becket, Anna Chandler, James Clift, John Felt, Eliza Shipley, Mattie Glascock."

In the spring of 1879 the pupils of the Thomas school in Brandywine township adopted the following as a tribute of respect to Napoleon B. Brandenburg, who was a very popular teacher in the county for a number of years, in Sugar Creek, Brandywine and Center townships:

"TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

"We, the pupils of school district No. 1, Brandywine township, feel it our duty to tender our teacher, N. B. Brandenburg, a series of resolutions

of respect for his services rendered as teacher for our benefit, as they now come to a close.

"Resolved, that he has labored diligently and earnestly with us and in our behalf to bestow upon our minds something that will enable us to occupy the positions to which we may be called.

"Resolved, that in performing this work he has not been partial in any respect, but has imparted instruction willingly and in the best possible manner to one and all, everything of a mysterious nature vanishing into ideas with a clearness that moulds upon the mind never to be forgotten.

"Resolved, that we unite in complimenting our teacher for his faithful efforts as a teacher in advancing us in our studies and for his untiring exertions to advance our best interests, and we heartily commend him to those among whom his lot may be cast as a teacher, efficient, capable, and worthy of their respect. Happiness and prosperity go with him. (Signed) Thomas Hope, Julia Fields, Julia Hutchison, Willard Hutchison, Lillie Woods, Lura Thomas, Thomas Wilson, Mary Collyer, George Potts, Ira Davis, Charles Thompson, Lida Potts, Emma Collyer."

The patrons on that occasion adopted the following: "We, the patrons of said school, vouch for the propriety of the above resolutions: (Signed) John Sylvester, A. J. Jeffries, John V. White, A. M. Potts, William Kidwell, Wellington Collyer, B. F. Fry, H. J. Fry, Hiram Thomas, Smith Hutchison, Christopher Fields."

It was during these years, too,—the seventies—that the closing day of school came to be a social event in every district. It is still so lovingly referred to as the

"OLD-FASHIONED LAST DAY."

The "last day" also received ample space in the columns of our local papers, and the "visitors" shall tell their own stories. We begin with the last day at Carrollton, March 25, 1876:

"We had a school of five months, which could not be beat in the township, and which closed Saturday, March 25. It was taught by Cyrus Boring. Between the hours of nine and ten the parents came pouring in with baskets filled to the brim. They went immediately up to the Grange Hall to prepare a dinner for the school, which was done directly and in order. We had two tables, each thirty feet in length. These tables were well filled with as nice looking victuals as my eyes ever beheld. The dinner was composed of boiled ham, baked chicken, fruits, pies and pickles of all descriptions, and nineteen large cakes from three inches to fifteen inches thick. These were covered with

icing as white as snow and trimmed with various colors of candies. The tables were covered with small edibles too tedious to mention. After the tables were prepared they all left the hall and went down to the school room, where they had the privilege of listening to splendid music. Then they marched, two and two, up to the hall. The scholars occupied one table, and the parents and visitors the other. Then Mr. Boring called all to order and thanks were returned by John D. Lucas.

"Then the feast commenced, and in a short time our nice victuals all disappeared. Then we returned to the lower room, where we had splendid music from the organ and singing from the scholars for one hour and a half. The school was then called to order by the teacher and a piece was read by James Reed from *The Democrat* of March 16, prepared by A. V. B. Sample, subject, "Duty of Parents." Then the parents were called on to make a few remarks. Then the small children were called on to speak their pieces, which were very interesting. Then Mr. Renecamp was called upon to make a few remarks, which he did, and they were very appropriate for the occasion. Mr. Boring then got up and talked some fifteen minutes to the scholars and parents. He said he had not been mad during his five months of school. This speaks very well for Mr. Boring. He taught his first school in this place twelve years ago. He had only one scholar this term that came to him then.

"GUMBO."

William M. Lewis, at present the genial proprietor of the book store, no doubt has many pleasant recollections like the following:

"On Tuesday last (February 20, 1877) Mr. William Lewis closed his fourth school at Brown's Chapel school house, Jackson township. The day being a fine one, I concluded I would visit the school. Among the more important exercises in the forenoon were advanced grammar and arithmetic. The several classes did their work in a manner that deserved great credit; the rough roads of arithmetic seemed to fade away before them and everything seemed easy for them. At twelve o'clock it seemed that the exercises were stopped, but we were pleasantly mistaken, for it turned out that they were only changed in order to make them more general. In a few minutes the ladies changed the scene into one of the most bounteous displays of good things to eat imaginable. After partaking of a hearty repast the young folks repaired to the play ground, where the bright light of the sun shone on fair young ladies and brave young men present. About one and a half o'clock Mr. Lewis called the crowd together to hear the exercises of the afternoon. The first exercise was a class in elocution, consisting of J. E. Stephens, Henry H. Crider, Lafe Crider, John Slifer and Miss Emma Scott. Among the selec-

tions read were "Gone With a Handsomer Man," and "Courting in the Country"; and I must say that the reading was certainly excellent, and the effect produced by some of the reading was very interesting. After the class was dismissed Henry Crider and Miss Scott were recalled and read "Hiawatha's Wooing" and "The Famine," Mr. Crider reading the former and Miss Scott the latter. They both did splendidly. After the reading was over came declamations, essays, etc., which kept us interested until near four o'clock, when Mr. Lewis made a few remarks which were very interesting, followed by others present. On the whole I have concluded I spent one of the most pleasant days of my life, and after this I shall visit schools more frequently.

"VISITOR."

The following from "Nebraska school," in Center township, also in 1877, is interesting for the clearness with which it sets before us the festivities and exercises of the last day, and because of some of the men whose names appear therein as pupils of this school:

"At twelve o'clock school was dismissed for dinner, which had been prepared by the patrons of the school. Dinner being spread, it was interesting to see the polite and genteel manner in which Miss Mattie Lineback served her guests at the table. One side was reserved for visitors, the other for the pupils, who were marched up in good order. After thanks were returned by our friend, William Brooks, all partook of the dainties which were spread before them and good enough for a king. Dinner being over, we enjoyed ourselves in social chat for an hour, there being some forty or fifty visitors present, besides quite a number of pupils. At the ringing of the bell all took their places to hear the afternoon exercises, which were mostly literary and delivered in good style. I was diverted to see little Johnnie Wiggins, son of our friend, John F. Wiggins, come to the stand to speak. He came so earnest, with eyes sparkling like jewels. There is something noble in that little fellow. He has had the misfortune to lose one of his hands, but he is not without talent. I would say to Mr. Wiggins, give that boy an education and he will make a man of himself. Much credit is due Miss Ettie Felt for the becoming manner in which she acted the part of the old lady, with her cap and spectacles on. By the way, Eugene Lewis is a very good speaker and Billy Glascock a very good journal reader. Everything was done decently and in good order. The last was an essay by Miss Lineback, which was gotten up in good style and read with politeness. I am happy to say that Miss Lineback is an accomplished lady and understands her business. At four o'clock the school closed and I returned home much pleased with what I had seen and heard.

"A VISITOR."

Though the "eats" were lacking, the program rendered at New Palestine on closing day in 1879 was thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the times:

"Last Thursday and Friday were spent in oral examinations at the New Palestine graded school and the result is satisfactory to all. Rev. Winchester asked a few questions, to which answers were readily given. The schools of the upper department assembled in the lower room when the literary exercises commenced. Among the many creditable acquittals I will mention a few: "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," by Allie Bottsford, a boy whose executive ability is unsurpassed by one of his age. Next a dialogue, "Mrs. Partington's Tea Party," by Ida Lipscomb, Cora Ulrey, Kate Armstrong and Annie Warner. A declamation entitled, "Old Man of Fifty-three," by May Bottsford, was well done. Two renderings by Henry Warrum, of Nameless Creek, entitled "A Sermon to Ladies" and "Woman's Sphere," were well delivered. Essays were read by Willie Buchel, John Sharp, Flora Rice, Rosa Warrum, Glennie Hook, Lulu Vansickle, and many others. They also had an excellent paper read by Misses Jennie Buchel and Cora Winchester.

"Mr. Wood having engaged the services of State Superintendent Smart, we had the pleasure of listening to one of his interesting lectures at the M. E. church. The teachers at this place, though they have not as suitable a house and apparatus as others, have given satisfaction as far as I have been able to learn, and deserve credit for their untiring efforts to advance the cause of education. May they as teachers ever be prosperous.

"A WELL WISHER."

These narratives could be duplicated many, many times from the columns of the local papers during those years and for a decade following.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The spelling school was an institution that dated back almost to the beginning of the schools themselves. It was one of the first forms of entertainment that our schools offered to the communities. Many years before the Civil War schools had their "best spellers." School met school, well knowing that their "best spellers" could spell every word in the old McGuffey spelling book, and that their opponents must go down in defeat or the match must be a draw. Not only did the school have its best speller, but the community had its best speller, and he was relied on, "sent for" if necessary. Where is the community in the county that did not have at least one or more farmers who worked all day and then spelled to the wee hours of the night to uphold

the reputation of the district in any match that a challenge might bring forth?

In the earlier days especially, one school challenged another. Often, simply a "spelling school" was announced. When the people had congregated captains were announced who chose the spellers. Then different plans were followed. Sometimes "runners" were chosen; sometimes the contest was to see who could "stand the longest"; and sometimes it was determined in favor of the side missing the fewest words. Generally the contest was entered for entertainment and to win. But it was not an uncommon thing for some patriotic and enthusiastic citizen to offer a prize to the winning side or to the winning school.

It seems that spelling schools began almost with the organization of schools in this county, and continued more or less generally until within a decade or two of the close of the last century. They were conducted not only by the public school as an institution, but by organizations, societies, etc., and were frequently the means of raising funds, just as we now give entertainments, socials and suppers for the same purpose.

One of the most interesting spelling matches in the county was arranged by the ladies of the Greenfield Benevolent Society. The ladies canvassed the city and procured the consent of a number of business men and others to spell. Among them were: W. S. Wood, J. A. New, J. L. Mason, L. W. Gooding, A. Reynolds, G. T. Randall, O. Moon, William Mitchell, Lon Hammel, Mrs. Dr. Martin, Colonel Roberts, War Thomas, J. Ward Walker, I. P. Poulson, George B. Cooley, A. B. Linebeck, J. H. Binford, A. T. Hart, W. Hammel, Kate Geary, Hattie Havens, William J. Matthews, R. A. Riley, Lee O. Harris, H. J. Dunbar, James Walsh, Dr. E. I. Judkins, W. R. Hartpence, J. Rothenberger, W. O. Thomas, Rev. White, Marg. Roland, Emma Swope, A. W. Hough, H. L. Moore, Mrs. H. C. Chapman.

The contest was set for the evening of March 13, 1875, at the court room. By common consent the following appointments were made: J. H. White, master; G. W. Puterbaugh, umpire; J. Ward Walker and William Mitchell, captains.

It was also agreed that the winning side should be awarded three cords of wood and a ham of meat for the benefit of the society. The contest was to determine which side could remain standing the longer. Since so many of the spellers are clearly remembered, it is interesting to observe the order in which they "went down," and the words they misspelled:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Lee O. Harris, petrify. | 3. W. S. Wood, typify. |
| 2. James Walsh, typify. | 4. I. P. Poulson, typify. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. Capt. A. L. Ogg, adamant. | 19. L. W. Gooding, hypothermose. |
| 6. S. E. Duncan, adamant. | 20. B. Clayton, idolater. |
| 7. Mrs. H. C. Chapman, license. | 21. J. Ward Walker, belligerent. |
| 8. Mrs. A. C. Heaton, habitude. | 22. Theo Winn, consulate. |
| 9. Miss Sarah Walker, pestilent. | 23. Charles Winn, serious. |
| 10. Colonel Roberts, impanel. | 24. Riley Cross, aromatic. |
| 11. U. Royer, pursuant. | 25. Dr. E. I. Judkins, allegoric. |
| 12. William Mitchell, metallic. | 26. Mrs. Brown, panegyric. |
| 13. Mrs. Gwinn, metallic. | 27. William Hammel, vicegerent. |
| 14. Mrs. F. H. Crawford, satirize. | 28. W. R. Hartpence, decimal. |
| 15. Mrs. W. S. Wood, satirize. | 29. H. R. Clayton, epilogue. |
| 16. Capt. R. A. Riley, azimuth. | 30. James A. New, vapory. |
| 17. G. T. Randall, calabash. | 31. H. L. Moore, repellent. |
| 18. Mrs. L. W. Gooding, maccaboy. | 32. Rev. C. T. White, seizure. |

At this point, John H. Binford, who had been chosen by Mr. Walker, was left standing alone, and the honors went to Mr. Walker's side. The Symphony Glee Club furnished music during the evening, and the receipts netted the Benevolent Society eighteen dollars and ten cents.

Spelling matches similar to this one were held in various parts of the county, in which old and young participated. One other very interesting match was arranged between Greenfield and Knightstown. Each side spent more or less time in practice for the contest, which was held at the court house on the evening of May 14, 1875. Among the contestants from Greenfield and vicinity were: H. J. Dunbar, Mrs. Nellie Brown, Mrs. C. W. Gant, Miss M. E. Dille, L. W. Gooding, John H. White, L. M. Test, I. P. Poulson, Ephraim Marsh, Miss Royer, J. H. Binford, William Hammel, James A. New, D. S. Gooding, G. W. Puterbaugh, Capt. A. L. Ogg, Oscar F. Meek, W. B. Hartpence, E. W. Smith, James Walsh, C. F. White, H. R. Clayton, Mrs. N. P. Howard, Mrs. L. W. Gooding.

This contest was put on a basis that required not only good individual spellers, but good team work, to win. The side which lost the fewest points in misspelling words was to be declared the winner. Unfortunately for our spellers, they misspelled more words than did their opponents, and Knightstown carried off the honors of the match. This occasion, however, was also attended with a good time socially. The Knightstown team came over early in the evening and were entertained by the Greenfield people. Several articles and letters from members of the visiting team appeared in the local papers here afterward expressing appreciations of hospitality and of the good time generally.

Fortunately but one generation has arrived in the county too late to become familiar with the old-time spelling school.

TOWNSHIP COMMENCEMENTS AND COUNTY ORATORICAL CONTESTS, PRIZES, ETC.

Commencement exercises began to be held in some of the townships in the early eighties. They were not very elaborate, however. As late as 1891 the common school graduates of Sugar Creek township met on commencement evening without a previously arranged program. The graduates were prepared to "speak their pieces," and when the county superintendent arrived a program was arranged. A choir was made up from the young people of the audience, who sang several selections from the regular Sunday school books that were in the church; the children spoke, and this concluded the program.

During the decade following, however, these occasions grew to be much more pretentious. Elaborately embossed invitations began to be issued, orchestras were employed, the rooms decorated, and the parents went to great expense in purchasing apparel for the graduates. Neither parents nor children wished to be outdone, which made it very hard for people who could ill afford to make such outlays. The same thing was true during the first decade of the present century. The county board of education considered these matters at several meetings and recommended greater simplicity and less expense in the matter of dress, etc. During the last few years the parents and graduates have begun to take the same view. At a number of commencements during the last three or four years the boys have been wearing a plain, but neat uniform suit. The girls, too, have adopted a uniform dress, usually a plain white regulation suit with red tie. The classes appear to a very good advantage, the commencement is not expensive, nor so foolish, say many.

During the early history of the township commencements all the graduates recited their own selections. This was continued very generally until four or five years ago, when the common school commencements began to be combined with the high school commencements, for which a professional speaker has been employed.

At the September session, 1889, of the county board of education, Trustee James P. McCord, of Vernon township, moved that the county superintendent be ordered to arrange for a county oratorical contest, and that he select suitable prizes for the same. This motion was carried and the county oratorical contest became a feature of the county institute week at Greenfield until about 1910. At each township commencement the "best speaker" was chosen to represent the township at the contest. The selections spoken

at the oratorical, and also for a time at the township commencement were supposed to be original, and many of them were, but entirely too many of them seemed to be composed under the inspiration of the "Royal Path of Life," "Portraits and Principles," and other books of similar type. There was a great deal of interest in the contest, and sometimes also a great deal of feeling, even among the school officers over a failure of their representative to take the prizes.

For several years, from 1886 to 1889, the county board of education offered prizes to the schools for the best attendance during the term. At the June meeting, 1887, the members of the board expressed themselves as being pleased with the results obtained. For the school year, 1887-8, the prizes consisted of ten dollars each, and diplomas were given to pupils perfect in attendance during the past year. In 1888 Lossing's "Encyclopedia of United States History" was selected as the prize.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

The first exhibit of the school work of the county was made at the west school building at Greenfield in the spring of 1876. From this exhibit the best work was selected as the county educational exhibit at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In order to defray the expenses of making the state exhibit at Philadelphia the schools of all the counties made efforts to raise funds. In Hancock county "school exhibitions" and entertainments were held in practically all of the towns and townships. "There will be a school exhibition at Ellis school house, northeast of Greenfield, on Saturday next. The exercises will be varied. Admission, ten cents. Proceeds to go to the Centennial fund." So ran the announcements in the columns of the local papers during the early months of 1876. At Fortville, McCordsville, New Palestine and Greenfield elaborate exhibitions were given, and in some instances repeated. Churches, halls and school houses were utilized, and at several points comparatively large amounts were raised. At the exhibition of the Greenfield pupils at the Masonic Hall over forty-eight dollars was taken in on two evenings, and a total of over seventy-six dollars was raised by the Greenfield schools. At some of the other towns in the county as much as twelve dollars and fifteen dollars was contributed to the fund. This method of raising funds was adopted on the suggestion of the state central committee, who asked the state to contribute twenty-five thousand dollars to assist in erecting suitable buildings, defraying expenses, suggesting that the money be raised by school exhibitions, concerts, etc.

In April, 1882, another exhibit was made at Greenfield. It consisted

mostly of manuscripts on the various school subjects, maps, etc. It was estimated that ten thousand pages of manuscript and seven hundred maps were exhibited.

In the fall of 1884 preparations were made for holding another county school exhibit at the close of that term of school. A committee was appointed to devise plans and ways and means for holding the exhibit. They reported as follows:

"REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

"We, the committee on school exhibit, appointed by the county superintendent, submit the following report:

"*Time and Place*—The exhibit shall be held on the second Saturday in April in the west school building in Greenfield.

"*Plan of Work*—(a). Higher Grades. County superintendent shall prepare a list of fifteen questions for the fourth and higher grades, ten of which are to be selected and written upon by the pupils. The examination to be held on same day in each school. One-half the work to be done in January, the other half in February.

"(b). Lower Grades. Work of third and lower grades to consist of manuscripts, maps, drawings, and such other miscellaneous work as the teacher may see proper.

"(c). General Work. It is understood that the work of any or all grades shall not be confined to the work designated above, but may consist of any work which, in the discretion of the teacher, would add to or show up the work of his school. Such as miscellaneous drawing, paintings, outlines, diagrams, work in higher branches, etc.

"*Rules*—1. All work exhibited in the above classes must be performed by bona fide members of the school and strictly under the discretions and regulations governing monthly examinations of teachers.

"2. All manuscript work should be written with pen and ink in books prepared for that purpose, which will be placed in the book stores.

"3. The answer should be numbered to correspond with the number of its question and a list of questions should accompany each subject.

"4. All work should be completed by the 1st of April, and it shall be the duty of each teacher to prepare his work in convenient form and see that it is presented for exhibit.

"5. The questions prepared for examinations shall be held by county superintendent and submitted to the teachers just before the examination and

not be unsealed until the morning of examination in the presence of his school.

*"Miscellaneous—*Each teacher is requested to contribute ten cents, to be paid to county superintendent, for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses.

"J. W. SMITH,

"J. K. ALLEN,

"E. W. FELT,

"W. S. PORTER,

"W. C. ATHERTON,

"OLLIE STONER,

"MATTIE THOMAS,

"Committee."

This exhibit was held as planned in the spring of 1885. A large number of pupils from all parts of the county were in attendance.

During the winter of 1886-7 quite a large number of manuscripts, including maps, etc., was collected in the county and displayed as an educational exhibit at the county fair at Greenfield in 1887. A similar exhibit was made at the county fair in 1888.

The next exhibit was prepared during the winter of 1892-3. The county exhibit was held at Greenfield, from which work was selected for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. This work consisted largely of written work, maps, etc., that illustrated the regular work of the schools. A large part of the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of making the school exhibit at the Chicago exposition was also raised by the school children of the state. A "Penny Fund" was originated, into which the school children contributed their pennies to an amount of about five thousand dollars. In the raising of this fund the children and teachers of Hancock county participated.

During the winter of 1903-4 another county exhibit of school work was made at the high school building at Greenfield. This work consisted of examination papers from all grades, including the grades and high schools, compositions and other manuscripts illustrating the daily work of the schools. Ample space was also given to music and drawing. Stenographic reports of recitations, township, town and city histories, collection of Riley pictures, and photographs of the best school houses in the county, formed the features of the exhibit. From the county exhibit a rather large exhibit was selected for the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

No collection of class room work was submitted to the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, in 1915. A photographic exhibit, consisting of pic-

tures of the oldest type of frame school buildings, the latter type of one-room brick school houses, and some of our best high school buildings, including also inside views of industrial arts and domestic science departments, was submitted as a county exhibit from Hancock county.

TEACHERS' UNIONS.

During the winter of 1877-78 this matter was presented to the teachers. It likely was not considered seriously by the teachers as a whole, yet several letters were published in the local papers in which individual teachers urged the advisability of effecting such an organization. Several letters were also published in which other teachers advised against taking such steps. The argument advanced for a teachers' union was practically the same as that advanced for labor unions.

A more definite step in this direction, however, was the organization in 1904 of a chapter in the county of the Order of Pestalozzi. A lodge was instituted at Greenfield during the week of the county institute in September, 1904. Ora Staley, then principal of the Charlottesville school, was elected as the chief officer. The lodge never convened, however, after the evening of its institution, and very few of our teachers ever became familiar with its mysteries or its purpose.

LINCOLN FUND.

During the winter of 1914-15, while the great European war was raging, the Red Cross Society made an appeal to the school children of America to contribute a penny each for the relief of the suffering children of the war zone. The response everywhere was generous. In Hancock county, especially in those schools where a proper explanation of the matter was made, the children responded gladly. Though not all schools participated, the following contributions amounted to a little over two cents per capita for all the school children of the county:

Blue River Township.

Consolidated school\$3.92

Brandywine Township.

No. 1—Alpha Smith, teacher.....\$3.25
 No. 2—Elijah Reeves, teacher..... 1.10
 No. 3—Jessie Boring, teacher..... 1.00

Broken Township.

Warrington, room 3.....	\$.45
Shirley schools	2.00
Wilkinson schools	3.54
No. 6—Charles Carlton, teacher.....	.90

Buck Creek Township.

No. 4—Esther Luse, teacher.....	\$1.00
Mt. Comfort schools.....	2.50
No. 6—Ward Davis, teacher.....	.50
No. 7—Ethel Snider, teacher.....	1.00
No. 8—Effie Welling, teacher.....	1.00

Center Township.

No. 1—Gladys Teel, teacher.....	\$.75
No. 3—Hazel Hanes, teacher.....	.75
No. 6—M. Bussell, teacher.....	.64
No. 7—Thelma Bussell, teacher.....	.50
Maxwell schools	2.80
No. 14—Ernest Hiday, teacher.....	.50
No. 15—Rosa Garriott, teacher.....	.70
Mohawk schools	1.00

Green Township.

No. 1—Dean Baker, teacher.....	\$.50
No. 2—Will Reed, teacher.....	1.00
Eden schools	2.00
No. 7—Wynema Binford, teacher.....	1.00

Jackson Township.

No. 4—Julia McClarnon, teacher.....	\$.83
No. 1—Robert Hunt, teacher.....	.54
No. 6—Mary Payne, teacher.....	1.00
Cleveland schools	1.60
No. 9—Grover Van Duyn, teacher.....	1.05
Charlottesville schools	5.32
No. 3—Martha Coffin, teacher.....	1.00

Sugar Creek Township.

Philadelphia schools	\$1.10
No. 3—Julia Herrlich, teacher.....	2.25
New Palestine schools.....	3.00

Vernon Township.

McCordsville schools	\$ 3.85
No. 3—Will McCord, teacher.....	1.00
No. 5—John Walker, teacher.....	1.30
Greenfield schools	14.35

Total\$72.55

This fund was known as the "Lincoln Fund," in honor of our martyred President, who gave his life in the service of humanity. The money, amounting to over six thousand dollars, from the state of Indiana, was distributed to the destitute children of all the warring nations of Europe.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The first compulsory education law of the state was passed in 1897. It made provision for county truant officers, also for a truant officer for incorporated cities. Since 1899 one truant officer has served the entire county. The officers appointed for the county under the above and succeeding acts are:

Charles Huston—Appointed in 1897, for Greenfield; served four years.

James H. Kimberlin—Appointed in 1897, for Vernon, Buck Creek, Brown and Green townships; served two years.

James Veach—Appointed in 1897, for Jackson, Blue River, Center, Sugar Creek and Brandywine townships; served two years.

Charles Huston—Appointed in 1899, for county; served two years.

George W. Shekell—Appointed in 1901, for county; served three years.

George Hull—Appointed in 1904, for county; served two years.

William Morse—Appointed in 1906, for county; served one year.

F. M. Carpenter—Appointed in 1907, for county; served one year.

William P. Wirick—Appointed in 1909, for county; served seven years.

The most of the work of the truant officer to this time has been among the poor in the cities and towns of the county. Very little need for such an officer has existed in the townships. A few prosecutions have been made

from year to year, but his duties have been principally to serve the notices required by law in such cases.

BOYS' CORN CLUB.

During the winter of 1906-7 steps were taken by the county superintendent of schools to organize a boys' corn club. In the spring a quart of good high grade seed was offered to each boy and a hundred or more boys entered the contest. The business men offered a number of valuable prizes. Among them were: Thomas & Son, riding cultivator, \$25; Spot Cash, suit of clothes, \$15; J. Ward Walker, suit of clothing, \$15; J. W. Cooper, double-barrel shotgun, pair of skates, game of carom, hand printing press; *Hancock Democrat*, \$15 in cash; *Greenfield Republican*, magazine or journals, one year's subscription; Greenfield Publishing Company, magazine or journal, one year's subscription; W. S. Fries, \$5 in cash; George Walker, \$5 in cash; Cuyler studio, one dozen \$6 photographs; Service & Rogers, pair of Walk-Over shoes; Greenfield Star store, rain coat; J. G. Heath, \$1.25 pocket knife; William M. Lewis book store, \$1.25 book.

On the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving a corn show was held at the court house at Greenfield. Prof. M. L. Fisher, of Purdue University, scored the corn and on his decision the premiums were awarded. The club was maintained for about four years by County Superintendent Larabee, in conjunction with the farmers' institute. There was a general interest in the club among the boys, but it was finally discontinued because of a general lack of interest in the organization by the farmers' institute and the difficulty of financing it.

VOCATIONAL WORK.

The legislature of 1913 passed a bill introducing vocational work in the public schools of the state. The McCordsville school at once introduced the work in manual training and domestic science. All the other township schools introduced the work in agriculture and domestic science. The teachers, of course, did not pretend to know much about these subjects, but by far the greater number of them have made a bona fide effort to accomplish something along these lines during the past two years.

For the work in agriculture text books were adopted in both the grades and high schools, and such experimental work was done as was possible. A similar plan was adopted in teaching domestic science. The theories underlying different processes were discussed and the pupils were encouraged to experiment at home. At the opening of the schools in 1914, however, a

much greater equipment was supplied, especially in the consolidated schools. For most of these schools a sufficient equipment was provided to enable the pupils to experiment under the direction of the teacher. During the term of 1914-15 one or more dinners were also served by the domestic science classes in most of the schools on special occasions, and the guests especially were impressed with the importance of this new departure in school work.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

There has been organized within the county one Parent-Teachers' Association. On Tuesday evening, December 1, 1914, the parents and teachers of the Charlottesville schools met at the high school building for the purpose of organizing such an association. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Wilbor Wright; secretary, Miss Mina Overman; program committee, Mrs. Albert Luse, Mrs. Anna Niles and Mrs. Cynthia Peacock. Those present at that meeting were: Mrs. Wilbor Wright, Mrs. Albert Luse, Mrs. Oscar Adkins, Miss Ruth Reeves, Mrs. Roy Lowe, Mrs. Clarence Haskett, Mrs. Percy Bantz, Mr. Lawrence Cox, Miss Katherine Rutledge, Mrs. Cynthia Peacock, Miss Mina Overman, Mr. Walter Orr, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ramsey.

Regular meetings of the association have been held in connection with the Jackson township institute, at the afternoon sessions on the first Saturday of each month.

The subjects that have been considered during the winter are: "Habits, Manners and Morals of the Child," "When and How to Appreciate the Child," "Why Should Our Children be Given Manual Training and Domestic Science When Our Fathers and Mothers Did Not Receive Such Training?" "Confidential Relation of Mother and Son," "Efficiency in the School Room," and "Efficiency in the Home." At these meetings musical numbers have been interspersed, including piano and vocal solos, quartets, songs by schools, etc.

Though a mere beginning has been made, both parents and teachers who have participated in the work of the association feel that it has been eminently worth while for a better mutual understanding of the child, and a deeper appreciation by each of the viewpoint of the other.

A similar organization was effected at Wilkinson in 1915-16.

TEACHERS, 1915-16.

Following are the names of the teachers now teaching in the county:

Blue River Township.

Westland High School—Francis C. Landrus, Hazel C. Binford, Elsa Rapp.

Grades—Noble Crider, Arthur D. Gray, Frances Burk, Hilda Coffin.

Brandywine Township.

No. 1, Georgia Moore; No. 2, Hazel Wood; No. 5, Virgil Duncan; No. 6, Bernice Boone; Carrollton, Orville Pope, Hazel Hanes.

Broken Township.

No. 1, Floyd Walker; No. 9, Mrs. Maggie Willis.

Warrington—O. W. Kuhn, Kate Kennedy, Essie McCray.

Shirley—Earl Kuhn, Leonard Bussell, Elijah Reeves, Margaret Reed, Agnes Dovey, Tressa Blakely.

Wilkinson High School—J. P. Amick, W. G. Willis, Helen Beers.

Wilkinson Grades—Obe VanDuyn, Kate Reeves, Effie Reed.

Buck Creek Township.

No. 1, Cloyd Boner; No. 4, Frank Leslie; No. 6, Marguerite Plessinger; No. 7, Columbus Griffith; No. 8, Ethel Snider; No. 9, Esther Luse.

Mt. Comfort High School—Carey E. Munsey, Mrs. Leo C. Mogle.

Mt. Comfort Grades—Samuel E. Wallace, Merle Ashcraft.

Center Township.

No. 3, Rosa Garriott; No. 6, Naomi Tapscott; No. 7, Thelma Bussell; No. 14, Ernest Hiday; No. 15, Marshall Bussell; No. 16, Gladys Teel.

Mohawk—Harry Ostermeyer, India Wright.

Maxwell High School—A. M. Brown, Oakley Luse.

Maxwell Grades—Florence Amick, Hazel Rees, Anna Reeves.

Supervisor of music, art and domestic science, Pearl Butler.

Green Township.

No. 1, Dean Baker; No. 2, Irene McDaniel; No. 4, Sherman Rothermel; No. 7, W. H. Reed.

Eden High School—O. W. Jackson, Stella Bussell.

Eden Grades—Ernest Warrum, Leora Beagle.

Supervisor of music and art, Marie Hendren.

Jackson Township.

No. 1, Helen Craft; No. 3, Lucile Ging; No. 4, Julia McClarnon; No. 5, Lawrence Cox; No. 6, Earl Powers; No. 9, Grover VanDuyn.

Cleveland—R. M. Julian, Alice Glascock.

Charlottesville High School—Walter Orr, Ruth Reeves, Marvel Frost.

Charlottesville Grades—Merrill Wilson, Mina Overman, Cynthia Peacock.

Supervisor of music and art, Lola Beeler.

Sugar Creek Township.

No. 2, Anna Kimple; No. 3, Julia Herrlich.

Philadelphia—Frank S. Boone, Geraldine Conklin.

New Palestine High School—W. W. Winn, Caroline Lubbe, Helen L. Self.

New Palestine Grades—Glendale Brandenburg, Gertrude Ashcraft, Hazel Mitchell, Margaret Williamson.

Vernon Township.

No. 4, John D. Leslie; No. 5, Frank I. Irvin.

McCordsville High School—Leonard Luce, Annalee Shortridge, Ethel Moe.

McCordsville Grades—Peter Hinds, John Walker, Nevada Davis, Edna Trittipio.

Fortville.

High School—Roy R. Roudebush, Floyd R. Carter, Vera Trittipio, Caroline Crouch, Frances McGregor.

Grades—Samuel J. Stokes, J. L. Smith, Ruth Cheney, Glenn Moon, Bertha Helms, Inez Teague, Isa Pollard.

Greenfield.

Superintendent—Frank Larrabec.

High School—Elmer Andrews, Lenore McShane, Nora Corcoran, Floyd Garrison, Thomas Harney, Beatrice Hayes, Eloise Henley.

Departmental—Lawrence Bridges, Helena Amick, Edith Shelby, Charles Boone.

Washington School—Arthur Williamson, Daisy Harlan, Margaret Baldwin, Louise Hill, Edna Butler, Lizzie Harris.

Longfellow School—Anna Jackson, Elizabeth Hanes, Kate Martin, Iduna Barrett.

Lincoln School—Howard Macy, Hester Yelton, Alma Justice, Nelle Kinsley.

East Greenfield School—Elizabeth Curry.

Supervisors—Merle Brandenburg, drawing; Hazel Dillon, cooking; Catherine Fern Trees, music; Selma Stephens, sewing; Charles Boone, manual training.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

Three times since the organization of the county have our citizens heard the Nation's call to arms. Each time the people have responded enthusiastically.

The first call was made at the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846. Company D, Fifth regiment, Indiana volunteers, was organized in Hancock county under James K. Bracken. The company was mustered in October 8, 1847, to serve during the war. The Fifth regiment was under the command of Col. James H. Lane, and served with General Scott until July 28, 1848, when it was mustered out.

The company organized at Greenfield was composed of the following men, as nearly as can be ascertained: James R. Bracken, captain; Andrew M. Patterson, first lieutenant; James Hamilton, second lieutenant; Hugh J. Kelly, third lieutenant; Micajah Francis, first sergeant; Henry Ramsey, second sergeant; Isaac Tamplin, third sergeant; Lewis T. Osborn, corporal; Robert Walker, corporal; Robert Smith, corporal; Henry Galloway, musician. Privates—Joseph Anderson, Ezra Conoway, Robert H. Caldwell, William H. Chapman, Sylvester Childers, John Chapman, John L. Liming, William Black, Moses B. Cook, Burt W. Jackson, Jared Arnold, Jacob Cohee, John Childers, Alexander Andis, William R. Gaston, James H. Carr, William Daily, Alexander Cook, Samuel Chapman, Richard Lindsey, Joseph Chapman, Cicero Chapman, Solomon Kauble, William Banks, Harvey Carr, Alfred Denny, Robert P. Andis, Daniel Goodwin, Noah Carr, Miles Elsbury, Isaac N. Ferree, John Furgason, James H. Gray, Templeton Hatfield, James Hubble, William Jordon, Thomas Lineback, Eli Marsh, Jefferson Nugen, James Reed, Jesse Shoate, Hiram Tyner, Hugh McClellan, Edward Pierson, John L. Scott, Andrew Flowers, Henry Galloway, James Goble, James Huntington, George W. Johnston, ——— Jameson, Samuel Liming, Thomas Maston, John Probasco, Robert Romack, George Street, Henry Martin, Adams L. Ogg, Howard Richardson, Robert Smith, Washington Flowers, Henry Goodwin, Jeremiah Hendren, William Jones, William K. Jacobs, James Kinghan, Rigby Marsh, James Montgomery, James Parks, Newton Scott, George Tooley, William Mitchell, Andrew Pauley, ——— Russell, George W. Swain, John Tryon, Matthew L. Paullus.

Little can be said of the experiences of these men at the front. The

following letter preserved by the writer's people and published in the *Hancock Democrat* on June 21, 1877, gives us just a glimpse of what they saw and experienced:

"Jalapa, Mexico, December 3, 1847.

"My Dear Wife and Children:

"Again I am placed in my tent, very tired, but cheerful and happy as ever I was in my life, and I suppose that I need not say that I hope that these few lines may find you enjoying the same state of health, as I do think you will be ready to acknowledge and believe that my very soul has always been wrapped up in the love of my family.

"We have traveled six hard days' march towards the city of Mexico, and will have some ten or twelve more before we get there, as it is very laborious moving a large army. The whole country through which we have passed is hilly, mountainous and rocky, but looks romantic, and in some places very pretty, as the trees are now covered with blossoms, but there is but little fruit. There is but little danger here, or indeed do I think there is but little danger any place in this country, as we can hear of no army any place in the government. There are a few guerillas along the road but dare not appear or show fight. I saw one who had just been killed and some of the boys say they saw six or eight more. I was out hunting and saw a few black fellows, but they run like devils, and I got no shot. There were but two of us, A. Pauley and myself, but it appears as though one can chase a dozen. There is still no immediate prospect of peace.

"On the ascent from Vera Cruz to Mexico the climates succeed each other, as it were by stories, and in our travel we have passed through every variety of vegetation. The tropical plants are succeeded by the oak, and the salubrious air of Jalapa replaces the deadly air of Vera Cruz. The sky is generally cloudless, and but very little rain, and a succession of hills, seemingly at some day the boundary of lakes are now the limits of extensive plains or rolling prairies but the rocks or stones all very near the surface. The country is barren because it is very dry and stony, but every stream is accompanied with some fertile land. The snow is in sight on the mountains and contributes much to cool the air now, as it is cloudy; and it is said to be the coldest day ever experienced in this country. It would be called cold in our country in May. The coffee bush grows here. The berries are now ripe, and is a small red berry, very juicy, and as poisonous as can be.

"The timber is low and crooked. I have seen no tree in the country that would have made a rail cut. Everything, weed, bush and tree, except the scrubby oak and orange bush and coffee bush has thorns on. The thorns

resemble the thorn on the honey locust, but they are more crooked and as thick as they can grow from top to bottom, leaf and all.

"JOSEPH CHAPMAN."

On March 27, 1879, a notice, signed by Thomas H. Branham, Robert Smith, Jerry H. Hendren, Robert P. Andis and Adams L. Ogg, and published in the local papers, called a meeting of all Mexican War veterans at the mayor's office at Greenfield for the purpose of organizing an association of the veterans of that war. The following veterans were present at the meeting: Adams L. Ogg, John Roberts, Jerry H. Hendren, Robert P. Andis, Dr. E. W. Pierson, Thomas H. Branham, Louis T. Osborn, John H. Childs, Alexander Andis and Newton Scott. An organization was effected with Adams L. Ogg, president, and Thomas H. Branham, secretary. Although there were but a few of the soldiers left it seems that this organization was maintained for several years. Annual meetings of the veterans were held in different parts of the state as long as any survivors were able to attend. The state encampment was held at Greenfield in 1904.

There are no longer any members of this company living in Hancock county. Among its last survivors were Robert Smith, James H. Carr and Jeremiah Hendren, who departed this life five or six years ago. Jeremiah Hendren, the last of our Mexican War veterans, died on October 29, 1911.

THE CIVIL WAR.

When the first call of President Lincoln was made at the outbreak of the Civil War, a fife and drum corps was organized by Capt. Reuben A. Riley, Henry Snow and others, who made a circuit of the county to stir up enthusiasm in the enlistment. A company was organized and mustered in at Indianapolis on April 22, 1861, as Company G of the Eighth regiment, Indiana volunteers (three-months service). The muster roll is as follows: Reuben A. Riley, captain; John Stephenson, first lieutenant; Lee O. Harris, second lieutenant; John M. Stevenson, first sergeant; Marion M. Stevenson, Pilatiah Bond and John S. Edwards, sergeants; John H. Duncan, Samuel Marsh, John S. Chittenden, Henry Snow and Elberlee S. Duncan, corporals; Jacob Mullen, George P. Stevenson and Sylvester Shorn, musicians; privates, William W. Alexander, Jacob T. Battett, John S. Allison, Benjamin Bond, Lusettus Anderson, Arthur S. Brown, James Buchanan, Martin V. Chapman, Jesse D. Dobbins, John Dye, Jr., Orlando Ellis, Jabez E. Harrison, Jacob Hook, George W. Johnson, Thomas S. Jones, John A. Lynam, Thomas M. Martin, Henry Mickle, John Pope, Nicholas Remeshart, William H. Scott,

Joseph T. Short, William Sleeth, George, W. Smith, George W. Travis, James L. Clayton, Thomas Day, Martin Dunn, Samuel Dye, Alfred Gapen, Charles Hartner, Aaron Hutton, Isaac T. Jones, Miller J. Laporte, Seth Marsh, George F. McNamee, John A. Morford, Newton Pope, Jasper Rawlings, William J. Scott, William H. Short, Lafayette Slifer, Andrew Stutsman, David N. True, William Campbell, Charles Dipper, Fred Dye, Benjamin Elliott, William Gapen, William G. Hill, Milton Jackson, Henry Jones, George L. Lipscombe, Lot W. Martin, Jasper C. McKelvey, Marion Philpott, James S. Reeves, George Rynerson, Conrad H. Shellhouse, Aaron A. Sleeth, Levi Slifer, Calvin Sullivan, Elijah Tuttle, David Ulery, John Wolf.

On starting for the front this company was presented with a large flag made by several of the Greenfield ladies, Mrs. Permelia Thayer, Mrs. A. P. Williams, Miss Alice Pierson, Miss Martha Meek and others. The flag was made in the house now occupied by Mrs. Permelia Thayer, on the northeast corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets in the city of Greenfield.

The "three-months men" were mustered out on August 6, 1861, after having been as far east as Virginia, and having participated in the engagement at Rich Mountain in that state. Many of them, however, reenlisted at once for a period of three years, or during the war.

THE VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to make a complete roll of the men who enlisted as volunteers from this county and who were among the veterans of the Civil War. By far the great majority of our boys enlisted in Indiana regiments. But many, who were temporarily absent from home, also enlisted in other states, and Indiana has no record of their names. In going over the records in the adjutant-general's office, page by page, it is still practically impossible to make a correct roll, since in so many instances the record is incomplete, failing to show the residence of the men. In such cases personal acquaintance would be required with each man to determine accurately to which county he belongs.

Below is given the roll of enlisted men from our county as nearly correct as we have been able to make it. Some of the men who enlisted as private soldiers were later commissioned as officers. Others were transferred to different regiments. Some of the officers were also promoted from time to time. This accounts for some names appearing several times, especially in the companies that were filled almost entirely with Hancock county boys. The men have been grouped in companies, showing their associations during the war.

Among those who always claimed Hancock county as their home, but who were not credited to this county, were Gen. Oliver P. Gooding, who was for many years in the regular army, but who was appointed colonel of a Massachusetts regiment during the war, and who rose to the rank of brigadier-general. Adams L. Ogg, who was in Iowa, organized a company there and was captain of Company G, Third Iowa volunteers.

The following men enlisted and were credited to Hancock county:

FIFTH CAVALRY, NINETEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company G.

Reuben A. Riley, captain; Solomon T. Kauble and William H. Pilkinton, first lieutenants; John H. Duncan, Lee O. Harris and William H. Pilkinton, second lieutenants; Elias Marsh, first sergeant; James Furry, commissary quartermaster sergeant; William A. Pope, commissary sergeant; Jasper N. Pope, James T. Pope, Milton T. Morris and John Galliher, sergeants; George S. Andrick, George H. Alford, David Bellville, Joseph Marsh, William G. Ritchie, George W. Miller, Rezin D. Collins and William W. Price, corporals; William Smith and Herman Ridlin, buglers; Loyd Offutt, farrier; Jared C. Meek, blacksmith; Jonathan Cartwright, saddler; John R. Hoobler, wagoner. Privates—George S. Andrick, George H. Alford, Alexander Andis, Perry H. Andrick, William S. Ayers, David Bellville, Landon Bellville, John Breece, John Burnwick, Marion T. Burris, Francis M. Brizendine, John I. Chapman, John Copeland, Charles W. Campbell, Charles Campbell, Samuel P. Cottrell, John Day, John Dye, Jonas H. Davidson, William Daugherty, George W. Duncan, John Egger, Morris Font, John Galliher, William H. Gooding, Marshall M. Meek, Benjamin F. Gant, Henry C. Gant, Henry Harris, Nathaniel Haskett, Adam Hutton, James Hudson, Milton Jackson, John Kellum, John Kiger, Paul Kowan, Almon Keefer, Hiram Lawson, Joseph Marsh, George W. Miller, Joseph Martin, Henderson McFarland, Thomas Mack, Jesse McKinney, Jared C. Meek, George McGee, William P. Mints, Albertus Milroy, William H. Pilkinton, Jasper N. Pope, Peter S. Pope, Albert Martin, Lewis Gillum, Herman Ridlin, Jeremiah Reedy, John Rockey, Jonathan Snow, Andrew I. Smith, Oliver H. Smith, John H. Smith, John A. Samuels, William A. Pope, William Price, William M. Sleeth, Zachariah T. Snell, Henry W. Thornton, Samuel C. Thompson, Ralph L. Thompson, James Thomas, John H. Taylor, John Vail, John Wort, Charles J. Willett, Ephraim P. Witham, James T. Pope, Isaac Powers, James Pugh, Sanford Grigsby, Ransom M. Meek, William G. Ritchie.

NINTH CAVALRY, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, INDIANA
VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel, George W. Jackson; major, William R. Walls.

Company B.

William R. Walls and John C. Rardin, captains; John C. Rardin and John B. Harrod, first lieutenants; John B. Harrod and John V. Hinchman, second lieutenants. Privates—James D. Anderson, Asbury E. Anderson, Benjamin F. Alexander, John Bennett, George S. Bailey, Frederick W. Byfield, Leroy Bush, Jacob T. Barrett, James Burris, Henry Beachman, Jacob Buchel, Thomas Cady, Joseph Craining, Rossville Curry, Charles A. Kirkhoff, John Manche, Mark Hamilton, Willis Hudson, Francis P. Jones, Andrew S. McGahey, George Parker, James W. Pilkinton, James Shaffer, John Steward, Hugh Short, John H. Walls, John A. Vernon, Benjamin Waller, Joseph Conner, Alexander Copper, William H. Cross, Charles E. Church, George W. Crews, Michael Chancery, David Connett, Calvin Clark, Frederick Blessinger, Odell Despo, Ephraim C. Duncan, Andrew Dunn, John W. Davis, Deane Lewis, Mathias Kiger, John C. McCorkle, Aaron J. Rawlings, Wilson Hamilton, Henry Jones, Joseph H. Pauley, George Parsons, Joseph M. Russell, Isaac Shaffer, Calvin Sullivan, Christian H. Seers, Marcellus Walker, William H. Waller, Aaron D. Nixon, William Lamb, John S. Loehr, Ambrose Miller, Reuben Niles, Charles Everts, James Elmore, John Egger, Isaac Grigsby, Joseph H. Gray, John Grigsby, William Harvey, Thomas R. Henner, Joseph V. Hinchman, Patrick Hanley, Othniel Fisk, Edward Hudson, James Hook, Joseph Hutton, Daniel McPhall, Franklin R. Poole, Ephraim Parmon, William Robison, John W. Sherrill, August Smith, Francis O. Seers, Daniel Thornton, John J. Winn, William Smith.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, INDIANA
VOLUNTEERS.

Company I.

Samuel P. Anderson, Isaac McBane, Benjamin T. Robison, Albert Alyea, Isaac Lane, Samuel C. Willis, Samuel E. Collins, James T. Reynolds, Thomas J. Lincolnfelter.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company B.

William R. Walls, Samuel H. Dunbar, Philander Smith, Stephen A. Jones, captains; Solomon T. Kauble, Samuel H. Dunbar, William G. Hill.

Philander Smith, Stephen A. Jones and George H. Black, first lieutenants; Samuel H. Dunbar, William G. Hill, Philander Smith and Nicholas Miller, second lieutenants; William G. Hill, first sergeant; William Short, John S. Chittenden, Elijah Tuttle and Philander Smith, sergeants; Aaron Scott, Thomas M. Martin, Richard Lamb, William Branson, William Gapen, David M. Dove, James Hawkins and Richard Leamon, corporals; John S. Davis and John Ulrey, musicians; Jacob Mullin, wagoner. Privates—William W. Alexander, David Adams, George Black, Henry Bush, Samuel S. Brooks, James Bush, David Dove, William C. Dove, Jacob Dinkle, Francis M. Sanford, James P. Scott, John Scott, Ebenezer C. Scotten, William W. Scotten, Martin Shelton, Samuel Shelby, Wilson S. Slifer, Ruel Stevens, Aaron Scott, Philander Smith, William H. H. Seeley, George W. Smith, William H. Sipplinger, Peter Sellery, John B. Scotten, Lewis Snell, William T. Snider, Isaac P. Thompson, Henry P. Thomas, John B. Anderson, Andrew J. Alyea, William Branson, John Bush, Noah Bixler, Charles H. Clapper, Samuel Dunbar, James Derry, Thomas Dinkle, George W. Dixon, George M. Davidson, John Dorman, Joseph Davis, Samuel H. Dillman, Fred Elsbury, Amos Everson, Ira B. Fountain, Andrew J. Fuller, Andrew J. Gilbert, Eli Gapen, John C. Gephart, Henry Goar, James M. Goble, Charles G. Gunn, William Hill, Thomas J. Huston, Cyrus Haines, John Hall, Francis H. H. Hudson, William T. Askins, John A. Alyea, John Brock, Jacob Bower, Abijah Bales, Levi Collier, Charles E. Deppery, Alexander Derry, Richard Lamb, Richard Leamon, Isaac Lineback, Peter Lamb, Albert Lake, Adam F. Louder, Alfred Louder, William Louder, Jacob Mullin, James Louder, Henry McCorkle, W. H. H. Morgan, Emanuel Morris, Francis Miller, Isaac McGee, William McConnell, Jacob Martin, Lester R. Moore, Clark McDonald, William B. Martin, Henry Mann, William S. Thomas, Elijah H. Tyner, John Ulrey, John N. Underwood, James M. Underwood, John F. Wiggins, Lawson Wiggins, Alfred Wilson, Adams F. Wilson, Edwin H. Wilcoxon, Stephen A. Jones, Isaac T. Jones, John Jennings, John Jack, Thomas Jones, John Jackson, Solomon T. Kauble, Christian Kreager, William W. Welling; Stephen B. Meek, Azor M. Nixon, Marion Philpot, Samuel Robinson, Edward H. Roney, Benjamin A. Roney, Nicholas Reamsheart, Christian Redmire, John S. Welling.

Company C.

John G. Hendricks.

Company D.

Alexander Osborn.

Company G.

John Baker, Henry H. Burris, John W. Long, Stephen R. Meek, Robert J. Smith.

Company H.

John Brock, John W. Ellis, James P. Mendenhall.

NINTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS

Company C.

Joseph F. Bartlow, Jonathan Bundy, James M. Bragg, Simeon Dennis, Henry Frederick, Henry Kinsey, Thomas W. Mondon, Lawson Rash, Thomas H. Robb, William Simmons, Robert T. Wood, Daniel Welt, John M. White, Joseph Wolf.

Company D.

Albert Banta, John H. Bolander, James W. Cooper, James S. Davidson, Jacob Brantlinger, Lewis C. Davis, Francis M. Hays, William McKinley, William Personett, James T. Russell, Isaac Whetsel, Eli Prickett, William H. Russell, Peter Robison, Rufus Scott, William Sanders, John W. Simcox.

Company E.

Granville Bellville, John Price, William F. McCorkle, John Lockwood, Oliver Dillman, James Pauley.

Company F.

John S. Hackleman.

Company G.

Henry Collins, Albert Roberts.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Henry S. Davidson.

Company F.

Stephen Bedgood, Herman Kunz.

Company I.

John J. Earl, William Rudrick, Charles J. Williams.

Company K.

John W. Grenier.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Solomon D. Kempton, lieutenant-colonel; Noble P. Howard, assistant surgeon; Gordon Browning, commissary sergeant.

Company A.

Jesse McDaniel.

Company B (One-Year Service).

Thomas B. Noel, captain; Solomon D. Kempton, first lieutenant; James Huston, second lieutenant; John W. Statts, first sergeant; Newton S. Dexter, Peter Statts, Isaac P. Ringwalt, John Hall, sergeants; Samuel P. Colwell, William G. Elliott, Homer L. Buntrum, Various Virgin, William O. Irish, Amzi W. Thomas, Alexander H. Lile and Richard W. Jones, corporals; Robert Alfont and John L. McConnell, musicians; Harrison McGuire, wagoner. Privates—Benjamin F. Alexander, George Alley, Albert Alfont, Harrison H. Adams, Eli Abney, Christopher Alt, Hammer L. Bentreten, Isaac Butcher, Darius Collins, James Dowling, William Hasley, George W. Knotts, John D. Kirkman, Claud Hugeneard, John W. McConnell, James H. Lewis, Theodore Mosier, George Romack, Thomas Sherman, James A. Watson, William F. Bright, Samuel P. Cottrell, Edward Clampet, Joseph A. Gwinn, Ulysses P. Haskell, Herman Kassler, William O. Irish, Cornelius Laymon, Ira McCullom, James N. Lister, John A. Messler, John H. Savage, Joshua Winn, William R. Windle, John C. Burris, George W. Clark, Newton Dexter, James C. Jordon, Brazil Johnson, Albert Keffer, Robert Faucett, Harrison McGuire, Amos McGuire, Michael Larkin, Ransom Olney, Edward Smith, David T. Winn, Levi Wiseman.

Company G (Three-Year Service).

James Huston, captain; Eastly Helms, first lieutenant; Abraham Whelchel, Benjamin F. Alexander, sergeants; Jacob Hiday, Ezekial Cooper, Milton Curry, James Barnard, Abraham Bannon, corporals; John Waterman, wagoner. Privates—Benjamin F. Alexander, John H. Bannon, John Brantlinger, John B. Boone, John C. Cottrell, Thomas Cottrell, Alfred Dobbins, William H. Ellingwood, Archibald Gardner, Thomas Hiday, Mell Hunter, Samuel Lister, Erasmus Myers, George Piper, Thomas M. Rash, John T. Rash, John S. Sample, William Shafter, Milo Shaffer, William Wright.

John Wheelchel, Samuel B. Allison, Thomas B. Bannon, Abraham Bannon, Robert Chitwood, John Clark, James H. Crossley, James Dunham, Andrew Forgey, John Ginder, Jacob Hiday, Elijah Lunsford, Elijah Marshall, John W. Reynolds, David Richards, William Scott, Peter Shaffer, John Shull, George D. Walker, Aaron C. Wright, Richard Allison, William C. Bannon, James Barnard, Milton Curry, Davis Catlin, George Denny, Henry Edwards, Hugh Forgey, Hiram Gardner, John Hunter, James M. Lister, Joseph McGuire, Amos Rash, Daniel Rash, Dezra Shroy, Joseph Shaffer, Hiram Shaffer, Freeman Shull, Marcellus B. Waler, James Humphreys, Jacob Shaffer, James Lister.

Company H.

Samuel Applegate, Elijah Asbury, Aaron Bills, Nelson Bills, Abner Brown, Benjamin Brown, William H. Bolander, John Brooks, Amon Bucy, Nicodemus Camp, William Camp, William Brantlinger, Joseph D. Camp, George W. Camp, David Davidson, Jacob Hooker, Elijah Horton, James Luntsford, Michael H. Mack, William Olvey, Francis Vanzant, Joseph Vanzant, Jesse Vanzant.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company J.

Thomas J. O'Reilly, Ebenezer Toon, Oliver H. Tuttle.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Greenfield band enlisted and became the regimental band for this regiment. Professor Eastman, prominent in Greenfield musical circles at that time, was its leader. The following were the members: Omer Arnold, Samuel W. Barnett, F. M. Crawford, James E. Cravens, James H. Crowder, William Elliott, Albert G. Griffith, William E. Hart, John W. Lambertson, Edwin M. McCraey, Samuel M. Martin, John H. Noble, William L. Ogg, Martin E. Pierson, Thomas E. Richardson, James T. Reed, Henry Snow, Nathan Snow, James F. Stewart, Alfred M. Thornburgh, David Youst.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company F.

Joseph L. Hartley, Leroy Holding, John Cly, Theodore Ward, Abram Cly, Peter Lamb, J. Holden.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company H.

Lemuel Bailey, Shelton Bailey, William Bannon, John Clark, John Cahill, William Mesler, William J. Shull, Mark Thompson.

Company I.

James G. Boyce, Samuel Burk, John Davis, Irvin B. Lutes, Richard Meek, William Sapp, Conrad Shellhouse, William J. Siberry, William Siberry, James Roberts, Charles C. Wilson, Jefferson Ulery.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company K.

Perry J. Rhue.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company D.

Benjamin Griffith, Jefferson Roland, Thomas S. Surgnar, Charles S. Smith, John Varner, Samuel Walker.

Company E.

Thomas Lymon.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Thomas L. Brooks, Oliver Bartlow, Henry Carroll, Alexander Foley, Jackson Galloway, Abraham Miller, John O. Moore, Adam Parkhurst, Robert Pauley.

Company D.

Thomas Burris, James D. Cunningham, Manley Colburn, David M. True, Moses Conner, Benjamin Elliott, Marion Owens, George D. Owens, William Rynerson, Andrew Stutsman.

Company E.

Alpheus T. Collins, James A. Lacey, Nimrod Lacey.

FORTIETH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company C.

Thomas C. Welsh, John S. Welsh.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company C.

Reason Shipley, Vinton Whitehurst.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company D.

Jonathan Dunbar, first lieutenant; Seth Marsh, second lieutenant; Seth Marsh, sergeant; William Curry, Henry C. Duncan and John Hook, corporals. Privates—Moses Burris, William Curry, Cyrus Creviston, John Hook, Seth Marsh, Ralph L. Thompson, Elisha Whorton, Taylor B. Burris, James Dorman, Henry Duncan, Benjamin Hudson, Jesse Stump, Samuel E. Thompson, George Windsor, James K. Banks, Ebenezer Cross, Jere Ferrin, John Rittenhouse, George Slifer, Wellington Thomas.

Company F.

John K. Henby.

Company I.

George W. Farris, William N. Kitchen, George W. Owen, Leroy Wagoner.

Company K.

William Anderson, William Chappell, John W. Chappell, John L. Duncan, Joseph Shutes, Reason Hawkins, David Snow.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Taylor Thomas, W. W. Ragan, first lieutenants; Samuel Marsh, W. W. Ragan, second lieutenants; Henry C. Perkins, first sergeant; Aaron Hutton, sergeant; Samuel Marsh, Aaron Sleeth, corporals; Andrew J. Bridges, musician. Privates—Henry Anderson, William H. Boman, Harrison Berry, Conde Burns, Richard M. Casto, Lucellus Anderson, Harrison Black, Seth Bellville, John G. Berry, William Casto, Joseph B. Atkison, William R. Berry, George W. Berry, Perry Beaver, Oliver Carson, Noah W. Carr, Isaac Cannon, John Grigsby, Alexander Handy, John S. Loehr, John Mitchell, Christian Meyer, Asbury Neal, Jasper Osborn, James K. Ragan, James Scott, John M. Williams, Wesley Williams, John Whitecotton, George W. Carr, Charles M. Dubois, Joseph Hubble, Joel H. Knight, Joseph Martin, Nathan C. Meek.

Augustus Munden, Benjamin Osborn, James M. Personett, W. W. Ragan, Bert Scott, George W. Wiggins, James A. Watson, John W. Dubois, Archibald Coleman, Theodore Edwards, Caleb Holden, Jacob Kessler, Edward Martin, John Mayor, Samuel Marsh, Thomas O'Donnell, James M. Price, Stephen L. Stowder, Jasper M. Wingfield, James M. Whittaker, William Whittaker.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

John A. Craft, Isaac T. Earl, captains; John A. Craft, Isaac T. Earl, first lieutenants; John A. Craft, first sergeant; George Kinder, corporal; Thomas Pyeatte, musician; Jonathan Wolfe, wagoner. Privates—Joseph Brooks, Eden Burris, William T. Byers, Henry Carroll, Charles H. Fort, John W. Fletcher, John D. Gibbs, John V. Halley, William F. Lakin, John Madison, Thomas E. Niles, Joseph M. Reynolds, Ira Shaffer, Marshall Vandyke, John M. Tygart, Oliver H. Bartlow, William Boyer, Samuel Boyer, George L. Chandler, Americus Fish, Granville Fisk, Thomas H. Griffith, William H. Jones, George W. Landis, John McCorkle, John Probasco, Joseph Roland, Thomas M. Tygart, Charles H. Weaver, Daniel Burk, Jeremiah Boyer, Homer Craft, Lorenzo D. Fort, James M. Fletcher, Henry C. Garrett, Hiram Griffith, Jonathan Keller, Charles W. Lemay, Benjamin Miller, Lewis B. Parris, Robert A. Smith, James Thomas, Michael Ward.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company H.

James W. Adams, William R. Renan.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Perry Dommanget.

Company K.

William Crossley.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company I.

Isaac Alfrey, Samuel DeCamp, George Garberick, John Ledmore, William H. Sanders, Melvin Brooks, Abram I. Helms, Byron Kurtz, John Sher-

man, George W. Wallace, Nehemiah Brooks, William H. Hiembles, John Kinneman, Jeremiah Sherman, Joel R. Woods.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

John G. Dunbar, major.

Company B.

John G. Dunbar, captain; John G. Dunbar, first lieutenant. Privates—George W. Ashcraft, James M. Boyce, Alfred Brock, James B. Gapen, Thomas Glass, Dudley Hudson, Charles W. Killenbarger, William Morgan, John Pope, Ralph Robertson, Bayan Sheets, Clay Willett, Jesse Black, Nelson Boyce, Thomas J. Carr, William Gapen, George Hall, William Hutton, Jacob Leonard, David Muth, Joseph B. Richey, George Robertson, Isaac Stutsman, William H. York, Alfred P. Boyce, Martin Breece, James M. Elliott, Daniel Beeson, Samuel T. Hook, Francis M. Jones, William H. Lucas, August Muth, Isaac Richey, George Shaw, William Tague.

Company C.

Sydney Moore, William Reynolds, sergeants; Ransom R. Alvey, Cornelius Mingle, George H. Jackson, James M. Jarrett, corporals. Privates—Ransom R. Alvey, Andrew Brown, John W. Cooper, Enos Denny, Andrew J. Eakes, James Frazier, Peter Hudson, Huander Jackson, John G. Loomis, Lewis Price, Samuel Steele, William Wallsmith, Samuel Torrence, Thomas J. Brinegar, Philander Cox, Benjamin T. Cooper, Tunis Dangler, Richard Foster, Robert Faucett, Charles Harvey, James M. Jarrett, Benjamin Loomis, William H. Roberts, William Torrence, James S. Walker, John Blanton, Isaac Chappel, Cornelius Collins, Joseph R. Eakes, William J. Franklin, William H. Hunt, George H. Jackson, Hiram Leonard, Francis M. Pardue, William Reynolds, William Valentine, Neal McCole.

Company D.

Ezra Buchanan, first sergeant; William Richman, corporal. Privates—Christian Brier, Amos Deshong, James A. Eastes, Fred Knoop, George F. Langenberger, Samuel McDuffey, John P. Murphy, Samuel Roney, Jacob Sewell, Henry Sumwalt, William C. Wright, Charles H. Burris, James Dillman, F. M. Eastes, William Knoop, John L. Lynch, William Miller, Henry Philpot, John Stanley, Joseph H. Snider, Leroy Vanlaningham, William Collins, Michael N. Dunn, Henry Eikman, George Kuntz, Christian F. Meyer, Cyrus P. McCord, Anton Rabe, Martin V. Stanley, Christian Spilker, Anthony Wishmeyer.

Company G.

John Allen, John C. Beeson, Nathan Catt, Charles W. Cook, John H. F. Fouty, David Harrison, James H. Lewis, John McBane, Samuel Richey, Sylvester Barrett, Harmon W. Boles, John N. Cline, Daniel Copeland, Jacob H. Gibbons, George W. Johnson, Nimrod Low, Solomon Richardson, John H. Scott, Amos C. Beeson, John W. Boles, Benjamin F. Conner, Warren Cross, Fleming Glass, William Langford, William T. Miller, John W. Richey.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company B.

James H. Carr, George Tague, Robert P. Andis, Isaiah Curry, captains; George Tague, Robert P. Andis, Isaiah Curry, John M. Alley, first lieutenants; Robert P. Andis, Isaiah Curry, Henry Miller, James R. Brown, second lieutenants; Isaiah Curry, first sergeant; Thomas Holland, John M. Alley, Perry McQuerry, sergeants; Thomas J. Collins, John B. Herrod, Larkin Potts, Henry C. Tyner, Amos Milner, Tilghman Collyer, Richard J. Barrett, William Shipman, Lewis F. Richman, corporals; Andrew Curry, musician (fife); William R. Curry, musician (drum); Thomas P. Mealis, wagoner. Privates—John M. Alley, Richard Allen, Richard J. Barrett, George W. Blakely, James Bussell, James R. Brown, Joseph H. Boman, Tilghman H. Collyer, Wesley S. Catt, George H. Allen, Henry B. Ashcraft, Joseph Baldwin, Nathaniel Blakely, Loran Butterfield, Garrett Baldwin, Zachariah B. Curry, Andrew Curry, William Catt, Samuel D. Allen, Salem C. Ashcraft, Augustus M. Barrett, Smith Bright, John L. Butcher, Jonathan Baldwin, Thomas J. Collins, James W. Cass, John H. Collins, William Curry, Jacob Davis, John N. Flowers, George B. Hudson, Samuel Gard, Abram Hedges, Amos Miller, Joseph T. Milner, Joseph B. Morford, George S. Morris, Charles Myers, Harrison Nibarger, William H. Power, Nevil Reeves, George Roland, William R. Shaw, William Siddell, Charles W. Scott, Francis M. Shipley, Seward Vandyke, William Wilson, Madison Winn, Michael J. Youse, James A. Cook, William Fletcher, John B. Herrod, Samuel H. Harlan, Alonzo M. Gibbs, Riley Kinghan, Thomas McGuire, William Milner, John A. Morford, James Murphy, John Nibarger, Thomas J. Nibarger, Michael Redman, William W. Reeves, Lewis F. Richman, James J. Shipman, Levi Slifer, James Q. Sample, Henry Tibbetts, Robert H. Vernon, William M. Wilson, Vinton Withurst, Nimrod Davis, James Flowers, Charles B. Hamilton, John M. Harlan, James Gard, Perry McQuerry, Thomas J. Miller, Job Milner, Elisha Morford, Henry Miller, Lemuel I. Nibarger, Christian

Ortel, Oliver Reeves, Riley A. Reeves, William Shipman, Isaac P. Shaw, Edward C. Smith, Reason Shipley, Henry Trice, Samuel W. Waters, Jeremiah Wood, Henry W. Wright.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company K.

John P. Armstrong, David L. Anderson, David O. Bennett, John Bogg, Jacob Everson, Levi M. Kennedy.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company F.

Henry Heller.

Company I.

James M. Berry, Robert Reynolds, Henry M. Edmunds, Mark Thompson, Thomas W. Dickey.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

(ONE-HUNDRED-DAY SERVICE).

Company K.

Cornelius Bartlow, Eli Black, William Chapman, Edward Coffin, Wilson Catt, Jeremiah Oldham, Isaac Wyant, Isaac Waller, Henry H. Bevel, Joseph Burk, John Drake, Allen Curry, Richard Frost, Newton C. Reeves, Robert W. Wood, James Jack, John Barr, George W. Dugan, Francis M. Cooper, Wesley Carroll, William P. Lacey, Joseph Steffey, Vanes Virgin.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company E.

Henry Ash.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

(ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

Company F.

Richard McCorkle.

Company H.

W. H. H. Rock, second lieutenant. Privates—Cornelius Bartlow, George J. Dille, Andrew Ormsten, William C. Watson, Henry Barr, Perry

Lynam, Ira Shaffer, Asa Allison, Phillip Denny, James C. Pratt, Joseph Steffey, Eli Gordon.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

(ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

Company A.

William Rozel.

Company C.

Lee O. Harris, John B. Howard, first lieutenants. Privates Oliver Andis, William Bracken, Charles W. Basey, John D. Carmichael, Milo Dickson, John A. Gross, Fred C. Keft, Robert Johnson, Riley Madden, William Myers, Samuel T. Patterson, William R. Shirley, Asa Smith, James I. White, Calvin Bennett, Martin Coble, Oliver P. Cochran, David Bixler, George W. Bennett, Elijah Hunt, Wesley Kinder, Gilman Lane, Robert Morical, William H. McFadden, Aaron Reitsell, Addison Soots, Christian Wishmeyer, Hamilton Welling, John W. Hunt, Lansford Clements, David Carson, William Curry, James M. Baker, Henry L. Dawson, Jacob Hook, David Gray, Thomas W. Lankford, Isaac Miller, Eli N. Marshall, Cornelius Ramsdell, Oliver Strahl, Morris Whittaker, Leven T. Young.

Company F.

John A. Sandy, Solomon Stranbrough, John Courtney, John Welsby.

Company G.

Thomas L. Purdue.

Company I.

Adam Bird, Francis M. Christian, David Clark, Anthony Hansing, Robert M. Dunlap, Henry Hensing, Thomas W. Lankford, Reuben Pardee, James E. Reynolds, Elijah White, Lewis H. Brown, William H. Smith, Joseph Fetron, William Woodall, Jacob Miller, Oliver Squires, Jacob Volmer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH UNITED STATES REGIMENT.

Company F.

Henry Snow, captain.

Nelson Hunt and Junius Hunt (colored).

The soldiers from Hancock county were, in the main, kept in the western theater of the war during the early part of the struggle. Many were in

Arkansas, Missouri, with Grant along the Mississippi, with Thomas, Rosecrans and Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and a very large number were with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In the latter part of the war these troops were, of course, with Sherman and Grant in the eastern field. But what the veterans of the Civil War have done has been written large on the pages of the nation's history, and no attempt will be made to detail that story here.

It was a common practice for the men at the front to return their savings to their families from time to time. Frequently a number of them who had come from the same locality sent their money in one amount to some person in whom all had confidence. In February, 1863, for instance, the men of Company B, Eighth regiment, forwarded to Capt. A. K. Branham one thousand, eight hundred and twenty dollars to be distributed to persons in various parts of the county. We cannot know at this time just whose money was included in this amount, but after a large part of it had been distributed Captain Branham inserted a notice in the *Hancock Democrat* that the money belonging to the following persons would be sent as directed by them: William Everson, Abram Hanes, Thomas Lake, Mrs. Mary A. Snell, New Palestine; Samuel Fuller, Cordelia Shelton, Catherine Jones, Julia Scotten, Philadelphia; Hamilton Welling, Christian Kreager, Cumberland; John M. Miller, Rebecca Davis, Cleveland; John Jackson, Pendleton; John Roney, Mt. Comfort.

In October, 1863, Andrew T. Hart received a package containing one thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars from Company B, Ninety-ninth regiment, for the following persons: Benjamin Reeves, Lysander Sparks, Rosannah Hamilton, James Milner, Phoebe True, Jesse Allen, Louise E. Shaw, Mary C. Curry, William Watts, Thomas Bright, Margaret Milner, Sarah Curry, Sarah Milner, Elizabeth Reagan, J. H. Curry, Daniel Butterfield, Susanna Redman, Eleanor Hudson, L. J. Youse, Elizabeth Cass, Catherine McGuire, Joseph Morford, Martha Tibbits, Willard Lowe.

These instances might be multiplied, but they illustrate the practice of the soldiers in sending home their money, either for the use of their families, or to be saved until their return from the war.

Some of the personal experiences of the boys, however, and something of their military life, is reflected from the following letters. The first two letters, from Lee O. Harris and R. A. Riley, give the experiences of the company of "three-months men" who went to the front from Hancock county. The third letter, from Samuel A. Dunbar, gives a good idea of the campaigning of Company B, Eighth regiment, in Arkansas, while the last one, writ-

ten by a member of Company B, Ninety-ninth regiment, comes from the field of heavy fighting around Missionary Ridge.

"CAMP BENTON, VA., June 25, '61.

"EDITOR HANCOCK DEMOCRAT AND FRIENDS AT HOME:

"I am now writing in the shade of a tree, in Camp Benton, which is situated on one of the highest hills in Western Virginia. Below me lies a beautiful valley, stretching between the lofty hills. A beautiful stream winds its way through it, while at the foot of the hill on which our camp is situated, lies the town of Clarksburg, the capital of Western Virginia. It has a beautiful site, situated here on the summit of this lofty hill, the valley lying in quiet beauty below me and mountain on mountain piled to the clouds and stretching away in every direction as far as the eye can reach. Both regiments are encamped upon this hill, and are now busy fortifying it. A wall, breast-high, is now almost completed, extending entirely around the hill, and a battery of six cannon is stationed on one side. Our position is one of the strongest natural defenses I have ever seen and commands the whole of the surrounding country. The enemy have no access to the town except over the mouths of our cannon, 'a hard road to travel,' I believe.

"A regiment of the Ohio troops arrived in town today; there was a regiment here before we arrived, and another picketed along the railroad from Parkersburg to Grafton. The boys are all in fine spirits and eager for the fight, though I do not anticipate an attack at this point, now that we are all so well prepared. It is reported that ex-Governor Wise is on Laurel Ridge, about thirty miles from here, with five thousand men, yet, in this position we do not fear twenty thousand. Several secessionists have been captured and brought into camp, but released on swearing allegiance to the government. Having given you a general description of our camp, I will go back and tell you how we got here.

"On Wednesday morning, June 19, I was awakened about three o'clock by the blowing of trumpets, rattling of drums and shouting of men; such a noise I have never heard before. It sounded like the howling of fiends or the midnight orgies of devils. On inquiring the cause I learned that we had received our marching orders and, notwithstanding I am a quiet man in the main, I was infected with the general joy and shouted long and loud. I ran to the door of my tent and saw soldiers running, jumping, turning hand-springs and summersets, and making the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. They were considerate enough to leave off, however, as soon as all were completely exhausted, and the longest winded could not shout above a

whisper. Shortly after breakfast we began to take down our tents and pack our baggage, and before noon we marched to Indianapolis, where we embarked on the cars, and taking the Lawrenceburg & Cincinnati railroad, we were soon flying on our course on the wings of steam, followed by the shouts of hundreds who had collected to see us off. Everywhere along the road it appeared as if the whole community had collected along the track and greeted us with shouts and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. At Greensburg the patriotic citizens were awaiting us, and as soon as the train stopped, the cars were surrounded by detachments armed with well charged baskets, buckets and pitchers, and immediately began the attack, filling our haversacks with provisions of every imaginable kind. Our men faced the music like heroes and pitched into the eatables with a will. Long life and great happiness to the noble hearts of Greensburg! May heaven bless them as they deserve! At six o'clock we arrived at Cincinnati. Here we were met by the city military, amounting to nearly two thousand, who escorted us to the Fifth street market house, where we were regaled with a splendid supper. All Cincinnati was alive with excitement; the streets were crowded from one end of town to the other, and at every turn the cry was, 'Huzza for the Indiana troops! Huzza for the Eighth and Tenth!' On the corner, near the market house, was a banner with this inscription, 'Cincinnati's Welcome to the Noble Sons of Indiana; may God bless and preserve you!' We marched from the market house to the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad and embarked on the cars, where we lay all night, and on the next morning started for Marietta, a town about two hundred and fifty miles up the river. Through Ohio we were met and welcomed with the same demonstrations of joy that we witnessed in Indiana. At Chillicothe we were welcomed with another attack of provisions and good things. We arrived at Marietta about dark, when we were marched on board of steamboats, where we lay all night. Next morning we sailed down the river to Parkersburg, where we remained until Saturday night, when we embarked on board the cars on the Baltimore & Ohio railway and started en route for this place, arriving here on Saturday about noon, where we are likely to remain for some time. You shall hear from me again soon if my life is spared to write.

"Yours truly,

"L. O. HARRIS, U. S. A."

"BEVERLY, VA., July 14, 1861.

"MR. EDITOR:—DEAR SIR:

"Since our march from Indianapolis, such has been the constant hurry

and bustle, care and toil, that I have never had time to write when I could command paper and ink, that I have not written you before. We first set foot on 'Virginia's sacred soil' at Parkersburg, the third day from Indianapolis, from thence two days after to Clarksburg by railroad through tunnels of pitchy darkness and over dizzy precipices. The road was guarded all along. At Clarksburg (the capital of western Virginia) we took possession of a hill about three hundred feet high, immediately south of the town, commenced to fortify it, and about 1 o'clock A. M. Capt. Loomes' flying battery six pieces arrived. It was hauled to the foot of the hill, and there we took it apart, attached long ropes, and piece at a time, with two hundred men to a piece, pulled it up to the top, and by daylight had cannon, ammunition and all in position on the hill, and commanding the whole surrounding town and country within its range. We then resumed work on our fortification, and by night had a breastwork from six to ten feet high, for nearly a mile, in an oblong circle. The traitors had prepared to burn the town, and expel or hang all Union men there, the day after our arrival. We were too quick for them, and they fell back to a pass called the 'Valley of Death,' in the Rich Mountain, within five miles of Beverly, where they were strongly fortified at a pass called Camp Garnett, one and one-half miles further on the Beverly road, and at the Valley of Death they had breastworks of logs and rocks, probably 400 yards in length and two pieces of artillery (that we captured). I think they had three. At 4 P. M. on the 10th, six companies of the 8th and 10th Indiana Volunteers marched to the advance, on hearing that they were coming to give us battle. We took our position in advance of our encampment—consisting of eight regiments—in line of battle but the rebels went back to their holes again. The 8th regiment, that is, six companies of it, held their position on the field for the night, and Company I, consisting of 53 men, rank and file—33 of Company I, and 20 of Company E—took the picket guard, running a chain of sentinels within two hundred and fifty-nine yards of their fortification, and then transversely with the same, and remaining sleeplessly vigilant the entire night. Just after daylight on the morning of the 11th, six companies of the 8th, 10th, and 13th Indiana, and the 10th Ohio regiments filed right leaving the road, without cutting one for their access, and climbed over Rich Mountain, through heavy woods, barrens, thickets, among the laurel and huckleberries, among rocks, cliffs and precipices, on dizzy heights and sightless depths, a distance of from 12 to 15 miles, entirely flanking and surprising the enemy in the Valley of Death.

"We arrived on the battlefield at about half-past 1 P. M., when the picket fired on our advance guard led by Capt. Chris. Miller, of the 10th,

severely if not fatally wounding him, and also wounding severely in the arm one of his men. The skirmish then commenced, on our side, while round shot, bombs, and spherical-case shells hissed and bursted over our heads. We continued skirmishing for over an hour, waiting for the Ohio regiment to come up, to get our positions, and for the cessation of one of the heaviest rains I have ever seen fall. Thus drenched and chilled, the Ohio regiment came up the mountain in sight and the rain ceased, when the 10th Indiana regiment engaged their left wing out of good range of their artillery. The left wing of the 8th lay right in line, view and range of their artillery, when they fired a shell that exploded directly over them (the 8th), then a round shot that went through a tree about 12 feet over the heads of the 8th. I told Col. Benton that the enemy had a point blank range on the regiment, and to let the regiment lie down. The command was given and the boys dropped, when instantly a charge of grape poured over them, about breast high but harmless. The enemy cheered, thinking the regiment was cut to pieces (as they afterward told me) while indeed the boys were lying like crouching tigers, waiting for the command to pounce upon them. We remained there for about half an hour, when the word came, and the boys went down the hill over rocks, logs and brush, firing and advancing, without much order—for that was impossible, from the nature of the ground—but with terrible precision, shooting with direct aim at every moving object distinguishable in the smoke before them. Then followed the most sublime and terrible concerted regimental firing that ever waked the echoes of that old mountain. Company I, commanded by Lieut. Walls, directed their fire upon the gunners of their artillery, and leaving but one standing, and him wounded in the hand and side. Then the rush from the cannon from both sides, when our men hoisted one poor fellow off of the cannon with their bayonets. The enemy gave way, and the retreat commenced, and firing after and pursuit. Neither of the latter continued long. Then came the congratulations over the victory, mixed with the groans and cries of the wounded and dying, then the searching and care for the wounded. Then a collection and burial of the pale and bloody dead. The busy and bloody-handed surgeons, with lint, chords, bandages, saws, scalpals, probes and bullet forceps were busy bandaging and dressing what could be saved, and amputating hopelessly shattered and lacerated limbs. I walked over a part of the battlefield that evening, and I hope never again to witness such a sight of blood and carnage. At one large rock about 30 feet long behind which the enemy had concealed, shooting over, there laid piled upon and across one another, sixteen men, every one of whom was shot through the brain. I will not further attempt to describe the car-

nage. The enemy had between 1,800 and 2,200, with 120 pieces of artillery which we captured. The six companies of the 8th, 10th, and 13th Indiana Regiments, amounting to about 1,500 to 1,700 men, did the fighting, the Ohio being held mainly in reserve, and coming in just at the close.

"The counted dead of the enemy on the field is 131 and is doubtless more than double that number, as many were seen carried off. Some were found in the bushes and coal banks and among the rocks over a quarter of a mile from their breastworks. We have about 900 prisoners, six pieces of artillery, a large amount of small arms, seventy-two wagons, and from \$60,000 to \$100,000 worth of captured military property. Upon the rebels being so terribly defeated, slaughtered and routed at the 'Valley of Death,' they fled into the mountain—they abandoned their arms, camp tents, ammunition and fortifications at Camp Garnett, one and a half miles distant and in the night left all, some even throwing away their blankets and coats and fled to the mountains. They also fled from Beverly, five miles distant. The next day a flag of truce was sent in and seven hundred who had been in the battle, came in a body, stacked their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. They, with those taken in the battle and since swelled their numbers to about 900, as before stated.

"I am informed, by a messenger from there, that General Morris captured 1,800 rebels at Laurel Hill, together with their cannon, arms, and military stores, on the next day after the battle. Yesterday a detachment was sent from here to Stanton, twelve miles from here, and a messenger came back today saying they had fled panic stricken from there.

"The war in western Virginia is ended for the present, if not forever.

"None of Company I were killed or missing. Sergeant M. M. Stephenson was severely wounded by a musket ball a little above the right knee, the ball passing below the bone without breaking it. The hemorrhage was great, but upon its being staunched, reaction took place, and he is now doing well, and will probably recover without material lameness or injury. James Buchanan was wounded in the fleshy part of the hip, just above the hip joint, but got up, straightened his leg, tried it, cursed the traitors, and fought on with redoubled energy. Andrew Stutsman was wounded on the knee by a fall on the rocks while making the charge. Charles Weaver had his wrist bruised and sprained by the bark and splinters knocked from a tree near which he was, by grape shot. All who were in the battle were brave to a fault. Our boys were much fatigued and exhausted by hunger, cold, rain, watching, marching and fighting, but are getting rested and ready for more work if needed soon. The health of most of them is tolerable, some are suffering

with diarrhoea and some with flux. Three or four are in the hospital, none dangerous I think.

"While I have been telling of the enemy's heavy losses, etc., I had almost forgotten to speak of our own. Thirteen of the Indiana troops were killed, and about forty wounded.

"My own health is poor and broken down. Five days ago I was taken with diarrhoea, and from weakness, loss of sleep, hunger, and the long, toilsome march over the mountain, and the sudden cold and heavy rain, I sat down, cramping and exhausted, by a tree, in the midst of the battle, delivering the command to Lieut. William R. Walls, who gallantly led the boys through the balance of the fight. Shot, shells, grape, musket and rifle balls were bursting and hissing over and around me. There is an excitement and sublimity in a well contested battle, that can neither be appreciated or realized by any one who has not witnessed it and participated in it. Our boys who were left behind to guard the camp, and too sick to make the toilsome march, are filled with regret and chagrin because circumstances forbade their participation in the fight.

"We expect to be 'home again' in a few weeks, bringing Company I back without the loss of a man. My paper is exhausted. My compliments and love to all.
R. A. RILEY."

"HELENA, ARK., July 14, 1862.

"DEAR MITCHELL:—

"Having had no opportunity for a long time to write to you, or anybody else, and supposing that our friends are anxious to hear from us, I hasten to write you. I joined my regiment at Sulphur Rock, on the 11th of June, and on the 22nd we left there for Clarendon, on White river, to join our gun boats. We approached said point by easy marches, until the day we entered Augusta, when we marched eighteen miles. The day after we arrived, at 2 o'clock in the morning, Companies A and B of the 8th, under command of Maj. Thomas Brady, and a battalion of cavalry, commanded by Col. Baker of the 1st Indiana, by special order, went in search of a regiment of rebels, mostly conscripts, under Col. Matleck. After a march of ten miles we came upon their camp, freshly evacuated. The infantry deployed as skirmishers in the cane brake, which is the hottest and hardest work ever the lot of man to perform. We remained thus for two miles, rallying at a point on the river, three miles above a ferry where the butternuts were crossing. Col. Baker hastened forward, arriving a little too late, but in time to fire one of his mountain howitzers, killing two and dispersing them in every direction. He took

their camp equipage and provisions. While this was going on Maj. Brady heard of a train concealed four miles above our position in the cane brake, and of course we made for it. We found five wagons richly laden with the good things fixed up by the special friends for palates of the traitors. They didn't get it. We eat our supper, saved our breakfasts, and turned the balance over. This was on the Fourth of July. On the 5th we returned to camp, arriving tired and worn out. The next morning at two o'clock we left camp and marched sixteen miles, halting on the bank of Cache river. The road on each side of the stream having been blockaded by the rebels cutting timber across it,—a game they have played until it is played out. When our advance arrived at this point a small party of them, concealed in the blockade, fired upon the guard, hitting nobody. Our men killed one, who fell into our hands, and knocked seven off their horses, but they got away badly wounded or dead. Lieut. Hill, who commands the pioneers of the brigade, went to work on the blockade and in two hours had a road cut through and the troops passing over. In the morning a portion of the 11th Wisconsin and 1st Indiana Cavalry went out upon the road in advance to feel for the Texas Rangers, who we knew were in the neighborhood. About noon they came upon about two thousand of the gentlemen lying along the side of the road. Our boys went into them with fury, both sides fighting like fiends. More cavalry and the 33d Illinois were ordered forward first, and then the 8th. We arrived upon the ground and drove the rebels five miles, when night came on, and they got away from us. News of this fight spread like wild fire through rebeldom, and upon our arrival here we found that transports had been sent from Memphis to Clarendon, to gather up the remnant of our army, supposed to be cut to pieces and in a starving condition. The rebels everywhere throw it in our faces, and crowed loudly. Poor, deceived fools, why did they not know the true result of the engagement? We found nearly 200 of their dead upon the field, and their wounded filling every house along the road. Our loss was between forty and fifty,—eight killed and the balance wounded. The night after the fight we encamped beyond Cotton Plant, on a bayou. The next day we marched to Clarendon, a distance of 35 miles, under the hot sun of this climate, and through the deepest sand and the thickest and most suffocating dust. For miles we had to march without water, and when we did get any it was swamp water, the filthiest you ever saw in any swamp. This march beats everything in our military history, and had we not been ironclad we never could have stood it. On our arrival at Clarendon we found that our boats had from some cause or other given us out and retired. Duvall's Bluff, above Clarendon, was evacuated by the rebels, they

retiring to Little Rock. On the 11th we left that point for this, and by some management not in army regulations our wagons, provisions and camp equipage were started upon one road, and we upon another. Our suffering would have been extreme had it not been for 4 crackers to the man which we found in a wagon belonging to Curtis' quartermaster. On this scanty allowance we traveled 18 and 23 miles a day until last night. Our train arrived this morning, we having lived from the time we started until this morning on four crackers to each man. We are now encamped on the bank of the Mississippi. Helena is a beautiful little town, clean and neat. Shortly after our arrival a trading boat came down and you should have seen the effect it had upon the men. So long shut up in the darkness of Arkansas hills and swamps, cut off from all correspondence with friends and the world, exposed to danger and disease, almost naked, and but a few days' rations of crackers left, you can imagine how exhilarating the sight of a boat would be. We are below Memphis about 100 miles. Last night was a moon light one, and Lieut. Hill and myself, after the camp had become still, seated ourselves upon the bank of the river and looked upon a scene as beautiful as I ever saw. At this point the river is one and a half miles wide, Mississippi forming the other side.

"The Indiana troops are almost naked, having drawn but few clothes since leaving Otterville, and but few uniforms can be found among them. We will get a new suit here and cut a stiff. Lieut. Bill Hill, with his pioneers attended the train and through the most desperate swamps building and cutting roads with an energy and celerity that drew from General Benton a very high compliment. This morning the camp is all gayety and life. The boys are enjoying the highest spirits. Besides the prospects for bread, meat and clothes, we have a faint hope of being ordered out of Arkansas.

"Col. Baker and his cavalry are covering themselves with glory. They fear nothing; fight any force, no matter how large, when or where they find it.

"Gen. Hindman lives here, Gen. Curtis occupying his mansion, with the stars and stripes floating above it. The health of our company continues excellent, much to our surprise. Our friends can rest assured that for the present we are all doing well.

"Yours respectfully,

"S. H. DUNBAR,

"8th Indiana Regiment.

"N. B. In the fight I have spoken of, at one time the rebels were in the woods, but in hearing distance. The Wisconsin boys were supporting

the Indiana howitzers, when they heard the command given by the rebel commander, 'Take the gun!' Our boys came to a 'ready,' and the line of rebels came rushing forward. Wisconsin waited until they came within fifty yards, when they poured a desperate volley into them, charging bayonets immediately, and throwing the enemy into confusion. They rallied again, after which one of our boys yelled out to them: 'Here is that gun, why in the hell don't you come and take it?'

"HEADQUARTERS 8TH INDIANA INFANTRY.

"NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., May 28, 1863.

"DEAR MITCHELL:—

"I wrote you from Port Gibson a day or two after the fight of the 1st Inst. I then informed you of the loss of Company B, and presume ere this you have published it to our friends. Since that writing we have engaged in the unfortunate engagement of 'Champion Hills' and 'Black River Bridge,' not having a man hurt in either. On the 19th inst. our artillery opened on the fortifications protecting Vicksburg, and skirmishing began. Our division was at once thrown forward, in rifle range of the rebel works, and a spirited fight at once began with the rebel sharpshooters. We soon discovered that we could effectually silence their artillery by keeping a storm of bullets pouring into their port holes. We played this game upon them without material loss, until the 22nd of May, when General Grant peremptorily ordered that at 10 o'clock A. M., the whole line should charge, reaching from the Yazoo to Warrenton. Upon this announcement being made to the men, a gloom and hopelessness was visible on every face. All were fully convinced that it was a mad move, and that we would meet slaughter and defeat. Nevertheless, at the appointed hour, we fell into line and moved forward. The column had been in motion but a few moments when the enemy opened upon it from rifle pits and forts, with musketry, grape, shell and shrapnel. Confusion at once began. Men fell dead and wounded at every step. Many being wounded were afterward killed, and the slaughter was terrible. The 8th started in the charge with 446 men, losing in killed and wounded, 114. The 33d Illinois with a less number of men, lost the same, the 99th Illinois lost 170. And other regiments, so far as I can hear, suffered in the same proportion,—Company B started into the charge with 43 men, officers included. Its loss was 13 wounded and 3 killed.

"On the 20th, while advancing our brigade from a hollow to one nearer the enemy, Alfred Wilson was killed by a grape shot striking him on the head. He did not die immediately, and when assistance was sent to remove

him to the hospital he would not be removed from the field until he laid hold of his gun, which he persisted in carrying with him. On the following morning while the company was sharp shooting, Richard Lamb was killed by a minnie ball striking him in the bowels, and George N. Black was slightly wounded in the shoulder. He did not leave the field, though in too much pain to load and shoot, but carried water from the spring to the boys while they fought. On the day of the charge we lost as follows:

"First Sergeant, Frank Mays, killed.

"Private, John Scotten, killed.

"Alfred Lowder, died from wounds.

"Wounded.

"Corporal, F. M. Miller, slightly in chin.

"Corporal, Wm. W. Welling, severely in side and arm.

"Corporal, Clark McDonald, slightly in hip.

"Private, Thomas M. Martin, arm amputated.

"Private, W. W. Alexander, severely in arm.

"Private, Wm. N. Siplinger, slightly in foot.

"Private, Charles Clapper, slightly in arm.

"Private, Andrew J. Fuller, painfully in ankle.

"Private, James N. Underwood, arm amputated.

"Private, Wm. H. Morgan, collar bone broken.

"Lieut. W. G. Hill, painfully in right hand.

"The wounded are doing as well as the circumstances will permit. They are generally cheerful and confident of recovery. I understand they will be sent north as soon as possible. We are reducing Vicksburg by seige, since to attempt to take it by storm is folly and madness. Our regiment is lying on the protected side of a hill, in four hundred yards of the rebel works. Musket balls whiz harmlessly above us while our artillery keeps the air filled with the smoke of powder and the earth trembling. The enemy does nothing with its artillery. Today, for the first time, two or three fired a shot at one of our batteries. Scarcely had the report been heard when Capt. Klauss of the 1st Indiana let a shell fly and blew up the secesh's caisson, killing a good many of them doubtless, besides leaving a tremendous moral effect. At night war ceases, except an occasional shot between pickets who stand within one hundred yards of each other. A few days ago the enemy sent in a flag of truce, giving us an opportunity to bury our dead that were left on the field after

the fatal charge. The rebels came out of their holes by thousands, while the surrounding hills were covered with blue uniforms, gazing on the novel scene. Many of each side met, shook hands and conversed freely. Soldiers, both rebel and Union, were unanimously of the opinion that they in an hour like that could settle the war, if submitted to them. One rebel said he wished the truce would last forever. I heard of several instances where friend found friend, and in two or three cases, brother met brother. Desertions frequently occurred. The number no doubt would be double, did they not keep so rigid a guard. Two nights ago I was working in our ditches when two strapping Dutch boys who had escaped, jumped almost on top of me. After they were assured that it was all right, and got into the right place, they were the happiest fellows I ever saw. They give a dreadful account of the rebel rations and of the terror which our artillery and sharpshooters keep them in. If we succeed in keeping at bay the apprehended attack in the rear a little longer, Vicksburg will surely surrender. The mortar fleet I liked to have forgotten. It opens after dark and keeps up a terrible shelling during the night. The city has been on fire several times, but they have succeeded by some means in extinguishing the flames. The mortars surely scare them awfully, and I don't see how they help killing many. It is generally thought that hard fighting here is over, but nobody knows. The rebels before surrendering may come out and make a last desperate effort to escape. The nights are lovely and only when disturbed by the occasional crashing and bursting of shell, are so serene and still that we can hear the town clock in the city.

"Let our ladies at home know that everything they do, no matter how little, for the comfort of our sick and wounded, is fully appreciated, and does much more good than they could imagine. Too great a quantity of the delicacies, and of clothes, etc., cannot be sent here. The probability is that we will remain here sometime. Many will be wounded, and many and many more will be sick in consequence of the climate and the way we have to live. Our men have but one suit of clothes, and that is deficient, worn and dirty. We have no time outside of the ditches to wash, and when a man falls sick or is wounded he can only look to the efforts of friends at home and the sanitary commission for clean clothes. Ladies, do all you can for us. We need your assistance.

"None of the Greenfield boys have been hurt, and without one exception have been in the fight and have done their duty manfully. Our company is sadly in need of recruits and must be filled up. There is no difficulty in getting into any company the recruit may designate. Will not some of our

young men make the break and come to our assistance? I will write again after, and perhaps before the fall of Vicksburg.

“Respectfully,

“S. H. DUNBAR,

“8th Ind. Infantry.”

Following is another letter from Mr. Dunbar, dated October 18, 1863, at Vermillionville, Louisiana:

“DEAR MITCHELL:

“Suddenly our Brigade has received orders to march. It goes alone, and starts tomorrow morning. Our mission is not for letters or newspapers, as we expect with all the secrecy that can be exercised, to have some warm work. I write merely that you may present to their friends the names of Company B, left in the hospital in New Orleans. They are, John W. Underwood, Amos W. Everson, Elijah H. Tyner (nurse), Henry McCorkhill (sent from Berwick), George M. Davidson, Francis N. C. Hodson, Albert W. Lake.

“I did not feel apprehensive of the death of any of them, even when they left, ague and diarrhea being the principal diseases. They had been sick but a few days, and with the excellent attention which I learn is bestowed upon the sick in hospitals in that city, I have no doubt they will soon recover.

“John Scott, a good citizen of Brandywine township, who had deservedly many friends throughout his neighborhood, died in hospital at New Orleans, September 11th. All must sympathize with his afflicted family and honor his memory for his good qualities.

“Searg. Cyrus Hanes and Elijah Tuttle of Company B, in company with four others, after receiving instructions from the General, left,—on a critical mission. They pressed an oyster boat, sallied out into the Gulf, and from thence through innumerable bayous, lakes, and bogs, far into the interior of Louisiana, passing themselves among the enemy for smugglers. They accomplished, to the full satisfaction of the power that sent them, all they were sent to perform, returning in ten days from the date of their departure. They frequently saw and conversed with detachments of the enemy. Too much honor can not be awarded the men who will brave every danger, take life into their hands, peril everything for their country, and in obedience to orders. Let the names of all such gallant actors stand out in bold relief, high on the scroll of honor.

“Yours respectfully,

“SAM. H. DUNBAR.”

FROM THE NINETY-NINTH ILLINOIS.

"SCOTTSBORO, GE. ALA.

"Sunday, January 10, 1864.

"EDITOR HANCOCK DEMOCRAT:

"On Monday, November 23d, our division rested quietly behind a range of hills, near the Tennessee River, waiting for the engineers and pontooniers to complete the preparations for throwing a pontoon across the river. The work was done, the attention of the rebels was drawn to the extreme right, where General Hooker was making some heavy demonstrations, and a favorable opportunity for our crossing presented itself; accordingly we were ordered to be ready to march at 4 o'clock next morning. Morning came, November 24, and we set off. The day was foggy and misting rain. We reached the river bank, which was lined with heavy cannon, ready to belch forth destruction to any one who might oppose our crossing.

"Our workmen had been busy at work all night, and the pontoon was about half completed. The boats were used as ferry boats until ready to be placed in their positions in the bridge. We embarked immediately, crossed, stacked arms and waited for our artillery, ammunition wagons, horses and ambulances, which could not be brought over until the bridge was completed.

"All was over by 9 o'clock A. M., and we were ready to advance. A very short distance now lay between us and the enemy on Missionary Ridge. Our artillery kept up a languid fire on them from across the Tennessee, besides which very little seemed to be doing in the way of battle. We prepared to advance. Our guns were loaded and capped. Skirmishers were thrown out to the front and flanks, four or five from a company. Serg't. George W. Watts, Wesley S. Catt, Charles Meyers, and Christian Ortle were detailed from Company B. All things being ready, we moved on slowly, at a left face, the thick under brush rendering it next to impossible to preserve a line of battle.

"Our skirmishers soon waked up the rebs. A brisk firing was commenced in front. We halted a short while, to give time to the skirmishers. We could now plainly see the summit of the first hill, but no enemy appeared thereon. We advanced slowly and halted near the top, when the rebs opened fire on us with their artillery. Fortunately our Chief of Artillery was with us, and got the precise location of the rebel battery. He immediately ordered up Richardson's battery, and opened on the enemy with one twenty-four pounder and several guns of smaller caliber. The rebs, who had been overshooting, lowered their pieces and replied vigorously for a while, the balls shaving

'very close.' Our boys who were carrying balls from the caissons ran almost on 'all fours,' while the balls hissed over their heads, and showered the limbs of trees around them. One projectile knocked off the whole top of a tree and hurled it into a regiment of the second brigade; but owing to some expert dodging, no one was injured. The rebels having one gun dismounted, and fearing for the safety of the remainder, removed their battery from view, and were silent the remainder of the day.

"Our skirmishers were advancing down the opposite side of the hill, and driving the rebel skirmishers up the next ridge on which they were fortified. The night found us. We rested on our arms, expecting a vigorous renewal in the morning.

"The 1st brigade of our division lay on our right, and the second on our left, leaving us to occupy the center. Gen. Ewing, our division commander, ordered our brigade to fortify their position, and to remain as a reserve. We went at the work with energy, and, by midnight, had a row of rifle pits stretching for half a mile, and facing the rebel works.

"Gen. Ewing, Gen. Blair, our corps commander, and Gen. Sherman all established their headquarters with us, and also the signals were displayed near our regiment. This was very interesting to us, as we could witness the maneuvers, and hear the dispatches that were constantly coming and going. They kept the aids busy.

"The morning of the 25th dawned. The fog had cleared away, and the sun rose in his radiant splendor; all was yet quiet. Both armies had been maneuvering during the previous night, and now lay in plain view of each other. Gen. Hooker had advanced his lines far up the mountain, while strong batteries and earthworks lined the valley at the foot of Missionary Ridge. The operations of the day were opened by a broadside from Richardson's battery, aimed directly at the rebel works on the next ridge, plainly visible; and not more than half a mile distant. The rebel guns replied. Our guns opened from across the Tennessee, the rebels returned the compliment. The boom of cannon then came up from the battle below, and were only answered by the canonical language of Missionary Ridge. The cannonading was now terrific along the entire line, from the summit of Lookout to the banks of the Chickamauga. The surrounding hills and mountains smoked like so many volcanoes, and the thunders of artillery rolled along the valleys of the Tennessee. Oh, how sublime! The reverberations among the hills reminded me much of the poets' beautiful description of 'A Thunderstorm on the Alps.' The noise of battle increased; the sound of musketry and of the charge was continually heard.

"Until this time, we were admiring the scene, and estimating the distance of certain guns by the difference between seeing the flash and hearing the report. Some of the boys were mounted on trees to obtain a better prospect, but our admiration ceased when we saw our wounded come limping in, supported on either side by their more fortunate comrades, or borne on litters; some with heads bleeding, others with their shattered limbs dangling powerless by their sides. At first the sight was revolting, but when we could begin to count our wounded by scores and hear their stories of narrow escape, and hear their groans, we got mad and wanted to fight. If the 3d brigade had been turned loose, they would have stormed the very gates of purgatory; but 'No' said Gen. Ewing, 'you must hold this ridge'.

"Just then Brig. Gen. Corse of the second brigade was carried in with a severe wound in his thigh. He swore a 'blue streak' as he passed. Says he, 'If they had wounded me in the head, or some place in the body so that I could keep the field I would not care; but they have shot me in the thigh and I must retire.' Gen. Ewing started to go to him, but he shook his head, and Ewing returned.

"The first brigade now formed in the valley, and were ordered to carry that part of the ridge in their front. This brigade consisted of the 12th and 10th Indiana, and the second and 90th Ill. They made a brilliant effort, and carried the rebel works. Col. Loomis, their brigade commander, rode up to Gen. Ewing and informed him that he had gained the heights as ordered, but with severe loss, especially in point of officers. The Col. of the 90th Illinois fell mortally wounded; the Lieut. Col. of the 100th Indiana, was wounded; Capt. Brouse of the same regiment was killed, and many others. Hardly had Col. Loomis returned to his command, when the rebs charged and recaptured their old works, driving the first brigade entirely from the ridge. (I think, however, that this was a preconcerted arrangement, to draw the rebs into a trap.) They retreated back across a piece of timberland, while the rebs poured in volleys of shot and shell at their glittering bayonets. The air was fairly vocal with the sound of exploding shells and hissing fragments.

"About this time, Christian Ortel of our own company was carried in, severely wounded in the thigh. He was a noble young man, and had the love and esteem of all who knew him. His wounds proved fatal. He died December 17th, and now rests in the cemetery at Chattanooga.

"Stern is the decree of fate which hath bound him,
And laid him to rest by stranger's hand;
No loved ones near to weep around him,
As he sleeps alone in a stranger's land.

'It is sweet to die for one's country.'

"The stars and stripes were now unfurled from Philip Lockhart and the sound of battle died away as the shadows of evening covered the hills and valleys; all hushed to quiet; we retired to rest and ere morning's light Gen. Bragg with all his army was hurrying toward Atlanta.

"Yours truly,

"M. A., Co. B."

The above letter was evidently written by Marshall Alley, whose name appears on the muster roll as John M. Alley.

HOME GUARDS.

In addition to the three-months men and the veterans of the Civil War, the Legion of Indiana was organized for home protection. Companies of the Legion were known as "Home Guards." During the Civil War several of these companies were organized in Hancock county, known as:

Fortville Guards, organized June 4, 1861. James H. Perry, P. Bond, captains; John K. Faucett, first lieutenant; Charles Doty, second lieutenant.

Hancock Guards, organized June 10, 1861. Alexander K. Branham, Henry A. Swope, captains; Henry A. Swope and William E. Hart, first lieutenants; William E. Duncan, William Lindsey, George H. Walker, Joshua Edward, second lieutenants.

Brandywine Guards, organized August 26, 1861. Robert Andis, captain; Ezra Fountain, first lieutenant; John M. Dixon, second lieutenant.

Anderson Guards (New Palestine), organized September 13, 1861. Thomas C. Tuttle, captain; Conrad Shellhouse, first lieutenant; George W. Stineback, second lieutenant.

Vernon Township Guards, organized, 1863. Sylvester Gaskins, captain; Thomas J. Hanna, first lieutenant; Perry J. Brinegar, second lieutenant.

Union Hancock (Cavalry), organized, 1863. Taylor W. Thomas, captain; Solomon F. Kauble, first lieutenant; William E. Henry, second lieutenant.

Jackson Guards, organized, 1863. John A. Craft, Joseph H. McKown, captains; Joseph H. McKown, John M. Davis, first lieutenants; Asa H. Allison, second lieutenant.

The last three companies were organized during the excitement of the Morgan raid in 1863. At this time these companies were organized and known as the Hancock Battalion. Its officers were: Alexander K. Branham,

Lee O. Harris, majors; Solomon F. Kauble, adjutant; Orlando M. Edwards, assistant surgeon.

A company was also organized in Buck Creek township. Another company of about forty German boys was organized and drilled at New Palestine by Dr. Buchel, a German physician. Greenfield boys, too young for service, were organized as the Greenfield Union Cadets, with the following officers: Hamilton Dunbar, captain; James W. Knight, first lieutenant; James Gapen, second lieutenant; Oscar Thomas, third lieutenant.

The Home Guards, however, were continually changing because the boys were constantly enlisting in the volunteer companies. Dr. Buchel's company at New Palestine finally disbanded because practically all of its members had enlisted in the active service. Some of the other companies maintained their organizations throughout the war by continually filling their ranks with recruits.

Each company had its own drill ground. In the smaller towns the school grounds or commons were appropriated or the boys drilled on the streets. Adjoining the town of Greenfield on the northeast lay a large blue-grass pasture. It included a tract lying east of State and north of North streets, and was owned by Benjamin Osborne, a resident of Kentucky. Here the Hancock Guards gathered once a week, usually on Saturday afternoons. The drilling of the company on the slope and hill north and east of the branch in the region of Grant and East streets, was a very familiar sight in those days.

Two of these companies, the Hancock Guards, under Capt. A. K. Branham, and the Anderson Guards, under Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle, were in the active service about a week during Morgan's raid. Captain Branham's company was mustered in on July 11, 1863, as Company E of the One Hundred and Fifth regiment of Indiana Volunteers. The company at that time was composed of Alexander K. Branham, captain; William E. Hart, first lieutenant; George W. Walker, second lieutenant; John Hatfield, first sergeant; Joshua Edwards, Freeman H. Crawford, William Mitchell, Samuel W. Barnett, sergeants; Samuel E. Duncan, Jacob Wills, Nathaniel Snow, James L. Dennis, corporals. Privates—Fred Alliman, Asa A. Allison, Daniel Acker, A. J. Banks, Calvin Bennett, N. F. Burford, J. M. Baker, Thomas M. Bedgood, N. B. Ballenger, Samuel Boyer, David Bixler, George Bennett, J. L. Burdett, Leroy Bush, Milton Catt, N. N. Church, D. B. Chittenden, Charles Cliff, S. T. Dickerson, Ephraim Duncan, Odell Despo, William Evans, John Egger, David S. Gooding, Lemuel W. Gooding, G. W. Glass, Charles Hook, Q. D. Hughes, James Hood, Ferdinand Hafner, Vincent Hinchman, Samuel

Jones, Hiram Kern, A. B. Lineback, John P. Laird, John McCordhill, Stephen R. Meek, Matthias Martin, John Porter, Benjamin Porter, William Porter, B. H. Pierce, B. T. Rains, T. C. Rardin, M. A. Sleeth, Alfred Skinner, H. A. Swope, Hugh Short, Samuel Thomas, Ezekiel Thomas, A. D. Wills, David W. West, J. M. Williams, William H. White, John Walker, Sr., Isaac Waller, Thomas Wellington, John Dailey, Charles G. Offutt.

After reaching Indianapolis the One Hundred and Fifth regiment, of which this company formed a part, was ordered to the southern part of the state. The adjutant-general's report gives the following facts concerning the trip: "After Morgan had left Indiana it was reported that he was returning to capture Lawrenceburg. The regiment moved out to check him, and while getting into position an indiscriminate firing took place among the men, resulting in killing eight and wounding twenty." Among those killed in the action were Ferdinand Hafner and John Porter. William E. Hart died later of his wounds. Among the wounded who recovered were Captain Branham, David S. Gooding and Benjamin T. Rains. The company was mustered out on July 18, 1863.

On July 10, 1863, the Anderson Guards, under Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle, were mustered in as Company D of the One Hundred and Sixth regiment of Indiana Volunteers. The members of this company were: Thomas C. Tuttle, captain; Conrad H. Shellhouse, first lieutenant; G. W. Stineback, second lieutenant; James G. Boyce, first sergeant; James T. Rice, F. M. Tattman, William M. Moore, John M. Toon, sergeants; Henry Gates, Eb. L. Toon, David N. True, G. H. Kirkhoff, corporals. Privates—Samuel Burk, T. J. Belor, M. P. Davis, Bluford Eaton, Charles W. Eaton, John W. Eaton, John England, A. C. Bowler, George W. Gray, John Gundrum, Thomas J. Hobbs, T. W. Higginbotham, William Kitchen, G. F. McNamee, Stewart Nichols, E. H. Richardson, Oliver P. Swift, Pressley H. Stirk, Ashley Sutherland, Jefferson Ulrey, George Wright, George Baily, Moses Conner, John Dorman, Leland M. Eaton, Lewis Eaton, Joseph Everson, John Elliott, Francis Furry, David Gray, G. W. Harris, Adam Hawk, John Johnson, John Manche, Andrew McHaughy, Perry E. Rice, John Russell, C. W. Shellhouse, Andrew Stutsman, Oliver H. Tuttle, Roland Vest, L. B. Belor, G. W. Carr, W. T. Eaton, Thomas S. Eaton, Charles Eaton, J. M. Ely, Benjamin Fowler, John H. Gray, W. T. Gibson, William Harris, Edward Hudson, John Kingery, H. M. McRoberts, Lewis R. Murphy, H. W. Richardson, John Stewart, H. A. Schreiber, H. G. Stutsman, Andrew Thompson, H. B. Ward.

This company went as far as Cincinnati, then returned and was mustered out on July 17, 1863, without having been in any engagements.

Excitement ran high during Morgan's raid and everywhere the soldiers received ovations. Companies were marched into Indianapolis, and several passed through this county over the National road. It was a common occurrence for people who lived along the road to call for three cheers for Abraham Lincoln when a company marched past. Of course they were always given lustily. But even under the most serious conditions a little amusement and nonsense were mixed with their patriotism. The cheers were frequently followed by a call for three groans for John Morgan. The response of disconsolate discords would sometimes have done credit to a company of oriental mourners.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTY.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the patriotic sentiment of the county expressed itself in the attitude of those who had to stay at home, as well as in the enlistment of the men. Oratory flourished in the county. The eloquence of the speakers was surpassed only by the irresistible sentiment of patriotic songs sung by groups of girls in every community. The forms of David S. Gooding, R. A. Riley, W. R. Hough and others as they spoke from goods boxes on the street or at picnics and other patriotic meetings in the townships, are still familiar to those who lived through that period. But no less clear to memory's eye and ear are the choirs and groups of young ladies and the songs they sang in patriotic support of those who felt the weight of the nation's burdens. They were kept busy learning songs. They learned them during the day to sing them in the evening. Though at first there was more or less enthusiastic excitement about the war, after the great armies began to face each other and the newspapers reported the heavy tolls in human life, then anxiety for those at the front filled the hearts of those who were left at home. Then the papers were not scanned with idle curiosity; these were the hours "that tried men's souls." And who now, even among those who understand the power of music over the minds and hearts of men, can measure the moral effect of the loyal attitude of those girls, and who will attempt to say to what degree their songs, and the eloquence of speakers, strengthened the hearts of fathers and mothers and brothers during that great struggle?

WORK OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The women and girls of the county gave more than moral support to the Union cause. In practically every community a society was organized that sewed, scraped lint, solicited, etc., and prepared such articles as could be used by the men in the field. These societies usually worked under the directions

of the Indiana branch of the United States Christian Commission or the State Sanitary Commission.

During the early part of the war some of the societies made "comfort bags." A "comfort bag" consisted of a piece of cloth with a number of pockets sewed on one side, into which stamps, combs and other small articles could be placed. The "bag" was made to be rolled together and tied so that the articles could not be lost. Often the girls slipped their names and addresses into one of the pockets, and many of them later received letters from the recipients, thanking them.

Underwear, shirts and socks were made in quantities and sent to the front. In some communities the older ladies cut out garments and the girls sewed them. The sewing societies generally had a regular day for meeting.

At Greenfield a number of ladies met at the Christian chapel on October 15, 1861, and organized the Greenfield Military Aid Society. Mrs. Lot Edwards was elected president and Mrs. P. A. Thayer, secretary. The society appointed a soliciting committee of three, also a committee of two for cutting clothes. Other societies were also organized, of one of which Mrs. Morris Pierson was president and Mrs. R. E. Barnett, secretary. Among the girls who took an active interest in the work of these societies were Alice S. Barnett, Frances S. Pierson, Inez L. Gwinn, Estella Bailey, Mary A. Oakes, Julia Mathers, Malinda Ogle, Amanda Barnett and Cerena Martin. Possibly a better idea of the work that was accomplished by these societies may be had from a notice given by the Ladies' Military Aid Society, calling a meeting at the court house at Greenfield on September 17, 1862, at two o'clock p. m. The following is a portion of the call that was printed in the local paper:

"It is desired, hoped and expected by those active in the good work that all the ladies of the town and county will be promptly present at the time and place appointed. Every lady attending is expected to bring all the old cotton and linen she can conveniently spare for the purpose of making bandages and lint. Those who have none of these desirable goods are expected to bring with them a little 'change,' as it will not go amiss in securing necessary articles for the sick and wounded. This is the crisis of the war, and preparations should be made for the wounded of the impending battles."

In response to a call of the governor of Indiana for clothing and blankets for the soldiers, a citizens' mass meeting was held at New Palestine on Tuesday evening, October 15, 1861. A large number of people were present. Thomas Tuttle addressed the meeting for a time, whereupon a committee of sixteen (two in each school district) was appointed to receive what the people had to contribute for this purpose. The committee solicited articles

from the people and deposited them with R. P. Brown, at New Palestine. These articles were then boxed by Mr. Brown and forwarded to Indianapolis. In the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of October 23, 1861, also appears the statement that the ladies of Hancock county responded nobly to the above call of the governor.

The old Masonic Hall at Greenfield came to be a regular meeting place for the workers. One day each week was "open day" at the hall, when young ladies, and young gentlemen, too, gathered there to scrape lint. For this purpose old linen was collected, cleaned perfectly, and then cut into strips about one and one-half inches wide. The strips were then laid on clean boards and scraped with clean knives. The lint had to be prepared very carefully so that no thread at all remained in it. Many boxes of it were sent from this county to the above named commissions, from whom it was sent to the field hospitals to be used in stanching the flow of blood.

In addition to this work funds were raised by giving suppers, entertainments, tableaux, etc. On Christmas night, 1862, the young ladies of Greenfield gave a tableau party at the Masonic Hall. The price of admission was ten cents and the proceeds were given to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society. The local papers made a very favorable report of the party, making special mention of the singing of Flora Howard and Alice Pierson and others, and of the music rendered by Professor Eastman's band.

On July 16, 1863, a supper was given at the Masonic Hall by the ladies of Greenfield. Cakes, pies, chickens, bread, etc., were solicited and a sumptuous repast was served. An admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged, and the proceeds were used for the benefit of the societies.

This is merely illustrative. The following letters also indicate what was done by the women and girls, not only in Greenfield, but in all parts of the county:

"OFFICE OF STATE SANITARY COMMISSION.

"Indianapolis, Indiana, Jan. 3, 1863.

"MRS. CATH. EDWARDS:

"Madam:—Yours of the 31st Ult. is at hand. The Package of socks came to hand this morning. No contribution could have been more acceptable than socks. We have great difficulty in keeping a supply.

"Please tender the ladies of your society our thanks for the very liberal donation to the suffering of our army.

"Yours truly,

"WM. HANNAMAN."

The package referred to above contained fifty-six pairs of socks which had been purchased with money from concerts given by the young ladies. The following letter is also self-explanatory:

"INDIANA BRANCH UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

"G. W. CLIPPENGER, Pres.

"JAMES M. RAY, Treas.

"J. H. CROLL, Sec'y.

"CHARLES N. TODD, Cor. Sec'y. and Gen. Agt.

"MISS FANNIE PIERSON:—

"Your letter and two boxes of nice things came duly to hand. The articles are very acceptable, and in behalf of the Commission I wish to thank you and all your associates for their generous contribution to the cause of the country and the good of the soldiers. We hope you will continue on the good work as long as it may be necessary. In the midst of rejoicing at the prospect of returning peace, our hearts are filled with gloom and mourning at the sad news that our good President is dead! What a terrible calamity! One of the purest and noblest of men has gone.

"Yours truly,

"CHARLES N. TODD."

General subscriptions were also made to support the work of the commissions, and in the issue of May 14, 1863, of the *Hancock Democrat*, we find the following: "Subscribers to the sanitary fund who have not paid are requested to call on W. R. Hough, who is authorized to receive the same."

LOYALTY.

The patriotic sentiment of the county asserted itself further in expressions of loyalty and in the measures taken to support the government. Just after the election of Lincoln, when the dark clouds of war were gathering, the following editorial appeared in the *Hancock Democrat*, from the pen of its editor, David S. Gooding:

"WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

"In the dark hour when clouds lower around us, and gloom hovers over the land; when fearful forebodings of terrible disaster and final overthrow of our government are weighing down and saddening the hearts of patriotic and intelligent men, North and South, East and West, our duty as watchman upon the walls of our political Zion impels us to *cry aloud and spare not*,

and tell our people of their political sins. Thus we will endeavor to do. Our people must not expect us to *cry Peace, when there is no peace*. Within the next four months, one or more states of this Union will have gone from among us to return no more forever. God only knows what results will follow. Perhaps Civil War, with all its horrors, and the separation of the free and slave states, with the final disruption of the best government on which the sun ever shone. The handwriting is upon the wall --Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin! In the madness of the hour, the people seem to have forgotten the *God of their Fathers*, and to have spurned Heaven's favors to them.

"The cloud, which in the days of John C. Calhoun was but the size of a man's hand, has spread until it now overspreads the heavens above us. We will not deceive you, fellow citizens; Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists have fanned the flames of civil discord and sectional hatred until the fiery volcano is about to burst forth, and with it destroy the hopes of the world. There is but a faint hope, a mere possibility, that the union of these states can be perpetuated and maintained inviolate. For this, while there is hope, however faint, let us, if possible, awake the people to the danger, and labor for the desired end. Let us not forget to look to the God of our Fathers, to calm the agitated sea of public mind, and drive away the black, lowering, tempestuous clouds of disunion and treason."

The following editorial taken from the issue of January 9, 1861, of the *Hancock Democrat*, also reflects the feeling and state of mind of the people at that time:

"We hope the citizens of the town and vicinity will turn out on Saturday next to see and hear what the Hancock Guards will have to do and say. 'Grim visaged war,' with its attendant horrors, is brewing in the distance, and the strong arms and stout hearts of our citizen soldiers will be in requisition to sustain the honor and glory of our Nation's flag, and the authority and supremacy of her Constitution and laws.

"Judge Gooding will certainly entertain the Guards, and those who may be present, with an address.

"The Greenfield Sax-Horn Band has consented to be present and enliven the occasion with our national airs and other music."

The report of this meeting made in the issue of January 16, 1861, is also interesting for the spirit it reflects:

"THE HANCOCK GUARDS.

"At a meeting of the company on Saturday last, held pursuant to notice, being participated in by a respectable number of citizens irrespective of party,

of which Col. George Tague was chosen president, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, By the Hancock Guards and the citizens here assembled, that in view of the present imminent danger to the perpetuity of our country the constitution and laws are our only safety; that we pledge ourselves to stand by those in power who faithfully maintain the one and execute the other; and that in the language of General Jackson, 'this Union must and shall be preserved.'

"Before the adoption of the resolution, the meeting was addressed by Judge Gooding and Major Riley, in appropriate and eloquent language."

Notices like the following appeared almost weekly in the local papers:

"ATTENTION, GUARDS!

"You are hereby commanded to appear at your armory in full dress on Saturday, January 12, at two o'clock, P. M. The Hon. David S. Gooding will address the company, and such others as may be present, immediately after parade, in the court room.

"By Order of the Captain,

"W.M. MITCHELL, O. S."

The following editorial, taken from the issue of January 16, 1861, of the *Hancock Democrat*, shows that the feeling of the people in relation to secession was becoming more clearly defined. It also reflects the arguments then current among those who were opposed to a *vigorous prosecution* of the war. This is another editorial from the pen of Judge Gooding:

"COERCION — WAR ON THE SOUTH.

"Much is being said and written by the sympathizers with South Carolina in her treason to the government of our fathers, against 'coercion' and 'war on the South.' We know of no sane man who proposes to make war on the States or people of the South, to compel them to remain in the Union, but we do know patriotic citizens who are in favor of all public officers doing their sworn duty, not excepting the President of the United States, whose duty it is to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' and who regard it as the duty of all good citizens to aid and assist in the execution of the laws if necessary. In the faithful execution of the laws, no war is made on any state or section. There can be no war growing out of the faithful execution of the laws, unless resistance is made to the lawful authority of the government. If such resistance is made, the responsibility and consequences will be

on those who resist and defy the government. Our government always has 'coerced' lawless men to obey the laws or submit to the punishment. Whenever it ceases to 'coerce' it will cease to be a government. All governments 'coerce' obedience to the laws. A government without this power would be impotent for good, and a miserable delusion. Only such persons as commit treason or resist the execution of the laws must be subdued. Men in the South who are patriots, must be protected in person and in property as fully and completely as any others are protected. In short, treason and resistance to law must be put down whenever they occur, and by whomsoever committed in any and every part of the country. When law-defying men seize the property of the government, some men cry out, 'Don't coerce them to yield it up, let southern ultraists get "mad" and make civil war.' We are disgusted with such miserable stuff. If we are men let us talk and act like men. If we are patriots, let us show it by taking the side of our government in a war with traitors."

On February 20, 1861, a county Union mass meeting was held at Greenfield for the purpose of appointing delegates to the 22d of February mass meeting at Indianapolis. The people assembled elected Jacob Slifer, president; Landen Eastes and James Collins, vice-presidents, and M. C. Foley and William Mitchell, secretaries. At this meeting every citizen of the county favorable to the Union and the Constitution was appointed a delegate to the state mass meeting. Dr. Hervey, Judge Gooding, W. R. Hough and James L. Mason addressed the meeting, after which Judge Gooding offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, that as citizens of Hancock county, we are in favor of any reasonable and honorable compromise that will restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and that to make such compromise effective, we are in favor of maintaining the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws."

The quality of the loyalty of the citizens assembled at this meeting is further evidenced by their refusal to adopt the following resolution. It was tabled with hardly a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, that we are opposed to what is termed 'coercion,' but are in favor of an honorable and peaceable adjustment of the present difficulties."

On Monday, April 12, 1861, there was a patriotic demonstration of the people at Greenfield, at which the principal feature was the raising of the flag on the cupola of the court house, "to wave until peace is restored." The Sax-Horn band was in attendance, and the people were addressed by James P. Foley, Judge Gooding and W. R. Hough.

On April 16, 1861, a meeting was held at the court house for the pur-

pose of making arrangements for a county mass meeting to express the feelings and sentiments of our people in regard to national troubles. A. K. Branham was called to the chair. R. A. Riley made an eloquent and soul-stirring speech, instilling into the minds and hearts of the audience veneration for the constitution, obedience to the laws, and love for the flag. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a county mass meeting to be held on Saturday, April 20, 1861. On this committee were placed the names of David S. Gooding, E. I. Judkins, M. W. Hamilton, George Barnett, William Mitchell, R. A. Riley, Dr. J. A. Hall, A. T. Hart, A. R. Wallace and Morris Pierson.

On April 20, 1861, a citizens' meeting was held as had been planned. James Tyner was elected president of the meeting; Robert A. Barr and James P. Foley, vice-presidents, and Thomas Bedgood and William Frost, secretaries. The people were first addressed by Judge Gooding and Capt. R. A. Riley, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, war exists by the rebellious act of the so-called Southern Confederacy in attacking and capturing Fort Sumter, a government fortification, occupied by government troops, under the command of the gallant Major Anderson; and whereas, the city of Washington is in immediate and imminent danger of being attacked by forces from said rebellious confederacy, therefore,

"Resolved, that as patriots and loyal citizens of the state of Indiana and of the United States, we will sustain and defend the proper authorities of said government in all constitutional and legal efforts to maintain the Union and defend the rights and honor of the country.

"Resolved, that the public good and national honor requires a *vigorous prosecution of the war*, to a speedy and honorable peace.

"Resolved, that our senator and representatives in the State Legislature be requested to co-operate in the appropriation of men and means, with the friends of the *vigorous prosecution of the war* now existing by the act of the so-called Confederacy."

After the adoption of the above resolutions the people listened to W. R. Hough, Rev. S. Hood, Elder A. I. Hobbs and Rev. J. C. Taylor.

On Saturday, May 4, 1861, a Union meeting was held at New Padestine for the purpose of organizing a company of Home Guards. B. F. Stewart was elected chairman of the meeting, and John C. Shockley, secretary. Speeches were made by Samuel Shockley and Rev. Roberts. The sentiment of the gathering was "strong for the Union and the Stars and Stripes at all hazards." David M. Dove, Benjamin Freeman and Rev. Roberts were

appointed as a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. The company became known as the Anderson Guards, and was under the command of Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle during the Morgan raid.

On August 5, 1861, the citizens of the county gave a reception to Captain Riley's "three-months men" who had just returned from western Virginia. The address of welcome was made by Judge Gooding. Captain Riley responded on behalf of his company giving an interesting account of how they had passed the time after leaving Camp McClellan. He also gave a description of the battle of Rich Mountain. The reception was given in Pierson's grove, which adjoined Greenfield on the southwest and which was located west of Pennsylvania street and south of the railroad. At the noon hour dinner was spread on the green in various places to suit the convenience of the immense crowd. All feasted sumptuously and in the afternoon patriotic addresses were made by Rev. Hill and Judge Gooding.

About the same time Captain Carland from Connersville was marching over the Brookville road with a company of volunteers. On August 8 1861, they reached New Palestine. The New Palestine band and an escort of horsemen marched out to meet them. About three miles east of town the colors of Captain Carland's company became visible. From this point the procession was headed by Henry Mickle, carrying the stars and stripes, guarded by two men from Captain Riley's company. At seven o'clock p. m., Union Hall (the second story of the old school house) at New Palestine was filled to overflowing. B. F. Stewart was chairman of the meeting, and addresses were made by Captain Carland, Rev. B. F. Jones, Rev. Ward and Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle to encourage enlistments.

The citizens of Buck Creek township, without reference to party, gave expression to their feelings at a grand Union picnic near Mt. Comfort on Saturday, August 10, 1861. A basket dinner was enjoyed at the noon hour. The military company of the township was present, and in the afternoon patriotic addresses were made by Dr. Hervey, Judge Gooding and Captain Riley.

The sentiment of the people of the county was again appropriately voiced in the following editorial in the *Hancock Democrat*, on the occasion of the boys of Company B of the Eighth regiment taking their departure from Greenfield, about the middle of August, 1861:

"On Monday last Captain Walls left for Indianapolis with a company of Hancock boys to enter the service of the United States for a term of three years or during the war. It will be a part of the Eighth regiment as reorganized, and will retain its former position in regiment. The scene

at the depot as the boys passed through, the large number of men, women and children who had gathered in from all points of the county to witness the departure, was sad and sorrowful in the extreme. God bless the noble-hearted boys, and preserve and protect them in the patriotic and hazardous duties they have voluntarily taken upon themselves! May they all safely return at the expiration of a term of service to receive the warm embrace of mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, and kind friends left behind."

On December 21, 1861, another great Union meeting was held at Greenfield, and resolutions were adopted similar to many others that are given herein. The first year of the war closed with our county stanch and loyal in the support of the Union cause. Whenever an occasion presented itself, expression was given by the people to this feeling of loyalty, and to no one in the county was more credit due for his fearless and outspoken loyalty than to Judge Gooding, whom our younger generation remembers simply as an old man. But the expressions which were so generously made at the opening of the conflict did not become fewer as the war progressed, and as the strain and the burdens became heavier.

During the summer of 1862 the citizens of Brandywine township gave a Union picnic near Rigdon's in that township. A very large gathering of people, estimated at three thousand, was present and listened to the stirring and patriotic appeal of Judge Gooding in the afternoon.

The citizens of Fortville and vicinity held a Union mass meeting at Fortville on April 24, 1863. Robert Faucett was elected president of the meeting and E. W. Thomas, secretary. The Hon. Thomas C. Stillwell, of Anderson, made an address, after which the people assembled adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that it is an undisputable fact that all political parties, of whatsoever name, have heretofore avowed their unalterable attachment to the Federal Union;

"That we hold every man who is *now* in favor of its dismemberment, as false to all former professions of attachments to it, and a *present enemy*;

"That as we cannot individually have the conduct of the war, each his own way, we feel it our duty, as good and loyal citizens, to leave its direction to those who have been legally chosen to direct;

"That resistance to law is revolutionary in its tendency, and that any attempt to embarrass the government in the execution of the revenue, conscription, or any other law of the United States, will be promptly met and suppressed by the loyal people of Indiana;

"That we are in favor of all measures adopted by Congress for the suppression of the present unrighteous and causeless rebellion ;

"That we are in favor of all the measures adopted by the President with the view of sustaining the government and carrying on the war ;

"That we tender Governor Morton our sincerest thanks for his arduous and untiring effort in behalf of the soldiers, the state and the nation, and we feel that he richly merits the enviable title of the *soldier's friend* ;

"That the miscreants in our midst, who attempt to create dissatisfaction in the ranks of the gallant soldiers, and induce them to desert the colors made glorious by their valor on repeated battle-fields, are meaner traitors than the armed rebels of the South ; that they are entitled to, and will receive, the scorn of all honorable men ;

"That we cordially endorse General Burnside's order, transporting northern rebels beyond the Federal lines, where they legitimately belong ;

"That we deeply sympathize with our soldiers now in the field, and pledge them our cordial support and earnest prayers, until this ungodly rebellion is crushed, and our flag shall triumphantly wave over our once glorious Union."

On June 6, 1863, a large Union mass meeting was again held at the court house in Greenfield. A feature of the day was a long procession under the command of Captains Walls and Tuttle. Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle, of Sugar Creek township, was elected president of the meeting ; James P. Foley and Thomas Collins, vice-presidents ; David C. Priddy and Henry B. Wilson, secretaries. The speakers of the day were Capt. R. A. Riley, General Dumont, Judge Gooding and Captain Tuttle. Strong appeals were made for the support of the government. Before adjournment Judge Gooding offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, that this large meeting of Union men and women is devotedly attached to the Union and the Constitution, and for the purpose of perpetuating the former and maintaining the latter, we are in favor of the *vigorous prosecution of the war* to suppress the rebellion and reassert the authority of the government over every foot of its territory, and that in our opinion the rebellion and the war ought to cease at the same time.

"That all former party divisions ought to be ignored for the common purpose of saving our imperiled country.

"That we are proud of the gallant Union army in the field against the rebellion, and that we most heartily sympathize with the families and friends of such as have been slain in battle, or otherwise, lost their lives in the service.

"That our honor is pledged that the families of the soldiers from this

county shall not want in the absence of their husbands and fathers, and that we hereby demand of our county commissioners and gents that our pledge be honorably, faithfully and fully kept; and that the honor and patriotism of Hancock county be not tarnished by a single act of bad faith."

July 4, 1863, was celebrated in many parts of the county with picnics, where people listened to patriotic addresses. Greenfield celebrated at Pierson's grove. Music was furnished by a choir, and W. R. Hough made and eloquent and patriotic speech in the afternoon. After speaking, the young people engaged in cotillion dancing until late in the day.

Immediately following this celebration came the news of the fall of Vicksburg, which was the occasion for another celebration. The following report from the local papers reflects the feeling that was aroused in the hearts of the people of the county by the success of the Union army:

"The fall of Vicksburg, though long expected, when officially announced to the country, causing every loyal heart to leap with joy and brought renewed hope to the wavering and doubtful mind of a speedy determination of the present causeless and unnatural fratricidal war, and a closer, more perfect, and fraternal union of all the states at no distant day. Our own people partook of this joyous feeling and gave vent last evening to their outpouring patriotism by illuminations, bonfires, speeches and all manner of rejoicings. People from the country for miles around quit their harvest fields and came to town to participate in the grand reunion of loyal hearts. All life was animation, and everyone, young and old, seemed pleased with himself and 'the rest of mankind.' It was a grand day, or rather night, for Greenfield, and will long be held in memory by all who love their country and venerate its glorious institutions. All honor to the noble and gallant army, that by its patience, endurance, skill and bravery, under the scorching rays of a southern sun, overcame almost insurmountable obstacles, and gained the most decisive victory of the war.

"During the evening speeches were made by D. S. Gooding, W. R. Hough, William Martin, Drs. Hall and Ballenger, S. T. Kauble and H. J. Dunbar."

Another mass meeting of peculiar significance was held by the citizens of the county on February 13, 1864, after the draft orders for three hundred thousand volunteers and two hundred thousand volunteers respectively, had been made by the national government. Possibly the firm loyalty of the people never found a nobler expression than in the adoption of the following resolutions by the people assembled at Greenfield on that day. It must be borne in mind that in many counties of the state there was opposition to the

draft, and in some of them open resistance. This resolution was offered by Judge Gooding and unanimously adopted by the people:

"Whereas, this country is still involved in civil war; and

"Whereas, traitors in arms, and their sympathizers not in arms, persist in their purpose of overthrowing the government of the United States; and

"Whereas, it will require all the power of a united, loyal people to suppress the formidable, wicked and causeless rebellion, and thereby restore a permanent peace, so desirable to all Union men; therefore,

"Resolved, that we will still continue to give to the government of the United States, through its legitimately constituted authority, our unhesitating and hearty support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and conquer a peace."

The fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee were announced in large headlines in the local papers, and the news was received with great rejoicing by the people. The issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of that date gives the following description of the general celebration of the event in the county:

"The reception of the news of the surrender of General Lee and his rebel hordes, in our town early on Monday morning last, was the occasion of great and lasting joy. Bells were rung, bonfires were built, powder was freely used, and all business was suspended for the day. Men, women and children thronged the streets and greeted each other as they had not greeted each other before. The dark hours were past; the day began to dawn and all was safe. The country, in spite of rebel sympathizers at home and abroad, and difficulties that can not be told, was redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, and stood up among the nations of the earth, more powerful than when the great struggle began. And our patriotic people rejoiced as became the sons and daughters of freemen—as became the fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers, the wives and children of the brave and gallant men who went out from the midst in the dark hours of our peril, to do or die in the effort to save the country from its then impending ruin. Appropriate, eloquent speeches were made by several of our public speakers.

"At night a large number of houses along the principal streets, business as well as private, were beautifully illuminated. Martial music paraded the streets followed by a mass of patriotism of either gender. A stand was extemporized at Walker's corner, and a crowd gathered around to hear the speeches. Messrs. Hough, Judge Gooding, Ballenger, Riley, Hall, Colonel Gooding, Mason, White, and others spoke to the crowd."

But hardly had the morning of peace dawned with such glorious splendor filling the hearts of the people with gladness, when the day was overcast

with the dark clouds of horror and sorrow at the news of the President's assassination. The great headlines with the picture of a booming cannon which joyfully announced the surrender of Lee in the local papers, gave way to heavy lines of mourning in the following issue.

The remains of President Lincoln passed through the county at 5:47 a. m. on Sunday, April 30, 1865. A pilot engine, with one car attached, led the way about one mile in advance. The train carrying the state officers and some of Governor Morton's invited guests brought up the rear, being about one hour behind. Many citizens from all parts of the county were at the depot at Greenfield, hoping to get to see the coffin in which the martyred President lay, but the train did not stop. The cars were decorated and heavily draped in black and looked solemn and sombre.

During the summer of 1865 the soldiers who had enlisted were welcomed home in squads and companies. No one knows quite so well as those who lived through it all how good it seemed to meet with friends and loved ones and to resume the quiet, prosperous life that our good county offers.

ATTITUDE OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

As soon as Ft. Sumter had fallen, and the first call for volunteers had been made, our board of county commissioners took action. At the June session of the board, 1861, the west room of the west wing of the court house, which had been built in 1845, was set apart as an armory for the storing of arms and military equipage of the companies of the Legion of Indiana. The sheriff was ordered to remove everything from the west room to the east room of said wing, and the auditor was ordered to notify all persons who owned property in the west room to remove the same within thirty days. On the same day that this room was set apart as an armory the board also made the following order for the proper

CARE OF THOSE LEFT AT HOME.

"Ordered, that the township trustee in each township in the county be, and he is hereby appointed, authorized, and empowered to ascertain the names, ages and conditions of the wives and families of all soldiers resident in his township, in the service of the state of Indiana and of the United States, and to procure the necessaries and reasonable comforts of ordinary life for such of them as are now or may hereafter be in actual need during the said service of said husband or father as the case may be, and to distribute the same as circumstances and the necessity of the case require, economically, impartially and honestly, and each of said trustees is requested to procure a record

and keep a strict account of all his doings, together with the names, ages and conditions of the beneficiaries herein, and to supply only such families as have no other source of supply; and in all purchases, whether upon written orders or otherwise, the seller must accept county orders in payment, to be issued at the next succeeding term of this court upon the certificate of the proper trustee as to the justice of the claim. And it is further ordered that before proceeding to the performance of the duties hereinbefore enjoined and ordered, each of said trustees respectively shall take and subscribe an oath, honestly and impartially to discharge the duties hereinbefore required of him; and it is further required of each of them to report to this court at its next regular term a full and perfect account of all his doings under oath."

Other men were also appointed from time to time as "agents" to aid in giving proper care to the soldiers' wives and children. Their duties were the same as those designated in the order above. In the main these men were conscientious and made bona fide efforts to give proper care and comfort to those who were then without other support. Sometimes, however, dissatisfaction arose. Several "agents" were removed by the board. In one instance a petition was filed by the wives of twelve soldiers, asking for the removal of the certain "agent" on whom they were dependent for the necessities of life. The causes for which they asked his removal were set out in the following petition:

"TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

"We, the undersigned, soldiers' wives, respectfully ask the board of commissioners of Hancock county to remove the present agent pretending to furnish assistance to soldiers' wives and families; we ask it for several reasons: his wife has abused and insulted some of us at different times and he himself has been niggardly and mean in his allowance to us, and has invariably required us to buy our goods at one certain house when we believe we could have done better at other places; this is only a part, but we think sufficient to ask his removal and the appointment of some good man in his stead," etc.

(Signed by twelve soldiers' wives.)

The evidence in the above matter seems to have sustained the allegations of the petition. The agent was promptly dismissed by the board and another appointment made.

At the January session, in 1863, of the board of commissioners, the following order relative to furnishing houses for the families of enlisted men was made:

"Ordered by the board that the agents heretofore appointed to aid in

furnishing necessities for soldiers' families are hereby instructed that in case when the furnishing of a house becomes necessary and proper, that the agent make a reasonable allowance in such cases, but avoid in every instance the making of a contract or proposition to rent any property whatever as such agent."

The large number of claims allowed during the war in the execution of the above orders made by the county commissioners shows that the county government made a bona fide effort to relieve those at home of as much suffering and hardship as possible. Each month from one to twenty claims were allowed, aggregating sometimes several hundred dollars per month. The manner in which the relief orders were drawn shows that the commissioners were generous, yet careful to guard against imposition on the county. Theirs was not a work nor an attitude of charity; it was patriotism operating from a business viewpoint.

TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

By September 1, 1862, the county had furnished thirty-three and one-fifth per cent. of its fighting strength. The following table shows the number of men enrolled in the service, also the number subject to draft:

	No. Enrolled in Militia	No. Volunteers Enrolled	No. Exempt Because of physical disability	No. Exempt Because of conscientious scruples	No. Volunteers in Service	No. Subject to Draft
Blue River	185	56	27	46	51	118
Brown	184	69	16	1	68	167
Brandywine	139	60	18	00	60	121
Buck Creek	151	86	17	00	84	134
Center	371	259	44	00	216	327
Green	152	50	21	00	55	131
Jackson	279	108	22	00	99	257
Sugar Creek	245	111	21	00	97	224
Vernon	213	113	27	00	98	186
Total	1,919	918	207	47	828	1,605

The county offered bounties to volunteers that the quota might be filled without having to submit to the draft. At the July session, 1862, the board of county commissioners ordered, "that the sum of twenty-five dollars be appropriated out of the county treasury to each and every citizen of Hancock county who may volunteer in the United States service for three years or during the war under the call of the President of the United States."

In the fall of 1863, when President Lincoln made a call for three hundred thousand volunteers, it became evident that larger bounties would have to be offered if the county was to escape the draft. The county commissioners did not want to take upon themselves the entire responsibility of so great a matter, which involved so heavy an indebtedness upon the county, without knowing pretty definitely how the people of the county felt about it.

A citizens' mass meeting was held at Greenfield on Saturday, November 8, 1863, to give an expression upon the propriety of giving a bounty through the county commissioners to volunteers under the late call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand troops. Captain Riley was chosen president, and Robert P. Brown, secretary. Dr. B. F. Duncan offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has recently issued his proclamation for three hundred thousand volunteers to infuse new life and vigor into the prosecution of the war for its suppression; and

"Whereas, it is desirable that the quota allotted to Hancock county should be raised by volunteers prior to the 5th day of January, 1864, therefore,

"Resolved, that as an inducement to our fellow citizens to volunteer in the common defense of our country, and in addition to the bounty offered by the general government, the board of county commissioners of Hancock county are hereby authorized and instructed by this meeting of citizens and taxpayers of the county to cause an order upon the county treasurer for the sum of one hundred dollars to be issued to each and every person who shall or may volunteer under the present call for three hundred thousand volunteers, and be accepted as a recruit in the United States service, and be accredited upon the quota allotted to Hancock county. This bounty to be continued until the quota shall have been filled.

"Resolved, that the secretary present the action of this meeting to the board of commissioners at the meeting of said board on Monday, November 9, 1863."

After a general debate the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

A resolution to appoint a central committee of five to aid and assist

in the volunteering, with authority to appoint additional committees for each township, was then adopted. The president appointed William Mitchell, Morgan Chandler, George H. Walker, John W. Ryon and John C. Rardin as such committee.

After an excellent and appropriate speech by Captain Riley the meeting adjourned.

The above resolutions were duly presented to the commissioners on Monday, November 9, 1863, and the board received them with due courtesy, but having been called for a specific purpose could transact no business other than that for which they had been called. A special meeting of the board of commissioners was called for Saturday, November 21, 1863, to determine the matter.

In order to satisfy and assure the county commissioners of the feeling of the taxpayers upon the matter of the bounties, petitions were circulated in each of the townships for the signatures of taxpayers asking for the allowance of such bounty.

The following form of petition was used and signed by persons irrespective of party affiliations:

"We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of Hancock county, Indiana, hereby request the board of county commissioners to give a bounty of one hundred dollars to every person who volunteers, and shall be accepted as a soldier in the United States service from this county under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers to prosecute the present war, provided that no bounty be given after the quota of the county is filled."

The following gentlemen were appointed as township committees to circulate the petitions and report to the central committee: Blue River, James P. New, N. D. Coffin; Brown, Dr. William Trees, W. L. Garriott; Buck Creek, Thomas J. Hanna, James Collins; Brandywine, Alfred Potts, John Roberts; Center, William F. Pratt, William Mitchell; Green, Edward Voluntine, Robison Jarrett; Jackson, John Barrett, George W. Sample; Sugar Creek, Robert P. Brown, Dr. William Dye; Vernon, Nimrod Lightfoot, Rev. William Anderson.

Satisfied with the showing thus made the board of county commissioners at a special meeting on November 21, 1863, made another order allowing a bounty of one hundred dollars on county orders "to each volunteer who may be accepted from this county under the call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand volunteers.

"Under said call in making this allowance the county commissioners would appeal to the citizens of the county to take up these orders when issued

at par upon the following terms and conditions to-wit: If the quota of the county was proportionately divided among the townships the following would be the result: Blue River, 12; Brown, 13; Brandywine, 11; Buck Creek, 12; Center, 33; Green, 13; Jackson, 21; Sugar Creek, 17; Vernon, 18.

"It is recommended that the citizens of each township take up these orders to an amount equal to the number of volunteers each would have to furnish, where the volunteer does not take the orders himself. And further, that when the citizens of a township fail to take up the orders within fifteen days after the issuing of the same any citizens of the county may have the privilege of taking the same."

Though a very earnest effort was made during the latter part of the war when the heavy calls for volunteers were made to replace the men whose terms were expiring, to fill the county's quota by volunteers without having a man drafted, the endeavor did not wholly succeed. Loyal men gave of their time and energy, and the young men came forward and enlisted, so that when the drafts were made the numbers still required were small.

The amount of money expended by the people of Hancock county to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion and in giving relief to the families at home was enormous, as shown by the reports of the county auditor and the adjutant-general of the state of Indiana. The amount under the head of "Bounty" includes what was paid for substitutes. No report on relief was made by Brown, Brandywine and Buck Creek townships. The following is a statement of the amounts expended:

Townships.	Bounty.	For Relief.
Blue River	\$ 27,030.00	\$ 100.00
Brown	12,404.00	.....
Brandywine	26,604.00	.....
Buck Creek	30,000.00	.....
Center	20,000.00	5,000.00
Green	26,896.00	1,270.00
Jackson	35,811.32	3,247.00
Sugar Creek	30,100.00	250.00
Vernon	27,950.00	210.00
Total Townships		\$236,798.61
County proper		\$ 15,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$251,798.61
		<hr/>
Total		\$319,680.63

SOUTHERN SYMPATHY.

It is impossible to arrive at a proper appreciation of the fine loyalty of the people, or form a correct estimate of the strength of southern sympathy without viewing this phase of the county's history in its relation to the state as a whole.

It became a notorious fact soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, that not only Indiana, but that Illinois, Missouri and other Northern states were honeycombed with a secret organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and later as the "Sons of Liberty." The purpose of this organization was to give aid to the South. At the trial at Indianapolis, in 1864, of Harrison H. Dodd, grand commander of the "Sons of Liberty," on a charge of treason, the evidence showed that forty-five counties in the state had been fully organized by this secret order; that local lodges or "temples" had been organized in other counties, and that its membership consisted of more than eighteen thousand men. The evidence adduced in that trial further showed that members were sworn to secrecy and to the performance of acts designed to aid the South and embarrass the North. Among the obligations taken were those of supporting Jefferson Davis, North and South; of aiding in the release of Confederate prisoners in the North, and of aiding the Confederates when they should invade the northern states. To weaken the Union arms it was the plan of the order to encourage desertions and to resist recruiting. To this end township organizations were effected for the protection of deserters from the Union army, and open resistance was made to the enforcement of the draft in some counties. The evidence further showed that well defined efforts were made in various ways to cripple the work of the state authorities in sending reinforcements to the field. These efforts were directed toward securing the passage of legislative acts and resolutions unfavorable to the Union cause; toward securing expressions of popular disapproval of the war, and toward disseminating a disloyal feeling among the people. The Union men in the Legislature had to be on their guard constantly to prevent harmful legislation. The following excerpts taken from resolutions adopted by the citizens assembled in mass meetings in six different counties in the state, also illustrate the degree to which these efforts found a response. Many more could be added to the list:

"We declare the proposed draft for five hundred thousand men to be the most damnable of all outrages perpetrated by the administration upon the people.

"Our interest and inclination will demand of us a withdrawal from the political association in a common government with the New England states.

"We regard the lives of white men as of more value than the freedom of the negro, and we have given the last man and the last money we are willing to give for the present abolition war.

"We are opposed to the war under any and all circumstances, and we are opposed to the further continuance of this unholy and unnatural strife.

"The further prosecution of this war will result in the overthrow of the constitution, of civil liberty, of the federal government, in the elevation of the black man and the degradation of the white man in the social and political status of the country.

"That we are unqualifiedly opposed to the further prosecution of this abolition war; and believing that in its continued prosecution there await us only the murderous sacrifice of legions of brave men, ignominious and disgraceful defeat, shame and dishonor at home and abroad, public ruin and the serious endangerment of our liberties, we unhesitatingly declare that we are for peace, the cessation of hostilities, an armistice, and the peaceful settlement of existing difficulties by compromise or negotiation, through a national convention.

"We are unqualifiedly opposed to the further prosecution of this abolition war, and, believing that in its further prosecution there awaits us only the murderous sacrifice of our national honor * * * * we solemnly declare that we will not furnish another man or another dollar to carry on this abolition war."

As set over against the above resolutions, the following were adopted by the citizens of Hancock county, assembled at Greenfield in mass meeting, January 16, 1861:

"Resolved, by the Hancock Guard and the citizens here assembled, that in view of the present imminent danger to the perpetuity of our country, the Constitution and laws are our only safety; that we pledge ourselves to stand by those in power who faithfully maintain the one and execute the other; and that in the language of General Jackson this Union must and shall be preserved."

February 3, 1864: "Resolved, that we will still continue to give to the government of the United States, through its legitimately constituted authority, our unhesitating and hearty support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and conquer a peace."

Though we have these splendid expressions of loyalty the county also had its Southern sympathizers. They made known their attitude toward the solution of the problems then before the government by wearing the "butternut" colors. Men and boys wore "butternut" suits, and women and girls wore

butternut garments and decorations. Among the decorations worn, the "butternut pin," made of a cross section of a butternut,—and which, by the way, when polished makes a very pretty pin,—was one of the most popular methods of giving expression to Southern sympathy. Because of the use of the "butternut" colors and pins for such purposes the sympathizers with the South were known as "butternuts." By the abolitionists or radicals who felt that circumstances demanded the application of a stronger term, they were called "copperheads." The men and women who lived in the county during that period have very clear recollections of the extent to which the butternut colors were displayed.

It was never proven in any court that the Knights of the Golden Circle or Sons of Liberty ever organized a "temple" in Hancock county. There was a very deep-seated conviction, however, in the minds of a vast majority of the people, whether right or wrong, that such an organization did exist, and that among its sworn members were included some of the most prominent families of the county.

Open and combined resistance by overt acts was never offered in the county to the work of the national government. Meetings, however, were held in the county, attended by men who were lukewarm in the Union cause, if not in open sympathy with the Confederacy. Many of them supplied themselves with firearms. Union men also had their meetings, sometimes behind locked doors and in rooms where arms were stored. These conditions gave great concern to the people of the county. Acts of open violence occurred in nearby parts of the state, which intensified this feeling of uneasiness. The "Battle of Pogue's Run," the discovery of arms packed in boxes marked "Sunday School Books," and the efforts, or at least the rumors of efforts, to release the Confederate prisoners at Indianapolis, are still fresh in the memories of the people then residents in this community.

Though open resistance was never offered to the national government, feeling, as stated above, was very intense in the county and frequently found expression in fistic encounters and street brawls. Stones and other missiles sometimes came flying out of the darkness, and people, especially those most active, felt the insecurity of life and property during those years. An instance is still recounted of a stanch Union man who stood in the light of a bonfire listening to a Union speech, and who was unceremoniously awakened from his reverie by being hit on the head with a brick. Another incident is also told of a radical Union man who came down the street and threatened to drive his wagon over the body of a "copperhead" who had been knocked down in a brawl, unless his friends should drag his body out of the way.

Frequently attempts were made to snatch the butternut pins or other emblems from the persons of men and also of women and girls. These little encounters sometimes led to good-natured scraps and sometimes to bitter fights. Such instances, and they could be multiplied, illustrate the mental and nervous strain to which the county was subjected during those years. To appreciate the terribleness of this strain more fully than it can be portrayed here, one needs but to converse with the men and women who lived through it.

Though there were "butternuts" in the county, and though there was a strong conviction current that many of them were also sworn members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, these matters do not seem to have affected the social relations of the people. Families attended the same church, ladies were members of the same clubs and societies, men engaged in business together, and all people maintained their neighborly relations, to all outward appearances at least, about the same as before the war. Yet, to the minds of the stanch, loyal, Union people the wearing of the "butternut" during that hour of the nation's peril savored of treason. This same attitude toward the Southern sympathizers also found expression in the mass meetings of the citizens of the county. The following resolutions adopted by the people assembled at Fortville on April 23, 1863, must be viewed in this light or their significance is lost:

"Resolved, that the miscreants in our midst, who attempt to create dissatisfaction in the ranks of our gallant soldiers, and induce them to desert the colors made glorious by their valor on repeated battlefields are meaner traitors than the armed rebels of the South; that they are entitled to and will receive the scorn of all honorable men.

"That we cordially endorse General Burnside's order, transporting Northern rebels beyond the Federal lines, where they legitimately belong."

The following preamble to the resolutions adopted by the citizens assembled in mass meeting at Greenfield, February 13, 1864, contains the same thought:

"Whereas, traitors in arms and their sympathizers not in arms persist in their purpose of overthrowing the government of the United States," etc.

The feeling, excitement and experiences of the people of the county may be viewed from several angles from expressions in letters written at the time. Following are a few illustrations:

"All is excitement here, but thanks to Him who rules the hour, we are not alarmed and exasperated by the arising as yet of one dark monument of infamy, disgrace and shame—a *traitor*.

"Although the report of political feeling and difficulty a short time ago would have plainly implied the reverse, old Hancock stands almost as a unit for the stars and stripes, the Union with the constitution and the administration. Democratic and Republican parties are for the time erased from the face of sentiment and now we have but one party and that standing bravely for the stars and stripes of the United States of America, for the protection of our great national fabric of liberty, for the enforcement of our laws and for the maintenance of our national dignity. Truly old Hancock is alive and for the first time in her life united in a common cause." (April 23, 1861.)

"The greatest excitement prevails here. Union meetings are being held almost every evening. Patriotic speeches are being made and troops raised to defend our country. The second company in this place was filled out yesterday. The first one to Indianapolis last Saturday evening. The others are ready to go at any time they are called. Your brother ——— belongs to the second company.

"I parted with some very near friends on Saturday, two dear teachers and several class mates. It was hard indeed to part with them, but I could bid them Godspeed for I knew they were engaged in a glorious cause—the cause of liberty, and what more could they fight for? It was really a distressing sight to see parents parting with sons—perhaps the only one—sisters with brothers, and friends with friends, but it was most affecting to see husbands and wives parting. Mr. R. A. Riley is captain of the company. A company of the ladies intend going out to the camp today." (April 28, 1861.)

"Your letter and another was brought me; the moment my eyes fell upon them I recognized them as from ———, and my brother-in-law, whom I heard had fallen at ———. I held them for some time before I could determine which to open first, but as sister was anxious to hear the news I tore brother's open and read far enough to find that he had not yet repented of his treachery. I then threw it down and took up yours, which I knew to be from a true-hearted loyalist." (July 12, 1861.)

"Each night as I lie down to rest the question naturally comes up, "Where is ——— tonight?" Then I can but contrast your condition with mine; I, here at home surrounded by kind friends and all the blessings of life, while you are in a strange land, exposed to every imaginable hardship and danger, surrounded by enemies who are seeking your life, and not knowing when you lie down at night that you will be permitted to behold the dawn of another day. Although such thoughts are continually revolving in my mind I would not have you for a moment think that I wish you to abandon the cause. No, ——— duty calls loudly upon every loyal citizen to aid in suppressing this

rebellion and I hope and pray that God will give you health and strength to continue your efforts.

"Much as I would like to see you I would not have you neglect your duty a single day to gratify my desire." (From a young lady to her soldier friend, September 22, 1861.)

"Tell ——— that I will be at home bye and bye and she and I will organize the Home Guards, then those vile copperheads must square themselves to the American eagle or leave the country. Saw the boys in Taylor Thomas' company—all looking hearty." (From a soldier, March 31, 1863.)

CURRENT PHRASES.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation at the outbreak of the Civil War and during the war was the Union. Would the Union prevail or would disunion triumph? Everywhere, on the street corners, in the country stores, at the meeting places, and in the homes, people were discussing the state of the Union. "Union" and "Dis-union" could be heard on all occasions. They became catch words. Though conditions were serious, people did not lose their sense of humor. The following advertisements taken from the local papers of the county show how the advertisers took advantage of the use of these words to attract popular attention:

THE UNION
PRESERVED

Second Grand Annual Sale
of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods, etc.
W. S. Morton & Co.

HOLLIDAY SECEDES!!
New York Store removed!

E. B. Holliday having removed his New York Store
to the Masonic Temple, etc.

DIS-UNION!

TAKE NOTICE!

Greenfield, Hancock County, Nov. 17, 1860.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Those indebted to the School Funds of the County who have failed to pay their installment of interest due, etc.

L. SPARKS, A. H. C.

"MARRIAGES.

"At the Burk Allen house, on the evening of the 24th, by Rev. J. Hill, Mr. D. McCarter, M. D., to Miss Cornelia Thorpe, of Anderson. Thus has another single state seceded, not from but into the union. May the union be perpetual and blissful and may no 'irrepressible conflicts' arise to disturb it,"

DECORATION DAY.

The decoration of soldiers' graves was not generally observed in this county for several years after the close of the war. The first definite steps, it seems, were taken in 1869. A petition was circulated on which about fifty names were secured, calling a meeting of the citizens at the court house at Greenfield on Tuesday evening, May 25, 1869, at the ringing of the bell. The purpose of the meeting was to make arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves. This petition was published over the following names in the *Hancock Democrat*: Lot Edwards, George W. Dove, C. C. Mays, James H. Carr, Benjamin F. Rains, Andrew J. Banks, Robert E. Barnett, Henry B. Wilson, Thomas Kane, William Wilkins, Nelson Bradley, C. F. Lockwood, M. Marsh, William R. Hough, Hammet J. Williams, John C. Dunbar, Phil H. Boyd, A. Hough, R. A. Riley, M. L. Paullus, Amos C. Green, John C. Rardin, Lionel E. Rumrill, D. S. Gooding, Henry A. Swope, A. K. Branham, Hamilton J. Dunbar, William Mitchell, Andrew T. Hart, William S. Wood, Thomas Carr, Stephen D. Lyon, Noble P. Howard, R. P. Brown, John Tague, E. B. Grose, John A. Riley, Pressley Guymon, J. A. J. Martin, Henry C. Chapman, Samuel W. Barnett, F. H. Crawford, Frank Hafner, Q. D. Hughes, John A. Hughes, M. M. Adams, Charles G. Offutt, Jacob T. Barnett, J. Ward Walker.

The meeting at the court house was well attended. On motion of Judge Walker, Monday, May 31, was selected as the day for decorating the graves. Capt. M. L. Paullus was appointed marshal for the day, and Capt. Adams L. Ogg and Maj. Lee O. Harris, assistant marshals. The following committees were appointed:

On Battle Flags—A. P. Williams, William Mitchell, H. A. Swope.

To Place Flags on Graves—William M. Johnson, Thomas Carr, Shelton Osborn.

On Flowers and Evergreens—First ward, Mrs. E. P. Thayer, F. H. Crawford, E. B. Grose; second ward, Mrs. M. L. Paullus, A. P. Williams, Nelson Bradley; third ward, Mrs. J. Ward Walker, George Y. Atkison, Q. D. Hughes, L. W. Gooding; fourth ward, Mrs. H. J. Williams, S. W. Barnett, J. L. Mason; fifth ward, Mrs. H. B. Thayer, Lot Edwards, A. J. Banks, M. M. Adams.

To Carry Flowers and Strew Flowers on Graves—Maggie Galbreath, Hattie Stitz, Alice Chittenden, Emma Lineback, Lizzie McGregor, Sallie Dove, Sallie Walker, Lou Offutt, Mollie Carmikle, Minerva Dennis, Anna Tague, Ella Crawford, Fannie Foley, Jennie Sloan, Emma Boyd, Pet Guymon, Clara Preston, Ella Barnett, Lizzie Dunbar, Dollie Skinner, Vira Gooding, Linda Ogle, Mollie Price, Annie Hammel, Annie Thomas, Sue Wilson, Alice Barnett, Fannie Pierson, Mellic Ryon, Rose Bedgood, Maggie Barnett, Linda Osborn, Mollie Oakes, Cinda Gebhart, Fannie Branham, Ella Barnett, Cassie Rardin, Bell Gorman, Laura Brown, Vessie Montfort, Pauline King, Alice Winn, Fannie Carr, Bell Reed, Fannie Kiefer, Eliza Chandler, Minnie Sebastian, Mittie Carr.

The following order of formation of the procession was adopted :

Band
Battle Flags
Wounded Soldiers
Clergyman
Families of Deceased Soldiers
Young Ladies Carrying Baskets and Evergreens
Soldiers of War of 1812 and Mexican War
Soldiers of War of 1861-5
Ladies
Citizens

This service was largely attended. Decoration day, however, did not become established at once as it is now, and judging from the newspaper reports not much interest was taken in it for several years. In 1877 a number of soldiers again called a meeting of our citizens at the court house to arrange for a decoration service. This call was as follows :

"We, the undersigned soldiers of the late war, desire that the 30th of May be observed in memory of our fallen heroes, and request the citizens of Greenfield and Hancock county, irrespective of party, to meet at the court house next Saturday evening, the 19th inst. to make necessary preparations. (Signed) W. T. Snider, Edmond P. Thayer, J. Andrews, Harrison D. Spangler, Henry C. Rumrill, E. C. Duncan, J. C. Meek, T. W. Thomas, Alonzo Ford, David Bixler, James Mahan."

We have no report of the number of citizens attending this meeting, but various committees were appointed and arrangements were made for the observance of the day. In giving a report of the exercises, however, the writer in the *Hancock Democrat* said :

"Yesterday was Decoration day and we are sorry to say it was not generally observed by our citizens. The ceremonies at the graveyards were solemn and interesting. The speech of our young friend, Mr. James A. New, at the new cemetery, is well spoken of by all who heard the address. At the old graveyard, Captain Riley entertained the people with a few of his eloquent remarks. Mr. Martin, who was appointed to deliver the oration, was absent from the city. If these ceremonies are to be kept up in the future, it would be well for all citizens to meet and pay a proper tribute to the nation's honored dead."

The day was observed by the soldiers of the county from year to year after 1869, but it was not until fifteen or twenty years after the war that the general public took such an interest in the ceremonies as the day deserved. Usually a patriotic address was made, and either a choir or a band furnished music for the occasion. The following is the program that was followed at Greenfield in 1879:

Old Cemetery:

Music by the Band
Singing by Choir
Oration by George W. Duncan
Singing by Choir
Poem by Lee O. Harris
Music by Band
Firing Salute
Decoration of Soldiers' Graves.

New Cemetery:

Music by Band
Singing by Choir
Oration by Capt. A. L. Ogg
Singing by Choir
Poem by J. W. Riley
Music by Band
Firing Salute
Decoration of Graves

In 1884 the following was the program on Decoration day: Marshals of the day, E. P. Thayer, Joseph Baldwin; members of the Grand Army of the Republic met at their post room at one o'clock p. m. sharp, and at half past one o'clock formed in front of the court house in line of march in the following order:

The Greenfield Cornet Band
 Speakers
 Officers and members of the G. A. R. Lodges
 of the City and County
 The Citizens' Band
 Mayor and City Council
 County and ex-County Officers
 The Philadelphia Brass Band
 Sunday Schools
 Ex-Soldiers and Citizens on Foot
 The Dobbins Band
 Citizens in Carriages
 March to the New Cemetery

PROGRAM.

Vocal Music, Greenfield Musical Club
 Prayer, Rev. D. R. Love
 Address
 Vocal Music, Greenfield Musical Club
 Poem read by Mrs. Ephraim Marsh
 Decorating Graves by Comrades of the G. A. R.
 Music by the Band
 Salute the Dead
 Reformed in same Order, Marched to the Old Cemetery
 Vocal Music, Greenfield Musical Club
 Prayer, Rev. William Anderson
 Address
 Vocal Music, Greenfield Musical Club
 Essay, Mrs. I. P. Poulson
 Decorating Graves by Comrades of the G. A. R.
 Music by Band
 Salute the Dead

The above are typical of the programs that were given for a number of years.

During the first ten or fifteen years of the observance of this day it was the custom at Greenfield to have addresses made at both cemeteries. In fact it seems to have been the custom in most parts of the county to have the address given at the cemetery, or in a grove near the cemetery, if the weather

permitted. This was continued for a number of years until the soldiers became advanced in years and were unable to endure the strain of standing while listening to an address.

On May 31, 1915, fifty years after their return from the front, the decoration of the graves of their heroes was observed at Greenfield in the usual manner. Committees had been appointed as follows: Flowers and evergreen, John A. Barr, E. A. Henby; Outside cemeteries, Philadelphia, William Hutton; Sugar Creek, Squire McKinzie; Mt. Lebanon, Alexander Osborn; Curry's Chapel, Joseph Martin, Edward Martin; Caldwell, George Crider; Hinchman, Daniel Wirtz; Marking graves, John A. Barr, Jerry Ferrin, George W. Johnson; Finance, W. W. McCole, Harry G. Strickland, Hays Smith, Frank Lynam; Publication, Marshall Winslow, Elmer T. Swope; Program, Henry Winslow, Dr. J. M. Larimore; Conveyances, Stephen D. Jackson, John H. Duncan; Music, John Barr, Taylor Morford; Marshal of the day, James Shelton.

The line was formed at the court house, led by the marshal of the day; the Greenfield band, followed by the soldiers; Sunday school children marched single file on either side of the double column, carrying small American flags. The procession was followed by the Relief Corps, civic orders, citizens and vehicles.

The veterans and citizens met at the court house at one o'clock and proceeded to the Christian church at 1:45. There a patriotic address was delivered by William A. Hough. Following the services at the church the procession formed on East street, marched to Main, thence west to State, thence south to cemetery, and thence east to the mound in Park cemetery. At the mound the usual services were observed, including the reading of the general order for the observance of Decoration day, parts of the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the firing of the salute. Following the services at the mound the graves of the soldiers were decorated with flowers that had been gathered by the veterans or that had been contributed by patriotic citizens. After these services the line reformed and marched north on Meek street to South street, thence east to the old cemetery, when the salute was again fired and the graves decorated. At the close of the services at the old cemetery the procession moved north to Main street, and thence west to the court house.

The above is typical of the manner in which the day has been observed at Greenfield for the past fifteen or twenty years. It is also typical of the manner in which the day has been observed for many years in different parts of the county.



GROUP OF OLD SOLDIERS, MAY 30, 1915, FIFTY YEARS AFTER RETURNING
FROM THE FRONT

Just a half century has passed since the men returned from the front. Their number has grown small, and the survivors no longer tread with the firm step with which they once advanced. Many of them are no longer able to "fall in" and march with their comrades on this hallowed day. Patriotic and loving friends are glad to attend them. Children march with them and carry flowers for them or wave their little flags in patriotic salute. When another half century shall have passed away the memory of these things will have become sacred to them. That they saw the veterans of the great Civil War and participated in their ceremonies will be one of the sweet stories to tell their children's children.

THE SHAM BATTLES.

During the eighties the soldiers were inspired on several occasions to live over again the experiences of the Civil War in so far as that could be done without harm to anyone. On October 1, 1884, a sham battle was planned for Boyd's grove, just north of the city of Greenfield, which has since become known as the fair grounds. This event was "written up" in the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of October 2, 1884, as follows:

"Although the soldiers' reunion was throughout a very enjoyable affair, the sham battle on Friday was perhaps the most interesting part to most of our citizens, especially to the young people, giving them a very good idea of actual war. The fight took place in the field north of the grove and was in plain view of the crowd. At two o'clock the rebel forces, under command of Comrade Jefferson C. Patterson, repaired to the west side of the field, posted a piece of artillery and awaited the attack. The Union forces, led by Capt. E. P. Thayer, also accompanied by a piece of artillery, marched from the camp east through the woods and entered the field from the east. A rebel picket, under charge of Comrade G. W. Watts, was posted at the southeast corner of the field and opened fire as soon as the Union forces were descried. Commander Patterson at once ordered a skirmish line under command of Capt. Lee O. Harris, which deployed in front of the advancing forces and the fight began between these and a picket line on the Union side under command of Comrade A. J. Bridges. The Union line continued steadily to advance, and as soon as they reached the brow of the hill opened with their artillery. This was the signal for the skirmishers to fall back, and the rebel line advanced to the attack under command of Capt. J. H. Carr, assisted by Col. R. A. Black, while Comrade G. W. Duncan led on the Union line. The two commanders, Thayer and Patterson, were ubiquitous, galloping here and there over the field where their presence was most heeded. Marshall Gooding

served Commander Patterson as a volunteer and did valiant service. The first advantage was gained by the Union forces, who came near turning the left flank of the rebels, but reinforcements were promptly sent and they were driven back. Then the same maneuver was tried by the rebels on the Union left flank, but without proper support, and Captain Thayer promptly threw forward a force and captured it. A countercharge was made, however, and, after a sharp fight the rebels recaptured their guns. After the fight had progressed, with varying success, for some time, the Union gun became exposed without sufficient support and was captured, but was promptly retaken. Finally, as per program, the rebel gun was captured and held. Their force was outflanked and surrendered and were marched as prisoners into camp amid the general shouts of everybody, including the prisoners themselves. And so ended one of the most enjoyable affairs ever witnessed in Greenfield. Persons who had seen numerous sham contests of this kind declared this the best they ever saw."

Other sham battles were fought in the county, and of course they always aroused a great interest among the people.

GRANT MEMORIAL SERVICES.

When General Grant died in 1885, services were held in different parts of the county in his memory, and tributes were paid to his patriotism and his great leadership. At Greenfield a meeting was held August 8, at the Masonic Hall. Alexander K. Branham called the meeting to order, after which the funeral service of the Grand Army was read. Capt. R. A. Riley made a few appropriate remarks and Hon. William R. Hough, chairman of the memorial committee, offered a series of resolutions which was adopted. A large number of people attended this meeting.

At New Palestine services were also held, a report of which appeared in the *Hancock Democrat* as follows:

"A week before this memorial took place a number of our citizens met at the Methodist Episcopal church for the purpose of making arrangements in appointing committees for the different purposes. Some of these committees were composed of fire and brimstone and the composition was thought a mistake, but they all harmonized and tried to do the best they know how to make the affair creditable in honor to the deceased General Grant. The arrangements were completed and the day came. At five o'clock in the morning the roar of the cannon announced that the day set apart for the burial service of the nation's loved one was at hand. This was followed by the tolling of the different church and school house bells in town. Many of our

citizens went to work and draped their residences and business places in mourning, and some were profusely and exceedingly fine and attracted much attention. Arrangements had been made, if the weather was favorable, to hold the services in the grove, which looked discouraging for a while, but the day turned out the best that could be expected. At one o'clock the church bells commenced ringing, which was the signal for forming a procession to march to the grove; and the same was composed of all classes and nationalities, and men who fought under Grant and under Lee marched by the side of one another. A citizen of this township served in Lee's army from the beginning to the surrender, and he marched with the boys in blue in this procession. The procession was marshaled by James Greer, an old soldier, with the New Palestine Military Band at the head, which played several melodies and funeral dirges as they passed through the streets; next, the veterans of the war, who were represented in large numbers; next, the Sunday schools, citizens on foot, and next the vehicles. They marched west on Mill street, south on Walnut to Main, east on Main to Bittner street, thence south to Joseph Fritts' grove. The procession eclipsed everything ever witnessed heretofore. Arriving at the grove appropriate arrangements had been made in the way of seats, and the speaker's stand draped in mourning, which gave a mournful appearance. Some one thousand and five hundred people had congregated to pay the last tribute of respect to the nation's illustrious dead. David M. Dove acted as president on the occasion, and the ceremonies were carried out according to program, which consisted of vocal music by the choir, prayer and reading Scripture by Rev. Lowden. Hon. Charles G. Offutt was orator of the day. He delivered an eloquent oration, eulogistic of the life and achievements of General Grant. He lauded Grant as a military leader, and said he was one of those who thought General Grant made a mistake when he left the army. He showed that General Grant was a man of a noble character, which he exhibited at Lee's surrender. Offutt's address was well received and one and all whom we have heard speak of it were much pleased with the same and spoke of it in the highest terms of praise. Rev. Lowden, A. Black and James Greer followed in short addresses, which were all appropriate and eulogistic in honor of the great captain of the age. The presiding officer, in the name of the citizens assembled, thanked the orators of the occasion and the New Palestine Military Band for their kind attendance. A universal solemnity, well fitted for the occasion, prevailed, and thus ended the service in New Palestine in honor of America's dead heroes, such as the people of our town had never seen before. Business was entirely suspended.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Patriotic enthusiasm soon became very intense in the county when war was declared against Spain in 1898. Solomon D. Kempton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fortville, offered their services to the government, and adopted resolutions endorsing the course of President McKinley. A company of young men was also organized at Fortville, but never succeeded in being mustered in because of the great number offering their services from all parts of the state. Hundreds of young men from all parts of the county were eager to enlist but only a few were taken. Edwin P. Thayer, Jr., of Greenfield, lieutenant-colonel of the Second regiment, Indiana National Guards, was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth regiment, Indiana Volunteers. This regiment was mustered into service May 10, 1898. It moved to Chickamauga May 16, but on account of the unsanitary condition of the camp location was moved to Camp Poland, near Knoxville, Tenn., on August 25. It was ordered back to Indianapolis on September 12 and given a furlough of thirty days. On October 17 it reassembled and was discharged on November 4. The following men from Hancock county were in the regiment:

Edwin P. Thayer, lieutenant-colonel; Horace Swope, commissary-sergeant.

COMPANY B.

Samuel M. Seward.

COMPANY D.

John Fisher, Geordie Slifer, Elmer Thomson, Bernard Rider, Clarence C. Wiley, Winfield Roland, Edward Shelby, Paul Morford, Charles W. Baker, Robert W. Gough, John M. Walton, Juett Messick, Frank T. Atkison, William Patterson, Arthur G. Lunsford, Charles New, Albert Baker, Thomas T. Owens, Edward Lewis.

COMPANY E.

Albert C. Barnes, George Kiger, Clinton M. Reeves, Edward Williams, Jesse S. Grigsby, Osro H. Coffin, David O. Scott, Jesse Barrett, Oral O. King, William E. Smith.

COMPANY F.

Henry Hubig, Mack Warrum.

COMPANY G.

George Mealey, Charles A. Gordon, Water O. Stuart.

Edward Waltz, from Sugar Creek township, enlisted in the regular army and was at the front at Santiago.

William Cloud, also of Sugar Creek township, who happened to be in Texas at the time, enlisted with the famous "Rough Riders," organized by Col. Theodore Roosevelt. He was stricken with typhoid fever, however, while in camp at Tampa, Fla., and was unable to proceed with his regiment.

MILITIA.

Several companies of militia have been organized in the county since the Civil War that have not been called into active service. The first of these companies was organized on January 23, 1874, with forty-eight members and was known as the

BRANHAM RIFLES.

The company was named in honor of Maj. A. K. Branham, though Mr. Branham never had any personal connection with the company. Within about a year the company enrolled about one hundred men from Greenfield and vicinity. Its first officers were James N. Wilson, captain; R. A. Black, first lieutenant; Newton L. Wray, first sergeant; George W. Johnson, first corporal.

This company took part in several state encampments and made a very favorable impression.

COMPANY F, SECOND REGIMENT, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

In October, 1889, another company was organized by Capt. E. P. Thayer, Jr. At home this company was known as the "Greenfield Light Infantry." Officially it was at first designated as the Third Separate Company in the "Legion of Indiana." On February 3, 1891, it was assigned to the Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard, as Company F. The officers of the company were: Captains, Edwin P. Thayer, Walter O. Bragg; first lieutenants, Harry G. Strickland, Walter O. Bragg, Homer A. Bragg; second lieutenants, Walter O. Bragg, Noble Warrum, Clare Clark, W. C. Creviston, Stephen G. White was first orderly sergeant of the company. The company was mustered out in 1892.

COMPANY M, SECOND REGIMENT, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

Another company was organized by Capt. Walter O. Bragg on July 25, 1900. Its first officers were: Walter O. Bragg, captain; Clifford Gery, first lieutenant; John C. Jenkins, second lieutenant. It was maintained until about

1907. Clifford Gery, Albert L. Barnes and Frien B. Atherton each in turn served as captain of the company. The boys took part in several state encampments and participated each year in the Decoration day services at Greenfield.

After the organization of Company F, mentioned above, Captain Thayer was promoted to the rank of major in the Second regiment, Indiana National Guard. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and accompanied the regiment to Camp Poland, near Knoxville, Tenn. Much to the disappointment of Colonel Thayer and his comrades the regiment was not permitted to proceed to the front. After the discharge of the regiment Mr. Thayer was appointed colonel of the Second regiment, Indiana National Guard, which rank he held for a year or two until he withdrew from the militia.

WEST POINT GRADUATES.

Hancock county has had two graduates from the United States Military Academy, at West Point. The first was Gen. Oliver P. Gooding. He received his appointment in July, 1853, and graduated in July, 1856. He entered the regular army as a second lieutenant and was advanced until he was breveted brigadier general of volunteers, on March 13, 1865. He received this recognition for gallant conduct in the assaults on the enemy's works at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in 1863, and for distinguishing conduct throughout the Red River campaign in 1864.

Gooding also distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. In Lossing's "Encyclopedia of United States History" we read: "Meanwhile, Colonel Gooding's brigade had been sent to the aid of McCook and fought with great persistence for two hours against odds, losing fully one-third of its number, its commander being made prisoner." At this battle he was also severely shocked and injured by the bursting of a shell near him, from which he probably never entirely recovered. He resigned from the army March 20, 1865.

Samuel Vinton Ham, son of ex-County Treasurer George W. Ham, of Brown township, was born December 25, 1867. He was appointed to the military academy June 12, 1888, and graduated June 11, 1892. On the day of his graduation he was appointed second lieutenant in the United States regular army. He served five years in Arizona, and in 1897 was appointed professor of military science and tactics at DePauw University. In July, 1898, he was promoted to the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers and joined the Miles Relief Expedition in Cuba in

the Spanish-American war. He also took part in the Porto Rico campaign until the signing of the peace protocol. He was then transferred to Cuba where he served as depot and purchasing quartermaster for the war department until 1902. From 1902 until 1906 he served as construction quartermaster in the defenses of Baltimore Harbor and at Salt Lake City.

He then joined the United States troops in the Philippine Islands, serving in the campaign in the islands of Leyte and Samar in 1906 and 1907. He was the commanding officer of the United States forces that fought the important engagement near Lapaz, Leyte, Philippine Islands, December 6, 1906, for which action high commendation was paid him by all the commanding generals on duty in the Philippines. In 1908 he was transferred to California, but in 1910 was returned to the Philippines. In 1912 he was sent to Kansas and from 1913 to 1915 he served in Oregon, California and Arizona. At present he is stationed along the Mexican border.

In 1909 he was promoted to first lieutenant in the United States service, captain in 1901 and major in 1915.

FRIEN B. ATHERTON.

Frien B. Atherton was for a time captain of Company M, Second regiment, Indiana National Guard. His knowledge of military tactics had been received during three years of service in the regular army of the United States. He enlisted in the regular army on January 9, 1900, and became a member of Battery A, Third regiment, United States Coast Artillery. With other recruits he was at once sent to the Philippine Islands, where he remained until August, 1900. At that time the Boxer uprising occurred and his regiment was sent to Tientsin, China. He remained there from August 20 until November 4, 1900. His regiment stood side by side with the German, French and British troops to protect their citizens against the Chinese mobs. In November, 1900, he was again removed to the Philippine Islands, where he served through the insurrection from November 22, 1900, until July 4, 1902. In the autumn of that year he returned to Angel Island, California, and was honorably discharged on January 5, 1903.

As a young man his life was clean. Soon after entering the service of the United States he was appointed secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and this membership was maintained during his college life, after his discharge from the army.

Throughout his service in the army he saved his money with the idea of finishing a college course. Like so many other young men, however, who were unaccustomed to the intense heat of the tropical sun, he was unable to

withstand the hot climatic conditions of the Islands. Before his discharge symptoms of "falling sickness" developed, and when he reached Angel Island he was physically unable to work. In September, 1903, he had recuperated sufficiently to enter Butler College, and then began one of the most heroic as well as one of the most pathetic struggles ever made in fact or written into fiction. During the next six years he was a student at college, two years in the preparatory department at Butler, and four years at the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. During these years he battled bravely against the weakness contracted in the Islands. His genial, social qualities made him popular with his fellows, and his knowledge of military tactics won him the command of the battalion at Ohio Northern University. Here he also met the young lady who consented to share his life with him. In 1909 he graduated from the university, having majored in mechanical engineering. He passed examinations successfully for admission to the apprentice course offered to college graduates only who have taken as their major mechanical engineering. During the latter years of his college life his affliction became more acute, attacks more frequent and more violent, and at the end of the first year with the Westinghouse concern he suffered a complete physical and mental breakdown. His weakened body had been overtaxed by his long-sustained effort and had reached the limit of its endurance. The company's physician had to tell him that it was unsafe for him longer to work with surrounding machinery; that he must seek the open country and be burdened with no responsibilities whatever. He tried, but God's great out-of-doors could not restore to his mind and body what had been lost.

To this time he had scorned the idea of asking for aid. He was superbly independent. It was this, the finest and manliest of his qualities, that the agents of his government failed to understand or they would have dealt more generously with him. The time had come when he could not maintain himself. The strong will that had carried him forward, the keen intellect that had opened for him the mysteries and niceties of science, the clean, wholesome personality that had made him a world of friends—all were hopelessly wrecked. There was no future. The past was dark, the present hazy, with just enough light to discern the impossibilities—the home, the wife, and the standing with his fellows. In a moment, as a darker shadow passed over him, he drew down the veil of eternity, but he had given to the world a splendid, exalted effort.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLITICS.

The election of the first county officers for Hancock county was held in August, 1828. We have no report of the number of votes cast in that election. At the presidential election in November following one hundred and one votes were cast. In the absence of records it is an impossibility at this time to determine the relative strength of parties. Joshua Meek, recorder; Morris Pierson, treasurer, and later surveyor; Basil Meek and John Foster, sheriffs, all of whom were elected in that year or during the two or three years following, were National Republicans, or after 1834, Whigs. These men, together with Jeremiah Meek, judge of the Hancock probate court; John Hager, clerk; Jonathan Dunbar, sheriff, all of whom were elected as National Republicans or Whigs, held the principal offices of the county for many years, as may be seen by reference to the county officers at the close of the chapter on county government. David S. Gooding was the Whig candidate for representative against Dr. J. W. Hervey, Democrat, in 1847, and was elected by a majority of forty-one votes. Joseph Chapman was elected clerk of the Hancock circuit court in 1832. He was a Democrat, but his election may have been due to his personal canvass. In 1842 Joseph Anderson, Democrat, defeated Jonathan Dunbar, Whig, in the race for sheriff. Judge Gooding, writing editorially in the *Hancock Democrat* in 1861 in criticism of Jonathan Dunbar, charged Dunbar with having been a Whig in 1839, "when the Whigs were in the ascendancy in Hancock." From these scattering bits of evidence it is safe to conclude that in the early history of the county the National Republicans, or Whigs, had a majority at the polls, but that a nomination by any party did not necessarily mean an election. In all probability the personal standing of a candidate received more consideration then than it does now, with our close party alignments.

The two most prominent political leaders of that very early day were Thomas D. Walpole, Whig, and Joseph Chapman, Democrat. Walpole came to Greenfield in 1834 and entered upon the practice of law. In 1836 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1840 to the Senate. He served several terms in the Senate, and on the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Hall was elected president of that body. In 1848 he was a presidential elector and canvassed a large part of the state for Taylor and Fillmore. In 1850 he was elected to the constitutional convention. During the cam-

paign of 1852 he allied himself with the Democrats and canvassed the state for Pierce. Later he served several more terms in the lower branch of the Legislature as a Democrat. It is said that Walpole was never defeated in his own county in a political canvass, either as a Democrat or a Whig. Whether this be true or not, he was tactful and resourceful and these qualities, with his magnetic personality, made him a political winner.

Joseph Chapman came to Hancock county in 1829, just one year after the organization of the county. Three years later he was elected clerk of the Hancock circuit court, and held the office for about five years, when he entered the lower branch of the state Legislature. He was five times elected to serve his county in this capacity. He was a fluent, eloquent speaker and seems to have lived and moved and had his being in politics.

In the campaign of 1840 Chapman was the Democratic candidate for representative. Walpole was the Whig candidate for senator from Hancock and Madison counties. The two men canvassed not only their own county in support of their personal campaigns, but took part in the general canvass of the state for their respective parties. They were neighbors and friends at home, and in "stumping" the state adopted the plan of speaking from the same platforms to the same audiences. Walpole was aristocratic and devoted much care to his personal appearance in matters of dress. This propensity subjected him to the criticism of Chapman, who was a "commoner," and whose humility was the special object of his pride. Now, it so happened one evening, as the late Judge Gooding was fond of relating, that Chapman gave his shirt to the wife of the tavern keeper to be laundered. During the night the shirt was stolen and the next morning Chapman was in a dilemma. Walpole at once offered his friend one of his ruffled shirts. But that ruffled shirt had been the object of Chapman's ridicule from many a platform. Should he wear it a portion of his speech would have to be struck out, and he would be deprived of one of his "hits" at Walpole—to say nothing of the general moral effect such an appearance might have. Still, he had to have a shirt, so he finally accepted the apparent generosity of his opponent. When the time came for the speech making Chapman's collar was neatly turned under and his coat buttoned over the ruffled shirt. Walpole spoke first, analyzing the issues of the day and denouncing the principles of Democracy with his usual spirit and ardor. Chapman answered in his vigorous and effective style, ridiculing the aristocratic tendencies of his opponent. Walpole closed the argument. He reviewed the criticisms of Chapman, warned his hearers against putting an impostor into office, and threw open the front of Chapman's coat exposing the ruffled shirt.

For Chapman is also claimed the honor of having given to the Democratic party its national emblem, the rooster. It was in the campaign of 1840, after the financial panic in Van Buren's administration, when things looked gloomy for the Democracy of the country, that George Pattison, editor of *The Constitution*, a Democratic newspaper of Indianapolis, heard of a serious defection from the Democratic ranks of Hancock county. He wrote William Sebastian, postmaster at Greenfield, and one of the Democratic leaders of the county, the following letter:

"Indianapolis, June 12, 1840.

"MR. SEBASTIAN :

"Dear Sir : I have been informed by a Democrat that in one part of your county thirty Van Buren men have turned for Harrison. Please let me know if such be the fact. Hand this letter to General Milroy. I think such a deplorable state of facts cannot exist. If so, I will visit Hancock and address the people relative to the policy of the Democratic party. I have no time to spare, but I will refuse to eat or sleep or rest so long as anything can be done. Do, for heaven's sake, stir up the Democracy. See Chapman, tell him not to do as he did heretofore. He used to create unnecessary alarms; he must crow; we have much to crow over. I will insure this county to give a Democratic majority of two hundred votes. Spare no pains. Write instant.

GEORGE PATTISON."

This letter accidentally fell into the hands of the Whigs, who, for the purpose of ridiculing the Democrats, published it on June 16, 1840, in the *Indianapolis Semi-Weekly Journal*, the leading Whig newspaper in the state. Its publication failed utterly in its purpose. "Crow, Chapman, Crow!" became the slogan of the local Democracy in that campaign. It soon spread over the state and when the *Indiana State Sentinel*, a Democratic newspaper, was launched on July 21, 1841, it contained at the top of the front page the picture of a proud rooster and under the picture the words, "Crow, Chapman, Crow!" The phrase caught the popular ear, and the rooster was soon adopted as the emblem of the Democratic party. Its fuller history, together with letters, photographs and newspaper clippings of the time, has been written and published in very artistic form by John Mitchell, Jr., of the William Mitchell Printing Company, of Greenfield.

The year 1840 also marks the advent of Noble Warrum into public life. At that time, as the story was frequently told by the late Jared C. Meek, Joshua Meek owned a brick yard on the hill just north of the present corner of State and Fifth streets, in Greenfield. Joshua Meek was also county

recorder and spent much of his time in and about the court house. One morning he went into commissioners' court when the commissioners had under consideration the appointment of a collector of revenue for the county. People did not all come to the treasurer's office to pay their taxes, and it was the collector's duty to go over the county to collect taxes where he could.

"Do you know of any good young men for revenue collector?" asked one of the commissioners. "Yes," replied Meek, "There's a young fellow working upon my brick yard that is all right, if he'll do it. His name is Warrum,—Noble Warrum." "Well, send him down," said the commissioners, "and we'll talk it over." Young Warrum came in. He said he would like to have the place, but did not know whether he could give bond. "Yes, I'll go on your bond," said Meek, "and Cornwell will go on your bond, and we can get somebody else and we can fix that up all right."

In Commissioners' Record, No. 2, page 79, appears the following entry:

"Ordered that Noble Warrum be and he is hereby appointed collector of the state and county revenue of the county of Hancock for the year 1840, and comes now the said Noble Warrum and files his bond with C. Meek, Otho Gapen and Joshua Meek as his securities, all of which is approved."

Mr. Warrum's work as collector of revenue gave him a wide acquaintance and a great circle of friends. For almost a half century thereafter he made his influence felt in every political campaign in the county. In an old copy of the *Greenfield Reveille*, published in April, 1845, we have possibly the oldest report of a political mass convention in the county. It was a Democratic convention, but the *Reveille* was a Whig newspaper, and of course, the proceedings of the convention are made to appear as ridiculous as possible. It is worthy of notice, however, that even at that early date there was opposition within Democratic ranks to local delegate conventions. Following is the report:

"In accordance with a previous notice a Mass Convention was held on the 26th inst., the proceedings of which would no doubt be interesting to our friends generally and edifying to our readers.

"About ten o'clock a. m. the *untiring* Democracy were seen emerging from the beech woods which surround our peaceful village. True, the woods were not entirely darkened by their numbers, yet every avenue leading to the neighborhood of Esquire Franklin's *Restaurant* was not unbroken.

"On the arrival of a number from the country we heard an eternal warfare sworn against the proposal for a convention to nominate county officers. Dissentions that at first view seemed incurable presented themselves from different points. Independence of opinion and action was asserted, and how

well maintained will appear in the sequel. Against two o'clock, the refractory portion being whipped into the traces, the democracy retired to the Court House. General Milroy being called to the chair, he endeavored to explain the object of the meeting, which he, however, failed to do to the satisfaction of some of his friends.

"On motion a committee of three were appointed, but their duties not explained. After some misunderstandings had been explained, the said committee was increased to five; again after another consultation it was thought best to have a committee from each township in the county. When the townships were called four were unrepresented. (Afterwards one or two were represented.) The committee were then ordered to retire, consult and report to the meeting. But when about retiring, one of the committee, more thoughtful than the rest, called on the chair to know what they should report, as he had yet to learn what duties were assigned to the committee. The chair endeavored to explain, by informing the committee that 'the enemy was abroad in the land,' that 'those levellers, the Whigs, were on the alert, and must be kicked sky high!' (He did not call them public defaulters as we awfully feared he would do in the warmth of his feelings.) He said he was a Democrat, commencing with the days of Jefferson, and was still a Democrat, and the committee could retire.

"The committee, although their duties did not seem explained by the chairman, retired to guess at them, we suppose.

"Whereupn Dr. Hervey moved, 'Dr. Cook make a remark.' Dr. Cook was excused for the time, and Dr. Hervey proceeded in effusing the most ———. He is a whole menagerie and kicks, pushes, strikes, and everything else manfully. He brings to our mind that beautiful line of the poet:

'Bulls aim their horns and asses lift their heels.'

"He said that 'before the presidential election the Whigs were opposed to annexation,' but asks with an air of triumph, 'where is now one found to oppose the admission of the State of Texas; if such an one could be found he could be laughed at till he put comic almanacs out of fashion.' We leave others to judge of his political discoveries. But he proceeded, 'No, Democracy like the rolling stream' (casting up its filthy sediments) 'has an onward (progressive) course, and in fifty years there will be fifty United States.'

"The doctor is evidently a man of deep research, he spoke of Caesar crossing the '*Rubico*,' and of the 'navigable Ocean,' asked where is the man in Indianner that would say he was a 'reprudreater?' (We thought of his friend, Chapman, an avowed repudiator, but no difference, all discordant elements harmonize in the general name of Democracy!)

"W. H. Anderson, a gentleman particularly distinguished for advocating the sentiment 'that God is a Democrat' and therefore wants his friends 'to be on the Lord's side,' was called on to address the meeting, but declined doing so.

"R. A. Riley was then called and responded in a short address, endeavoring to justify the acts of violence done to the people's will and a total disregard of their rights, by the State Senate in staving off the U. S. Senatorial Election.

"A series of resolutions were introduced by Esquire Riley, proposing to hold a convention on the first Saturday in June to nominate County Officers, which were adopted.

"We, however, discovered some of the old and anti-progressive Democrats whose arms and voices were raised in opposition to this proceeding. One of them explained the 'Almighty made everything else, but never made a Convention to dictate.' They were opposed to it because it was anti-Democratic, because it was dictating to, and whipping Democrats into the traces contrary to their better judgment. They were opposed to it because two individuals assumed to control the whole matter, made every motion of importance, and that with an eye to their own particular interests—because the county was not represented—whole townships being without a voice in the matter, and at no time were there more than sixty persons present, including Whigs, Abolitionists, and little boys,—because two individuals acting in concert for their mutual interest, should not dictate to, control, and rule at pleasure, seven hundred freemen!

"But our opinion is, that the Democracy will hold a secret caucus, and back out from this one-sided convention. It matters not, however, as the Whigs will make a clean sweep this year in Hancock. Chapman will crow no longer, although in his concluding remarks he offered the olive branch to the Whigs! We know how to meet that old arch intriguer. We have not time for a further account this week,—more anon."

In that copy of the *Greenfield Reveille* the following political announcements also appear: Congress, Thomas D. Walpole; assessor, Isaac King; auditor, Harry Pierson, Josephus H. Williams; sheriff, William P. Rush, Jonathan Dunbar, William H. Anderson; county commissioner, David W. Odell; representative, William A. Franklin, Esq.

The political announcements of that day were not quite as formal as those appearing in our local papers now. In several announcements the candidates present arguments in their behalf, some of which would hardly be offered at this time. For instance, the following:

"TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

"Fellow Citizen: I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Assessor; and my reason for doing so is, that Noble Warrum (the present incumbent)' pledged himself two years ago, that if I would then use my influence for him, (which I did) he would support me at the coming election.

"ISAAC KING."

A few years later David S. Gooding entered into the local campaigns, first as a Whig, later as a Democrat. In 1847 he made his first race and was elected as a Whig to the lower house of the Legislature. Later he was honored with numerous elections to various offices. In time his political influence reached far beyond the bounds of his county, and no name probably is written larger on the pages of its history.

It seems that in 1852 a number of leading men in the county came into the ranks of the Democratic party. For a decade after that time Thomas D. Walpole, Jonathan Dunbar, David S. Gooding and Noble Warrum were all in the Democratic alignment and the party developed the strength that it has always maintained in this county except during the period of the Civil War. Though this is true, things were far from harmonious at all times within the party itself. It is impossible now to state the cause of some of the dissensions among its leaders, yet it is certain that there was sufficient internal strife to cause the defeat of some of the candidates. In 1855 Dunbar sought the Democratic nomination for treasurer. A break occurred between him and Walpole, and Dunbar was defeated. In 1857 Noble Warrum was a candidate for sheriff against Taylor W. Thomas. Walpole, and Elijah Cooper, who was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer, threw their influence against Warrum and defeated him. During this campaign, 1857, it seems that a reconciliation was effected between Walpole and Dunbar.

The Democratic ticket during the latter part of the decade just prior to the Civil War was generally opposed by "Fusion tickets," for which support was sought from the ranks of the Know-Nothings, Whigs and Republicans. Though the "Fusionists" were not successful in electing their entire tickets, they did succeed in electing a man now and then who had a strong personal following.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

In the campaign of 1860 the unity of the Democratic party was broken by the factions that followed the conventions at Charleston and Baltimore. Although the Douglas wing of the party polled by far the greater number of votes, the Breckenridge wing of the party also had a county organization.

The followers of Breckenridge were known as the "National Democrats." James H. Leary seems to have been the county chairman of the National Democratic county central committee in that campaign. Dr. J. A. Hall was the chairman of the Democratic county central cocommittee, and James P. Foley of the Republican county central committee.

The National Democrats held a county mass convention at Greenfield on July 28, 1860, for the purpose, as stated by James H. Leary, chairman, "to endorse Breckenridge and Lane as the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States and to take steps to effect a county organization." The following were the officers of this meeting: James H. Leary, chairman; Thomas Glascock, Henry Duncan, vice-presidents; James H. Carr, secretary.

The chairman of the convention appointed David Vanlaningham, Andrew Childers and Richard Stokes as a committee on resolutions. Before the adjournment of the meeting this committee offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, the late national conventions, both at Charleston and Baltimore, failed to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President in accordance with the time-known usage of the National Democratic party, thereby causing a separation of the convention with two distinct bodies; the one resolving to support Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and Hushel V. Johnson, of Georgia, the other John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon; therefore

"*Resolved*, that it is the imperative duty of National Democrats to yield a willing and cordial support to the candidate for the President and Vice-President of the United States whose principles are in harmony *with the court*, the equality of the states, and equal rights of all the citizens of the several states in the territory belonging to the United States, and who are in favor of *non-intervention by Congress* and territorial legislatures with slavery in the territories.

"*Resolved*, that we recognize in John C. Breckenridge and John Lane, able, tried and true exponents of these principles so dear to every National Democrat, and we hereby pledge a hearty and zealous support to the nominations of these distinguished statesmen.

"*Resolved*, that we cordially approve of the platform of principles adopted by the National Democracy at Baltimore, and *especially* their unequivocal *affirmation of the rights of every citizen of the United States to take his property of any kind into the common territories* belonging equally to all the

states of the Confederacy, and peacefully and rightfully enjoy it during the existence of a territorial government.

"*Resolved*, that "squatter sovereignty" in the territories, as defined by Stephen A. Douglas, the *Benedict Arnold* of the Democratic party, and endorsed by his deluded followers, meets our unqualified disapproval; and that in its practical application to the territories, internecine war, bloodshed and anarchy have been its legitimate fruits."

The following county central committee was appointed by this convention: Center, David Vanlaningham and James Carr; Buck Creek, James McMane; Vernon, Richard Stokes; Green, Elijah Cooper; Brown, John Hays; Jackson, Robert Chambers; Blue River, Samuel Cottrell; Brandywine, Philander Curry; Sugar Creek, Aquilla Shockley.

The Hon. Delana R. Eckels, of Putnam, addressed the convention. The report of the address given to the "Old Line Guard" by James H. Carr, secretary, and reprinted in the *Hancock Democrat* on August 2, 1861, indicates that the speaker convinced his audience of the statesmanship of John C. Breckenridge, and that he "paid his respects" to the Douglas Democrats as well as to the Republicans.

In the annual October election of 1860, at which certain county officers were elected, the following tickets were in the field, each candidate receiving the number of votes indicated:

Representative—John S. Hatfield, Republican, 1,190; Noble Warrum, Democrat, 1,332.

Recorder—Henry A. Swope, Republican, 1,174; William R. West, Democrat, 1,208.

Commissioner, Middle District—Robinson Jarrett, Republican, 1,169; Hiram Tyner, Democrat, 1,364.

Commissioner, Western District—Benjamin Freeman, Republican, 1,172; Elias McCord, Democrat, 1,364.

Coroner—Jacob Wills, Republican, 1,163; Barnabus B. Gray, Democrat, 1,370.

Surveyor—Samuel B. Hill, Republican, 1,118; James K. King, Democrat, 1,328.

The Democrats, although divided on national issues, voted together on this occasion and their candidates were elected by a majority of approximately 175 votes. The total number of votes cast in the October election of 1860 was 2,563.

In the presidential election held a few weeks later, on November 6, 1860,

Stephen A. Douglas received 1,289 votes; Abraham Lincoln, 1,201 votes; Breckenridge, 97 votes, and Bell, 26 votes. Following is the vote of the county in 1860, as reported by the townships:

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breckenridge.	Bell
Blue River	152	76	4	1
Brandywine	71	115	10	0
Brown	63	149	12	2
Buck Creek	117	71	1	0
Center	252	233	46	1
Green	79	152	4	0
Jackson	201	137	11	0
Sugar Creek	136	107	3	1
Vernon	150	150	6	15
Total	1,201	1,289	97	26

The presidential campaign in Hancock county was very similar to the campaign in other parts of the state. When the result became known there was a great jollification by the Republicans because of their first national victory. Dr. Howard, an ardent Republican, presented to his friend, but political opponent, Judge Gooding, the editor at that time of the *Hancock Democrat*, a "Pass up Salt River":

SALT RIVER PACKET

Pass David S. Gooding
over Salt River

On the "Fusion Packet"
until November 6, 1864.

Not transferable.

S. A. Douglas, President.

The judge accepted the "ticket" in good humor, and if we bear in mind past political conditions we cannot fail to appreciate the keen wit in his acknowledgment thereof, made through the columns of the *Democrat*:

"It was handed us by our friend, Dr. Howard, who has just returned from quite a lengthy voyage in the Salt River country. He assures us that he has spent the greater and better portion of his life in that country; that it is very healthful, productive, and in all respects desirable; so much so that he expects to return on the next trip of 'Fusion Packet.' We gladly accept and return our profoundest acknowledgment for the free pass. Mr. Douglas

wisely selected an old and well-tried packet; one that has carried the opposition up Salt River safely for the past twenty years. This being our first voyage up Salt River, we will keep our friends advised from time to time of the incidents of the voyage," etc.

If the people of Hancock county thought during the campaign of 1860 that they were passing through a campaign like all other campaigns, and that after the election all excitement would be allayed, they were thoroughly dis-illusioned before many months had passed. Their eyes were also opened to the fact that existing conditions were imposing severer tests than political parties had ever before borne.

On April 13, 1861, a Democratic mass meeting was held at the court house at Greenfield. The officers of the meeting were: Jacob Slifer, president; Joseph Clayton and Presley Guymon, vice-presidents; William J. Foster and David S. Scott, secretaries.

A great number of Democrats were in attendance. The Sax-horn band stirred up enthusiasm with patriotic strains of music, and James L. Mason, Dr. J. A. Hall and George Barnett delivered addresses. At the close of the speaking Judge Gooding offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we have never failed to oppose the political and also the general policy of the Republican party; and *whereas*, during the last Presidential campaign and at the election, we zealously and consistently opposed and voted against Abraham Lincoln; and *whereas*, a majority of the people in a constitutional manner saw proper so to vote as to elect Mr. Lincoln President;

"Whereas, for some cause not clearly defined, seven states, since said election have seen proper at their own option and consultation, and in defiance of the general government, to assert their independence and secede from the Union; and *whereas*, said states have organized a government and by authority of that government Ft. Sumter has been attacked and war commenced upon the United States by the southern Confederacy; now therefore,

"Resolved, that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens, irrespective of party names and distinctions, ignoring for the present all past dissuasions and party bitterness, to unite as one people in support of her common government.

"Resolved, that the success in a presential campaign of any political party now in existence is not a good or sufficient cause for secession or revolution.

"Resolved, that as Democrats and patriots we will vie with our political opponents of other parties in our devotion to the Union, and in our support

of the lawfully constituted authority of the government in the faithful execution of their duties."

On April 17, 1861, the following appeal was made to the party through the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*:

"Fellow Democrats! Our country is engaged in a war involving its honor and its very existence. It is not time for party dissensions or party strifes. The past cannot now be recalled, but the present and the future must be looked to and we must decide without delay whether we will support and defend our own government as true patriots or whether we will prove false to the Union cemented by the blood of our fathers. We cannot doubt you in this emergency of your country. We know that you will not dishonor that good old party which has contributed so largely to maintain the rights and honor of our glorious old flag in the face of the British Lion.

"Democrats of Hancock county! Let us be a united party, and heartily coöperate with all patriots of whatever party, who faithfully live and support the government of the United States."

Later in the summer, when the time came for nominating the candidates for the annual October election, 1861, new problems presented themselves, especially to the Democracy of the county. On August 3, 1861, the Democratic county central committee had a meeting at Greenfield. Dr. Hall acted as chairman of the meeting and on motion of Montgomery Marsh, Benjamin F. Caldwell was appointed secretary, with William Mitchell, assistant. The central committee at that time was composed of the following men: Blue River, William New; Brown, Montgomery Marsh; Brandywine, Alfred Potts; Buck Creek, James Collins; Center, Dr. J. A. Hall; Green, Edward Barrett; Jackson, Benjamin F. Caldwell; Sugar Creek, not represented; Vernon, Wiet Denney.

The committee decided to hold a "popular vote convention throughout the county on the last Saturday of August, 1861, to nominate a Democratic county ticket, and that such candidates as shall receive the highest votes at the polls shall be declared the successful candidates, to be so proclaimed by a delegate convention to assemble at Greenfield on the first Saturday of September, 1861." But since votes had been cast in the county for Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell, at the Presidential election in 1860, a question now arose as to who should be allowed to vote in the popular vote convention that the committee had just ordered. On this point the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, that all men who voted for Stephen A. Douglas, John Bell,

or John C. Breckenridge, be entitled to vote at the polls in the nominating convention."

On motion, however, the name of John Bell was stricken from the above resolution as the test of Democracy in the nominating convention.

On August 17, 1861, the Center township Democratic convention was called to order at the court house at two p. m. This convention is interesting because of the fight between the two factions of the Democratic party for the control of the convention. William Frost, township chairman, called the meeting to order. Judge Gooding nominated George Y. Atkison for president; James L. Mason placed the name of William Fries in nomination. The vote for president resulted in the election of Atkison by a large majority.

The election of Atkison gave the Douglas Democrats the committee on resolutions. The chair appointed Judge Gooding, Presley Guymon, William Frost, Charles A. Wiggins and Levi Leary. After the appointment of this committee James L. Mason introduced a series of resolutions directly into the convention. The chair, however, refused to place the resolutions before the convention, but referred them to the committee on resolutions. When this committee reported, Judge Gooding, the chairman of the committee, said that he had been directed to report back Mr. Mason's resolutions with the recommendation that they be laid on the table. He then offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, our country is involved in civil war involving the very existence of the government itself; therefore, we deem it proper to declare our views of government plainly and explicitly at this critical juncture of public affairs; therefore

"Resolved, that we are devotedly attached to the Union of the States, and the Constitution of the United States, and the faithful and impartial execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof, in every part of the government.

"Resolved, that for the purpose of perpetuating the Union, and maintaining the Constitution and executing the laws, we will sustain the government of the United States in all proper efforts for the suppression of the rebellion, and for such purposes we are in favor of a *vigorous prosecution of the present deplorable civil war*, in order to bring about a speedy and honorable peace.

"Resolved, that whenever, from any cause, the rebellion is put down, or ceases to exist, then the war shall cease; and all the constitutional and legal rights of states and citizens shall be respected and maintained, and that we

oppose the prosecution of the war for any other purpose than to suppress the rebellion.

"*Resolved*, that as Democrats we reaffirm our faith in the great principles of popular sovereignty as declared by the lamented Stephen A. Douglas.

"*Resolved*, that all men who *now* heartily approve and endorse the platform of principles on which Stephen A. Douglas ran for the Presidency in 1860, are Democrats, and as such have a right to participate in the conventions of the party, and none others have such a right.

"*Resolved*, that we approve and endorse the act of the extra session of Congress in appropriating money and providing soldiers to suppress the rebellion and that we are gratified at the entire unanimity of all patriotic parties in its support.

"*Resolved*, that we have no political sympathies with northern abolition issues nor southern secession, but repudiate both as dangerous to our government."

Dr. B. W. Cooper entered a protest against the adoption of the fourth resolution, it being a conflict with the principles enunciated by the Breckenridge party. James L. Mason also entered his protest to the fifth article. He made a long statement and concluded by offering the following as an amendment:

"*Resolved*, that all Democrats who voted for Thomas A. Hendricks for governor in 1860 shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing nominating polls of Center township."

This amendment was tabled and the original resolutions were adopted in the form in which they had been offered by the committee.

It will be recalled that in the resolutions adopted on July 28, 1860, by the Breckenridge Democrats, that popular sovereignty, or "squatter sovereignty," was condemned and that Stephen A. Douglas was denounced as the *Benedict Arnold* of the Democratic party. Articles four and five, therefore could not possibly meet with the approval of the Breckenridge Democrats. In fact the adoption of the above resolutions barred them from voting at the convention. The breach between the factions of the party was becoming wider and wider. Though the Douglas Democrats controlled the Center township convention, the end in Center township was not yet. The above resolutions, adopted by the Center township convention on August 17, 1861, expressed the sentiments of the Douglas wing of the party and were published in every issue of the *Hancock County Democrat* during the following several years.

On August 22, 1861, which was about three weeks after the meeting of the Democratic county central committee, and less than a week after the Center township Democratic convention, the Republican county central committee adopted resolutions, proposing to the Democrats a joint Union county ticket. The resolutions were in the following words:

"Resolved, that we propose through their committee, to the Democratic party of Hancock county, a joint Union ticket, for the offices to be filled at the approaching election.

"Resolved, that should said Democratic committee accept the proposition of a Union ticket, they are cordially invited to meet this committee at its meeting to be held at the court house, in Greenfield, on Tuesday, September 3, next, at one p. m., where the said committees may agree jointly upon a division of the ticket for the different offices, and name the time for the nomination of candidates.

"Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Hancock Democrat*.

"E. I. JUDKINS, Secretary.

"JAMES P. FOLEY, Chairman.

"Greenfield, August 22, 1861."

These resolutions were presented to the Democratic county central committee a few days later. The Democratic candidates, however, had practically made their canvass for the popular vote convention, and the Democratic central committee deemed it inadvisable to take such steps just at that time.

Pursuant to the decision of the Democratic county central committee, made on August 3, 1861, a Democratic poll was opened in each township on the first Saturday of September, 1861. The Douglas wing of the party polled one hundred and fifty-three votes in Center township, which were cast for candidates and also for delegates to the county convention. The delegates who received the majority of votes in Center township were David S. Gooding, George Atkison and Presley Guymon. On the same day the National Democrats, or the Breckenridge wing of the party, opened another and separate poll in Center township, where thirty-seven votes were cast for candidates and delegates. The delegates receiving the largest number of votes at this poll were James L. Mason, John H. White and Louis Cooper. The delegates named in each poll in Center township presented their credentials as delegates to the Democratic county convention on September 7. A contest at once arose and much confusion followed in the convention. The Douglas Democrats from Center township were finally seated, but from some of the other townships, delegates from the National Democratic wing

were seated. The convention nominated the following ticket: Clerk, Morgan Chandler; county treasurer, John Addison; sheriff, Samuel Archer; commissioner eastern district, William New.

Following the rejection of their proposal by the Democratic central committee, the Republican county central committee on September 3, 1861, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Whereas*, the government of the United States is sorely beset by a combination of traitors, so powerful as to endanger the preservation of the Union; and as party conventions and party nominations are calculated to engender discussions among the people; and as we earnestly desire unity of action and feeling in relation to our government; therefore

"*Resolved*, that we recommend to the Republican party of Hancock county to forego all party conventions and party nominations for the present, and support for the offices to be filled at the coming election in this county such men as are unconditionally for the Union in heart and soul as well as speech, regardless of former political opinions.

"Ordered that the foregoing be published in the *Hancock Democrat*.

"JAMES P. FOLEY, Chairman.

"E. I. JUDKINS, Secretary.

"September 3, 1861."

A few days later, on September 11, 1861, the following notice calling for a convention appeared in the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*:

"UNION MASS MEETING.

"There will be a Union mass meeting at Greenfield on Saturday, September 14, 1861, at one p. m., to nominate candidates, irrespective of party, for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election. Let all the Union men—all who are willing to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of their county—be promptly in attendance at the appointed time. The meeting will be held at the court house.

"UNION MEN."

A convention, as announced in the above notice, was held. The weather on September 14, however, was very inclement and only a few people from the outlying townships were present. Dr. Ballenger was chosen president and Joseph B. Atkison and M. V. Chapman, secretaries. The convention then adjourned to meet again at one p. m. on Thursday of the following week, September 18.

At the appointed time the convention assembled at the court house and the following proceedings were had: Thomas C. Tuttle, Democrat, of Sugar Creek, was chosen chairman; M. V. Chapman, Democrat, and Joseph B. Atkison, Republican, secretaries; John Dye, Democrat, and Judge Walker, Republican, vice-presidents.

Nelson Hogle, Republican, nominated George Barnett, Democrat, as Union candidate for clerk. Adopted. Joseph B. Atkison, Republican, nominated Taylor W. Thomas, Republican, for sheriff. Adopted. Thomas Bedgood, Republican, nominated Elam I. Judkins for treasurer. Richard Hackleman was nominated for commissioner in the eastern district. R. A. Riley nominated Dr. Isaac H. Ballenger, Democrat, for coroner. Adopted.

The following committee on resolutions was then appointed by the chairman: Elias Marsh, Democrat; John Dye, Democrat; Dr. Ballenger, Democrat; R. A. Riley, Republican; J. C. R. Layton, Republican.

This committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Believing as we do, that when the all-absorbing magnitude of the contest in which the government is now engaged, shall be fully and universally understood and appreciated, there can be no such thing as a traitor to that government, or a sympathizer with the treason now seeking its overthrow, except the mere desperado.

"The contest is above the organization or perpetuation of the Democratic party, the Republican party, or any other party. Should the rebellion succeed, all the political machinery will be buried in the common ruins of the government.

"The contest involves not only the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union of the States, but also the hopes of the world in the constitutional, political and religious freedom, and man's capability for self-government. Every intelligent Christian philanthropist and every patriot ought, and will be found earnest and willing, against all opposition, to sustain and perpetuate our Constitution and Union.

"The destruction of the Constitution and Union by those engaged in rebellion involves the commission of the following, among other crimes:

"First. *Moral perjury*, in seeking to overthrow the Constitution they had sworn to support.

"Second. *Treason*, in levying war against the government and giving aid and comfort to her enemies.

"Third. *Murder*, in taking the lives of loyal citizens.

"Fourth. *Theft*, in stealing the public property.

"Fifth. *Robbery*, in taking by force the property of the government and that of private citizens. Who but a desperado could complicate himself with all those crimes, or give sympathy, directly or indirectly encourage, aid or abet those desperate villains in the destruction of liberties? And, knowing that in Union there is strength, while party strife and division is but weakness, and believing as we do, that in the language of the patriotic Holtcomb of Kentucky, 'So long as the rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing left to compromise but the honor of the government.' And that 'no man with a soul above a coward is prepared for such submission' and that 'the word *compromise* cannot now be uttered except by disloyal lips, or by those speaking directly in the interests of rebellion';

"And that in the language of the lamented Douglas, 'Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of this country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people,' and fully realizing that all we are, and all we can hope for ourselves and our children, is wrapped up in the success and perpetuity of our Constitution; therefore

"*Resolved*, that we will lay aside party platforms and party organizations upon the altar of our common country, that our influence and strength may not be wasted in domestic party feuds and bickerings; but that we may in solid phalanx present but a single voice, influence and action of patriotic and efficient devotion to the maintenance and perpetuity of our glorious Constitution and Union, and a united opposition to disunion, treason and rebellion.

"*Resolved*, that we fraternally invite all, without distinction of party, to unite with us, supporting no one for official place whose patriotism does not and cannot be made to rise above mere party."

The Union ticket placed in the field by the convention was supported by the Republicans and by a number of Democrats. Following are both tickets with the votes received by each candidate in the October election, 1861:

Clerk—George Barnett, Union, 960; Morgan Chandler, Democrat, 1,127.

Treasurer—Elam I. Judkins, Union, 924; John Addison, Democrat, 1,176.

Sheriff—Taylor W. Thomas, Union, 1,003; Samuel Archer, Democrat, 1,096.

Commissioner, Eastern District—Richard Hackleman, Union, 877; William New, Democrat, 1,166.

Although there had been a division in the Democratic party in the nominating convention, but one ticket was put into the field and both wings of the party supported it.

Following the election of 1860, when the rift in the Democratic organization in the county became apparent, each faction posed as *the* Democratic party. There was much strife between the factions and each said many ugly things about the other, when the other assumed to represent the real Democratic party of old. To say that feeling between the factions, and especially later between the Democrats and the "Union Democrats," was bitter, is stating it very mildly indeed. After the Union party was organized the members of the factions of the old Democratic party that remained in the county were openly called "Butternuts," "Traitors," "Rebels," "Secessionists"—in fact, anything that expressed or smacked of disloyalty. But these charges the party answered in resolutions adopted in convention, and those resolutions will hereinafter be set out to speak for themselves. Unfortunately, however, for the National Democrats of the county, John C. Breckenridge, whom they had recognized as the "Able, tried and true opponent of the principles so dear to every National Democrat," was expelled from the United States Senate within about a year after Lincoln's election, because of his sympathy for the South. He was at once made a major-general in the Confederate army. Later he became secretary of war of the Southern Confederacy. It is needless to comment on the effect of his action upon the people in Hancock county. His followers who had so heartily endorsed him, and in fact all who remained in the Democratic party during that period had to bear the criticism occasioned by his disloyalty.

The rock upon which the local Democratic ship foundered, however, was the manner of dealing with the rebellion. The Douglas Democrats *favoured a vigorous prosecution of the war*. This was also the policy of the Republican party, and of the Union party that came into existence in 1861. The National Democrats, or Breckenridge followers, opposed the *vigorous prosecution of the war*, and advocated *compromise* for the solution of the nation's difficulties. Throughout the war, after the National Democrats had again merged with those Douglas Democrats that had not joined with the Union party, the Democrats of the county always put great emphasis on the word *compromise* in their political speeches, resolutions, etc. The Union party, on the other hand held, as they stated in their first series of resolutions adopted in their county convention on September 18, 1861, that "there is nothing left to compromise but the honor of the country," and that "the word *compromise* cannot now be uttered except by disloyal lips or by those speak-

ing directly in the interest of rebellion." This construction put upon the basic principles of the Democracy of the county during the first years of the war, made them traitors. The student of local history will have to determine for himself the correctness of the conclusions enunciated in the various resolutions herein set out. It will be accepted without challenge, however, that the divergence between the parties became so great, and that their acts and expressions were held in such a light that it engendered a degree of bitterness in the county that the present generation can hardly understand.

Other resolutions adopted at various township and county conventions will throw additional light upon all of these matters. The following resolutions, for instance, were adopted by the Democracy of Brandywine township on August 31, 1861:

"*Whereas*, our county is now involved in civil war and in difficulties unprecedented; and whereas, these difficulties have been fomented by the Abolitionists of the North, and the Secessionists of the South, both of whom have been disunionists for years, and by the sectional policy of the Republican party, these difficulties have been increased, endangering the safety of the Union and the liberties of the people; and whereas, the present war could and ought to have been avoided *by compromise*, and would have been had not the Republican party by a strong effort to ingraft into our government their irrepressible doctrines, and thereby defeated every measure offered by the Democracy to secure a peaceable solution of the sectional troubles; therefore

"*Resolved*, that we deplore the present civil war as a national calamity, and that *its future prosecution* by either party will be ruinous to both sections; and are therefore solicitous that this war between brethren shall cease the very instant that terms of adjustment can be agreed on alike honorable to all the states and people; and to that end it is the duty of every patriot to exert all his energies for the adoption of such measures as will prove most effectual in terminating hostilities, and thereby restoring to our beloved country all the blessings of peace.

"*Resolved*, that the Democracy of Brandywine township yield to none in our devotion to the Union, our attachment to the Constitution, and loyalty to our glorious flag: *to vindicate the court*, and uphold the Stars and Stripes, and for all other legal and loyal purposes we will contribute our last dollar—if need be our blood. Our motto is, 'Millions for defense but not one cent for coercion or subjugation of sovereign states.'

"*Resolved*, that the charge of Republicans against Democrats with being secessionists and disunionists is a foul and infamous falsehood. There is not now—there never has been—a Democrat in the North, in favor of secession

or disunion—they are all for the Union—while every disunionist is against *compromise* and for the war, that must inevitably sever the Union and render reconstruction impossible.

“Resolved, that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States by the present executive and those under his authority deserve and should receive the strong condemnation of every friend of constitutional government.

“Resolved, that the Democratic party, by its wise and patriotic action in the past, presents itself to the nation as the only party capable of guiding our country through these perilous times, and in our opinion the only hope for the Union and our free institutions is to restore the administration of the government to the wisdom and guidance of Democratic statesmen, and we are, therefore, utterly opposed to fusing with the Republicans in making our nominations, as is proposed by a few unsafe and weak-kneed Democrats.

“Resolved, that we receive with profound sorrow the news of the battle of Manassas, and the defeat of our army; and while we mourn the fate of those who bravely fell, we are constrained to believe the humiliating blow was in consequence of the negligence and mismanagement of the President and his cabinet in their utter disregard of the military knowledge of General Scott, and the country will hold them responsible for all the disasters of that ill-turned and ill-directed battle; that no such overwhelming defeat could have come upon us, with troops as brave and patriotic as our noble volunteers, had they been efficiently officered and properly cared for.

“JOHN P. BANKS,

“Chairman of Resolution Committee.”

On the same day, August 31, 1861, the Jackson township Democratic convention was also held. On motion of Noble Warrum, A. V. B. Sample was elected chairman; E. C. Reeves, vice-president, and Edward P. Scott, secretary. The chairman appointed the following committee on resolutions: Burd Lacy, T. G. Walker, Thomas Glascock, Noble Warrum, George W. Sample.

This committee offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, that we are opposed to proscription either in religion or politics; that we are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution and no assumption of doubtful powers, either by the national or state governments.

“Resolved, that retaining that veneration for the Constitution, the Union and the laws, which has ever characterized our party, we deprecate and

denounce all men, both North and South, who may lend their aid and countenance to destroy our government, or any of its constitutional guarantees.

"Resolved, that the Democratic party has ever advocated union and harmony between the conflicting portions of our country, and a peaceable solution of all our troubles, yielding to every section its constitutional rights; and we therefore declare that we are in no wise responsible for the troubles that now afflict our beloved country.

"Resolved, that we congratulate the brave men of Indiana who have volunteered at the call of their country, upon the success that has thus far attended their arms; and that we endorse the action of those Democrats in the Congress of the United States who voted men and money at the call of the government; but we hold it to be the duty of the civil authorities to see that our soldiers are battling in a necessary as well as a just cause, and therefore, the olive branch of peace should go with the sword, and that, therefore, Congress should have adopted the resolutions offered by Mr. Cox, or some other proposition of the same nature and effect.

"Resolved, that we regard as vital, the constitutional right of free speech, the freedom of the press, and the writ of habeas corpus, and that they should be held sacred by the American people, as the priceless heritage given to us by our fathers.

"Resolved, that the Democrats of Jackson township are, as ever, loyal to the Constitution and the laws—that we are in favor of their rigid enforcement, everywhere throughout the United States upon all occasions: that we will sustain the administration in all its constitutional efforts to maintain the government, and we declare our disapprobation of all violations of the fundamental laws of the country, as well in the President and his cabinet as in the humblest citizen.

"Resolved, that, forgetting all past differences in our party, we will unite for the sake of the Union of the States, and the maintenance of the Constitution; that we denounce all attempts to divide our ranks by appeals to former divisions, and rejoice in the return of peace and harmony in our party, as the harbinger of the peace and harmony of our country.

"Resolved, that we have no sympathy, aid or comfort for Northern Abolitionists or Southern Secessionists, for we view both as the cause of our present great difficulties—each alike guilty.

Resolved, that we have no confidence in the good faith and efficiency of many of the present self-constituted Union savers, who have heretofore acted in such a fanatical manner as to destroy confidence in the different sections of our beloved country."

The Union party, which had a county organization perfected in the fall of 1861, and which was composed of Republicans and many Douglas Democrats, adopted a part of the last speech of Stephen A. Douglas as its platform on the solution of the problems that were before the country.

The *Hancock Democrat*, with David S. Gooding as editor-in-chief, in February became its organ and the following excerpt from the last speech of Douglas was published at the head of its editorial column in practically every issue after 1861:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest men. How are we to overcome partisan antipathies in the minds of men of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusion to old party tests, have no criminations and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other as to who has been the cause of these troubles.

"When we shall have rescued the government and country from its perils, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to inquire as to who and what have brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country and a government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it shall be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in times like these."

During the remainder of the war the two principal parties in Hancock county were the Democratic party and the Union party. In the spring of 1862 the second call for a Union convention appeared in the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*. This call contained a fuller statement of the policy of the Union party and was signed "Many Democrats and Many Republicans." The following is the call as published:

UNION CONVENTION—CENTER TOWNSHIP.

"Will be held Saturday, 29th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Greenfield, for the purpose of nominating the proper candidates to be voted for at the April election, by all patriotic men, irrespective of party. All patriotic Democrats and Republicans, who earnestly and heartily support the government *in the vigorous prosecution of the war* for the suppression of this wanton and wicked rebellion, are invited to participate in the

selection of candidates, whose merits and patriotism are unquestioned. A full attendance of the masses is important and very desirable.

"MANY DEMOCRATS,
"MANY REPUBLICANS."

"March 19, A. D. 1862.

At the April township elections in 1862, the Union party elected some of its candidates in several of the townships, including Blue River, Center and Buck Creek.

On July 19, 1862, the Democratic county convention was held at Greenfield. James L. Mason called the meeting to order, and the following officers were elected: John Foster, president; George Tague, William Handy, William Potts and John Sample, vice-presidents; Alfred Shaw and George West, secretaries.

This convention appointed the following delegates to the congressional convention, to be held later: Wellington Collyer, William New, Andrew Childers, Joseph Wright, Dr. B. W. Cooper, Neri Jarrett, Edward P. Scott, Dr. Paul Esby, William Shore.

The following county ticket was nominated: Representative, Noble Warrum; joint representative, James L. Mason; surveyor, George W. Sample; commissioner western district, E. S. Bottsford.

The following men composed the committee on resolutions: William Handy, John P. Banks, Montgomery Marsh, John Collins, William Fries, Edward Valentine, George W. Sample, Ernest H. Faut, William Jackson.

This committee offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, this government has been administered by conservatives and conservative principles almost exclusively from its organization up to the time of the triumph of the sectional Republican party, by the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860; and governed, too, with equal and exact justice to every portion of the country, East, West, North and South; governed in such manner and upon such principles as to insure respectful obedience to the Constitution and laws of our country, thereby insuring industry, happiness and brotherly kindness between sections, and making us one of the great nations of the earth commercially, politically, socially and religiously; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we stand by that good old conservative party and conservative principles that have controlled and sustained our government from the days of Washington, Jefferson and other patriots to the present time, firmly believing that if the Constitution is to be maintained and the Union

restored and cemented to its former greatness and power, it must be done on conservative Democratic principles.

"*Resolved*, that as Democrats and conservatives, we will render all the aid in our power, in a constitutional and legal manner, for the suppression of the present wicked and formidable rebellion, at the same time solemnly protesting against the reckless and fanatical emancipation and abolition schemes that have recently been enacted in our national legislature, and demanding from the authorities at our national capital and elsewhere, that there shall be no more fraud, corruption and public plundering of our own hard-earned and needy national and state treasuries.

"*Resolved*, that as Democrats and conservatives, we earnestly and deeply sympathize and pray fervently for the success of our brave volunteers from every section of our country, but more particularly for those brave and hardy sons of Hancock that have imperiled their lives, their fortunes and their all, in defense and for the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was.

"*Resolved*, that we treat with utter contempt the charge that Democrats are disunionists and sympathizers with the rebels in their efforts to subvert the laws and overthrow the government and we hereby hurl back the slanderous charge, and brand our slanderers with being the only secessionists and aiders of rebellion in their efforts to overthrow the government, and look upon the Abolitionists North and Secessionists South as equally opposed to the government and laboring for the same ends."

The convention also left no doubt in the mind of anyone as to where they placed the *Hancock Democrat*. On this point the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, that as there is no Democratic paper published in Hancock county, we request the *Indiana State Sentinel* and the *Shelbyville Volunteer* to publish the proceedings of this convention."

Thomas A. Hendricks addressed the people assembled in this convention.

At the same time that the Democratic county convention was being held at Greenfield on July 19, 1862, a Union meeting was being held at Charlottesville. Judge Gooding addressed a large congregation of people for almost three hours. John Wood, Democrat, presided at the meeting. Benjamin Reeves, Democrat, was chosen vice-president, and John Smith, Republican, for secretary.

Just a week later there was also a Union meeting and pole raising at Allen's Corner, in Blue River township.

Immediately following the Democratic county convention the following notice appeared in the issue of July 23, 1862, of the *Hancock Democrat*:

MASS
UNION.....CONVENTION
in
HANCOCK COUNTY
on
SATURDAY, 2ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1862,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
At Greenfield.
GOV'NOR JOSEPH A. WRIGHT!
and others will address the people.

All Democrats, Republicans, and others who are Union men, and in favor of uniting all patriots, without regard to party differences, in a common effort to save the country, and restore the Union as it was and maintain the Constitution as it is, by a *vigorous prosecution of the war* to suppress this wicked and causeless rebellion, are hereby urged to participate in the convention.

Nominations will be made for Representative, County Commissioner and Surveyor.

COME OUT, PATRIOTS, with your families and let us have a GRAND DAY—A GENERAL REUNION OF PATRIOTIC HEARTS.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
MANY REPUBLICANS.

It was said that this call brought out the largest mass nominating convention held in the county up to that time. It was held at Pierson's grove. T. J. Hanna called the convention to order. David S. Gooding was elected chairman. The following vice-presidents were elected: Blue River, Richard Hackleman, Elijah Tyner; Brown, Alfred Thomas, Thomas Collins; Brandywine, Peter Pope, S. and William Workman; Buck Creek, S. H. Arnett, William Steele; Center, R. A. Riley, John Martin; Green, Meredith Gosney, W. R. Ferrell; Jackson, Andrew Pauley, John Barrett; Sugar Creek, Adam Hawk, George Leachman; Vernon, Henry N. Thompson, Elias McCord.

William Mitchell, William P. Barrett and William R. Hough acted as secretaries of the convention. The chairman appointed the following committee on resolutions: Blue River, John I. Hatfield, Ezekial Tyner; Brandywine, I. N. Pope, John Roberts; Brown, Dr. William Trees, John Sparks; Buck Creek, Thomas J. Hanna, William Steele; Center, William R. Hough, _____; Green, Jefferson Ferrell, H. Moore; Jackson, Samuel Smith, John Woods; Sugar Creek, Thomas C. Tuttle, James E. Smith; Vernon, Solomon Jackson, William F. McCord.

William R. Hough was elected chairman of the committee on resolutions. He offered the following, which were adopted:

"Whereas, the national government is engaged in a war against it by its enemies for the purpose of its destruction, and the subversion of our form of government; therefore

"Resolved, that the present civil war was forced upon the country by the disunionists in the Southern states, who are now in rebellion against the constituted government that in the present emergency, we, the people of Hancock, in convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to the whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid with men and money the *vigorous prosecution* of the present war, which is not being waged upon the part of our government for the purpose of coercing, subjugation or the overthrowing or interfering with the right or established institutions of any of the states, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired, and when these objects are fully accomplished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease; and that we invite all who coincide in these sentiments to unite with us in the support of the ticket this day nominated.

"Resolved, that as long as patriotism, courage and the love of constitutional liberty shall be honored and revered among the people of the United States, the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the Union, who have offered their lives for the salvation of their country, will be remembered with the most profound feelings of veneration and gratitude, and that we now tender to them the warmest thanks and lasting gratitude of every member of this convention.

"Resolved, that we tender to the sixty thousand volunteers from Indiana our heart-felt congratulation, and hail with pride the fact that upon every battlefield where Indianians have been found, they have displayed the bravery of patriots in the defense of a glorious cause, and we pledge them that while they are subduing armed traitors in the field, we will condemn at the ballot box *all those in our midst who are not unconditionally for the Union.*

"Resolved, that Noble Warrum, one of the representatives of this county in the last legislature, by his vote for the minority report of the committee of thirteen on federal relations denying the constitutional power of the general government to prevent a state from seceding from the Union; also assuring the rebels of the aid and assistance of more than a million freemen of Indiana to resist the government, misrepresented Hancock county, and we hereby repudiate and disown his act."

Heretofore the Union conventions had been called by "Union Men" or by "Many Democrats," "Many Republicans," etc. In this convention, however, a Union county central committee was selected, composed of the following men: Blue River, Nathan D. Coffin, Richard Hackleman; Brown, Joseph

Stanley, Phineas R. Thomas; Buck Creek, Thomas J. Hanna, William Steele; Brandywine, John Roberts, Isaac N. Pope; Green, Jefferson Ferrell, H. Moore; Jackson, Thomas M. Bedgood, Percy McQuerry; Sugar Creek, Adam Hawk, Henry Merlan; Vernon, Levi Thomas, ————— Lightfoot; Center, William Frost. William Frost was elected chairman of this committee.

The following tickets were before the people of the county in the annual October election, in 1862, each candidate receiving the number of votes indicated:

Joint Representative—George W. Hatfield, Union, 1,349; James Mason, Democrat, 1,199.

County Representative—George Y. Atkison, Union, 1,315; Noble War-run, Democrat, 1,220.

Commissioner, Western District—Elias McCord, Union, 1,340; E. S. Bottsford, Democrat, 1,218.

Surveyor—James K. King, Union, 1,217; George W. Sample, Democrat, 1,345.

The Union party carried the county by an approximate majority of one hundred votes.

In the spring elections of township officers, in 1863, the Union candidates were elected in some of the townships, while in others the Democrats were successful. In Blue River township the Union vote for township trustee was divided between B. F. Luse, John Hunt and James P. New. The Democratic candidate was elected. In Vernon township the Union candidate, Levi Thomas, received 129 votes and George W. Stanley, Democrat, 140 votes. The Union vote in the townships, however, was not as large as it had been in the previous fall elections, while the Democratic vote held its own.

On May 16, 1863, the Union central committee held a meeting, at which the proposition of uniting with the Democrats on the selection of a county ticket was considered. The committee finally adopted the following resolutions, which were presented to the Democratic central committee:

“Greenfield, Ind., May 16, 1863.

“MESSRS. B. F. CALDWELL AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE:

“Sirs: The following preamble and propositions, on behalf of the Union county central committee, are herewith presented to your consideration, to-wit:

“*Whereas*, our country is involved in an unfortunate, unnecessary and

causeless internecine war, commenced wantonly and wickedly, and still waged in the same spirit by rebels and traitors, against the government of the United States; and whereas, the rebellion is of such magnitude as imminently jeopardizes the safety of the people and the perpetuity of the government; and whereas, in our opinion, the government, in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, greatly needs the united support of all Union men; and whereas, the perpetuity of old party organizations tends to engender and continue criminations, strife and division among loyal men, when nothing of the kind should exist; therefore, to mitigate, and, if possible, avoid the evils growing out of party contest at a time like this, and to preserve and cement good feeling among all loyal men, we, the Union central committee of Hancock county, on behalf of our friends, submit to the central committee claiming to represent the Democracy, the following propositions, viz.:

"That no nominating convention be held in the county during the present year (1863).

"If this proposition is not acceptable, then we propose that two central committees unite in calling a county nominating convention, to be composed of or represent all men who are for the Union, the Constitution and *the vigorous prosecution of the war* to suppress the rebellion.

"Hoping that the preamble and propositions will be favorably considered,

"Respectfully, etc.,

"WILLIAM FROST, Chairman,

"WILLIAM MITCHELL, Secretary."

Even the most casual perusal of the above proposals will reveal the fact that its adoption by the Democrats would have involved the complete surrender of all of the principles which had been enunciated in their own resolutions adopted from time to time. Each party again nominated its county ticket for the October election, in 1863. The tickets, with the number of votes received by each candidate, were as follow:

Treasurer—Nelson Bradley, Union, 1,382; John Addison, Democrat, 1,198.

Auditor—Lysander Sparks, Union, 1,385; Montgomery Marsh, Democrat, 1,195.

Sheriff—William G. Caldwell, Union, 1,394; Jonathan Dunbar, Democrat, 1,162.

Commissioner—John Hinchman, Union, 1,388; Hiram Tyner, Democrat, 1,191.

Coroner—Isaac Ballenger, Union, 1,382; Warner G. Smoot, Democrat, 1,187.

The approximate majority in each of the various townships at this time was as follows:

Townships.	Union.	Democrat.
Blue River	45	..
Brandywine .....	..	80
Brown .....	..	45
Buck Creek	34	..
Center	270	..
Green .....	..	65
Jackson	74	..
Sugar Creek .....	..	75
Vernon	15	..
Total	444	230

The Union ticket thus had a majority of approximately two hundred votes in the county.

After the votes had been counted, Jonathan Dunbar, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, brought an action to contest the election. The action was brought before the board of county commissioners of Hancock county. All the candidates on the ticket with the exception of the candidate for prosecutor were made defendants. The petitioner gave the following grounds, in substance, as the basis for his right to contest the election:

"That the ballot box in Center township was stuffed by persons unknown to the contestor.

"That force and violence were used at the polls in Center township, and thereby voters were excluded from the polls who desired to vote for the contestor and his associate candidates.

"That votes were allowed to be cast for the Union candidates by persons who were not citizens of the county.

"That minors were allowed to vote the Union ticket."

The board of county commissioners dismissed the petition for the reason that the statute governing the case provided that "when the office of county auditor is contested such statement shall be filed with the clerk." In this action the county auditor had been made a party defendant. From the

decision of the board the petitioner appealed to the Hancock circuit court Montgomery Marsh and John Addison going on his bond. On February 26, 1864, the cause was dismissed on motion of the plaintiff.

One year later, at the October election, in 1864, the Democratic ticket was successful. The tickets before the people in this election, with the number of votes received by each candidate, were as follow :

Representative—Thomas C. Tuttle, Union, 1,361; John H. White, Democrat, 1,395.

Recorder—Benjamin T. Raines, Union, 1,363; Levi Leary, Democrat, 1,392.

Surveyor—George W. Hatfield, Union, 1,362; William Trees, Democrat, 1,395.

Commissioner—Benjamin Reeves, Union, 1,358; William New, Democrat, 1,398.

At the Presidential election in November, 1864, Lincoln and McClellan received the following number of votes :

Townships.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Blue River	134	79
Brandywine	48	142
Brown	95	129
Buck Creek	134	91
Center	349	237
Green	86	140
Jackson	223	138
Sugar Creek	126	207
Vernon	177	168
Total	1,372	1,337

PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A Union mass convention was held August 26, 1865, at Greenfield. Elias McCord was elected president of the convention; Henry W. Thompson and Henry C. Moore, vice-presidents; William Mitchell and Dr. E. W. Pierson, secretaries. The resolutions committee was composed of William Frost, Dr. M. McManee, H. L. Moore, John Thomas and A. H. Allison. The following resolutions were adopted by this convention :

“Resolved, that the Union party of this county, composed of all such as have ignored all past parties and party issues in a common patriotic pur-

pose of saving the government of the United States from overthrow, is, if possible, now more than ever devoted to the Constitution and Union of our common country.

"That coercion has saved the government and country from overthrow and ruin, and the policy of the Union party in the prosecution of the war has proven a complete success.

"That we rejoice that the causeless and wicked rebellion has been suppressed, our country saved, and peace restored, without a dishonorable compromise with traitors in arms, by the labors, toils, privations and sacrifices of our Union people.

"That we cherish in grateful hearts the memory of our lamented President Lincoln.

"That President Johnson, by his honesty, integrity, ability and patriotism is worthy to be the successor in the Presidential office of our good and great Lincoln, and that we have abiding confidence in the success of his administration.

"That we cordially endorse and approve the policy first adopted by President Lincoln, and followed and firmly adhered to by President Johnson, for the reorganization and restoration of the states, whose people have been in rebellion, to their practical relation to the general government.

"That all men must be free within this government, and that all should be protected in person and property, and that while we desire the improvement, progress and comfort of all, we are opposed to the extension of suffrage to the negroes, and as far as practical favor their colonization on some suitable territory without the jurisdiction of the states.

"That the gratitude of the country is due to the army and navy, soldiers and sailors for their bravery and patriotism in defense of the 'old flag,' and their families, the widows and orphans have a right to our sympathies and the care of the government.

"That we approve of the execution of the assassins of President Lincoln, and demand that Jeff Davis, the Confederate head of all treason, be speedily tried, and if found guilty executed."

Candidates were nominated by the convention, the convention giving to each township a ratio of one vote for every fifty or fraction of fifty votes cast for Abraham Lincoln, at the Presidential election in 1864. Under this rule the votes were distributed as follows: Blue River, 3; Brandywine, 1; Brown, 2; Buck Creek, 3; Center, 7; Green, 2; Jackson, 5; Sugar Creek, 6; Vernon, 4.

On September 9, 1865, the Democrats held a primary nominating convention. The county convention met on September 16, 1865, to ratify and

confirm the votes of the townships and to declare the result of that vote. There seems to have been more or less of a fight between George Y. Atkison on the one hand and Noble Warrum, Morgan Chandler and Dr. B. W. Cooper on the other for the control of the party. It seems that Atkison was rather successful in the fight. The two tickets put into the field by these conventions, with the number of votes received by each candidate at the October election, in 1865, were as follow:

Clerk—H. A. Swope, Union, 1,375; William Marsh, Democrat, 1,209.

Treasurer—Nelson Bradley, Union, 1,358; Robert P. Brown, Democrat, 1,240.

Sheriff—William G. Caldwell, Union, 1,388; S. T. Dickerson, Democrat, 1,202.

Commissioner—Ephraim Thomas, Union, 1,369; Smith McCord, Democrat, 1,234.

Recorder—Amos E. Beeson, Union, 1,373; Wellington Collyer, Democrat, 1,231.

The Union ticket was thus successful again in 1865 with majorities ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty votes.

On March 10, 1866, a Democratic county mass convention was held at Greenfield to select delegates to attend the Democratic state convention. John W. Ryon was chosen president of the convention, and C. T. Cochran, secretary. The chairman appointed the following committee on resolutions: Center, B. W. Cooper, John H. White, J. L. Mason; Blue River, Samuel S. Chandler; Brandywine, Alfred Potts; Brown, William Garrett; Buck Creek, Isom Wright; Sugar Creek, Robert P. Brown; Green, Edward Valentine; Jackson, Benjamin F. Caldwell; Vernon, Solomon Jackson.

The following resolutions, endorsing the efforts and policies of President Johnson, were adopted:

"Resolved, that the principles of the Democratic party have ever been national, and that it is the duty of every patriot in this hour of our country's trial to aid the President in the restoration of the country to its former unity.

"Resolved, that the firm stand taken by President Johnson in his efforts to maintain the Constitution, restore the Union, and bring about harmony and good feeling between the people of the different sections of our country, meets with our unqualified approval.

"Resolved, that the vindictive and radical course adopted by the majority of the present Congress, in our opinion, is calculated to prolong the

restoration of the states, and a return to quiet, prosperity and the industry of its citizens, and therefore meets our unqualified disapproval.

"Resolved, that we cordially endorse the President in his veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill.

"Resolved, that we are in favor of maintaining the public credit and that we believe it is a just principle that property of all kinds should equally bear the burdens of taxation, and that federal securities should be taxed for state, county and municipal purposes the same as other property.

"Resolved, that we congratulate our brave soldiers upon the restoration of peace and return to their homes; that while we mourn the loss of our comrades in arms we pledge to them our support in all efforts to secure from Congress provisions for the sick and wounded, and the families of those who have fallen.

"Resolved, that we are in favor of Congress equalizing the bounties paid to soldiers to suppress the late rebellion, either in public lands or in money.

"Resolved, that we stand unalterably opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negro race and unqualifiedly condemn the action of Congress in its attempt to force the same upon the people of the District of Columbia.

"Resolved, that we invite the conservative men of all parties, who with us approve the veto and the restoration policy of President Johnson, to unite with us in sustaining those principles at the ballot box.

"Resolved, that we are opposed to any amendments being made to the Constitution of the United States until every state recently in rebellion is represented in the Congress of the United States."

At this convention the following Democratic central committee was appointed: Blue River, August Dennis; Brandywine, Alfred Potts; Brown, William Marsh; Buck Creek, John S. Wright; Center, John W. Ryon, James P. Galbreath; Green, A. W. Huntington; Jackson, A. V. B. Sample; Sugar Creek, Ernest H. Faut; Vernon, Solomon Jackson.

John W. Ryon was elected chairman of this committee. The committee decided to hold a primary nominating convention on June 23, 1866.

The war had now closed and new problems of the reconstruction period began to force themselves upon the attention of the people. It is worthy of notice that the Union and Democratic parties of the county were agreed upon several points, as they had expressed themselves in their resolutions adopted on August 26, 1865, and on March 10, 1866, respectively. In their resolutions both endorsed the policy and statesmanship of President Johnson and both were opposed to giving the ballot to the negro. Two years later,

however, the Union party was no longer willing to subscribe to its resolutions of August 26, 1865.

The county central committee of the Union party met at the county recorder's office on July 28, 1866, and there decided to hold a Union mass convention for the nomination of candidates on August 25, 1866. It seems that just at this time the Union central committee was in need of a little more financial support and hence the following finance committee was appointed: Blue River, J. I. Hatfield, B. P. Butler; Brandywine, John Roberts, William Workman; Brown, Dr. Trees, Isaac Smith; Buck Creek, E. Thomas, S. H. Arnett; Center, Nelson Bradley, Thomas Bedgood and S. Sparks; Green, R. Jarrett, H. B. Wilson; Jackson, John Barrett, John A. Craft; Sugar Creek, Adam Hawk, Benjamin Freeman; Vernon, Levi Thomas, Capt. T. R. Noell.

It was decided to collect fifteen dollars from each township for defraying accumulated indebtedness.

On August 25, 1866, the Union voters of Hancock county assembled in mass convention at the court house, pursuant to a notice previously given by the chairman of the Union central committee. The convention was called to order by Dr. N. P. Howard. On motion Presley Guymon was chosen president of the convention; H. H. Hall, William G. Caldwell, Ashbury Pope, vice-presidents; Thomas N. Bedgood and John G. Hatfield, secretaries.

On motion the president appointed three men from Center and one from each of the other townships as a committee on resolutions. It was also ordered, on motion, that all resolutions submitted to the convention for adoption, be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. The committee on resolutions made two reports, a majority report and a minority report. The majority report was as follows:

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States by a two-thirds vote has proposed to the several states thereof for amendments to the Constitution of the United States, fully recognizing the right of each state for itself to regulate and prescribe the qualifications of voters within the limits of such states, and to proportion the representation of such state in the Congress and electoral college according; therefore

"Resolved, that we believe such proposed amendments to be wise and just and expedient, and are in favor of their adoption.

"Resolved, that we recognize the right of each state to prescribe for its qualifications of its own voters, and that we are now, as heretofore, opposed to negro suffrage.

"*Resolved*, that we endorse the state ticket nominated by the Union state convention on the 22nd of February last, also the nomination of John Coburn by the Sixth Congressional district convention, of July 19, 1866.

"*Resolved*, that we will show by our acts our high appreciation of the heroic citizen soldiers and sailors, who, by their valor saved and established man's God-given right to govern himself."

William Frost, a member of the committee on resolutions, submitted to the convention, as a minority report, the resolutions adopted by the Union Hancock county convention on August 26, 1865, and in February, 1866, respectively. These resolutions, after being read, were, upon motion, laid on the table. The resolutions offered by the majority report were adopted by an overwhelming vote of the convention. The following men were then appointed as the Union central committee for Hancock county for the ensuing year: Blue River, N. D. Coffin, B. P. Butler; Brandywine, William Workman, Ashbury Pope; Brown, Joseph Stanley, William Trees; Buck Creek, H. H. Hall, Shade Arnett; Center, N. P. Howard, A. F. Hart, William H. Curry; Green, Henry Moore, Robert Jarrett; Jackson, P. Bedgood, G. O. Chandler; Sugar Creek, Nelson Hogle, E. W. Pierson; Vernon, Thomas Hanna, Levi Thomas.

The resolutions adopted by this convention again contained the clause, "we are now, as heretofore, opposed to negro suffrage." They failed, however, to endorse the reconstructive policy of President Johnson; instead, they endorsed the action of Congress.

The rejection of the resolutions that had previously been twice adopted by the Union party and which had been offered again by William Frost in his minority report, was not received kindly by a great number of voters. Coburn, too, was entirely too radical and it was well known that his sympathies were with Congress rather than with the President. The same causes that were producing the breach between the President and Congress were also dividing the Union party in Hancock county.

As an indication of the dissatisfaction that arose on account of the action of the Union convention of August 25, 1866, the following notice appeared on August 30, 1866, in the *Hancock Democrat*:

"NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

"We, the undersigned voters of Hancock county, who supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, or who have since supported the Union ticket and who now must support the restoration policy of President Johnson, call upon the supporters of said policies, irrespective of past political divisions, to meet in

mass convention in Greenfield on Saturday, September 15, 1866, to consult together as to the proper course to be pursued to sustain and carry out such policies:

"THOMAS WEST,
 "WILLIAM MARTIN,
 "JOHN FROST,
 "WILLIAM FROST,
 "ROBERT BLAKELY,
 "THOMAS COLLINS,
 "JOHN C. RARDEN, Late Capt. 9th Cav.,
 "WILLIAM MITCHELL,
 "A. K. BRANHAM,
 "JAMES K. KING,
 "GEORGE BARNETT."

Pursuant to the above notice, the convention met at the designated time and place. A. K. Branham was chosen president and William Mitchell, secretary. George Barnett, Noble Warrum, Thomas West, William Frost and H. A. Swope were appointed as a committee on resolutions. They were also directed to report to the convention the names of suitable persons for a central committee. The committee on resolutions reported an endorsement of the National Union platform adopted at Philadelphia on August 14, 1860. This report was unanimously adopted. The party was liberal in its attitude toward the South and had great faith in the reconstructive policies of President Johnson. The following central committee was appointed: Center, George Barnett, Thomas West; Brown, Thomas Collins; Blue River, William Moore; Buck Creek, D. Offenbacker; Brandywine, William Service; Green, H. B. Wilson; Jackson, Noble Warrum; Sugar Creek, Capt. Thomas Tuttle; Vernon, Capt. George Tague.

There were three tickets in the field for the October election, 1866—the Union, Democratic and National Union. The following was the result of the election:

Joint Representative—William Rigdon, Republican, 1,317; John L. Montgomery, Democrat, 1,469.

County Representative—E. W. Pierson, Republican, 1,305; John H. White, Democrat, 1,461; Isaiah Curry, National Union, 35.

Commissioner, Middle District—Robert Andis, Republican, 1,321; James Tyner, Democrat, 1,453; C. G. Osborn, National Union, 22.

Surveyor—Abijah Bales, Republican, 1,321; William Fries, Democrat, 1,450; James K. King, National Union, 28.

The National Union organization of the county attempted to unite all Johnson's supporters on its ticket. In this it failed. Isaiah Curry, the candidate for county representative, received only thirty-five votes. Of these, thirty-three were in Center township, one in Jackson and one in Brown. Though the effort of this party to unite the Johnson supporters on a new ticket was a failure, that did not signify, as will be seen later, that the people had lost faith in Andrew Johnson. The President had been given an unqualified endorsement in the resolutions of the Democratic party, adopted March 10, 1866, and the Democrats simply voted their own ticket in support of the President, instead of voting the National Union ticket.

The beginning of the disintegration of the Union party became evident in the nominating convention on August 25, 1866. The cause that had produced the party had been removed. New questions of reconstruction were confronting the people. The fight was on between the President and Congress, and, as has been seen from the resolutions adopted by both the Union and the Democratic conventions, there was a strong sentiment in Hancock county favoring the policies of the President. The county was especially opposed to negro suffrage, and when the great questions involved in the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution were before the people, and when other congressional legislation involving the rights and state of the negro were under consideration the great majority of the people in Hancock county supported the President. Throughout the Civil War Governor Morton had been very popular with the Union party of Hancock county. At the close of the war Morton allied himself with the more radical element of his party and with Congress in support of negro suffrage. His action was a severe blow to the Union party in this county. The *Hancock Democrat*, which had been the organ of the Union party from the time of its formation, was again fighting the battles of a united Democracy in the campaign of 1867. It will be observed from the tabulated result of the election of 1866 that the Democrats were successful. With an exceptional loss of an office now and then, the party has remained in power in this county from that time to the present.

In the year 1866, David S. Gooding, who had been very active during the Civil War for the Union cause, was appointed United States marshal for the District of Columbia. This position he held until 1869. At that time he had a strong following in the county and it is a matter of speculation how

far his appointment may have had an influence on the attitude of the county toward President Johnson.

During those years the Judge's name appeared frequently in the Eastern papers and articles referring to him were, of course, often copied in the *Hancock Democrat*. As an illustration of the standing of Judge Gooding at that time as a citizen and politician of Hancock county, we offer the following from the *Cincinnati Commercial* by the Washington correspondent, copied in the *Democrat* in the latter part of 1866:

"Mr. Gooding is a Western man, whose numerous friends in Indiana are readers of the *Commercial*. As I said before, custom has made it obligatory upon the district marshal to stand as interpreter of the people's names to the President during a levee. It is no ordinary task to present in that elegant and *recherche* manner many thousands of the bon ton of not only the capital, but all the capitals of the civilized world, to the chief executive officer of this greatest republic on earth. Yet Mr. Gooding succeeds admirably. He is tall, graceful and natural. That's it. He is not hampered by formality, but goes at it as a Buckeye or Hoosier would salute (in an unmentionably delicious way) a newly arrived feminine cousin. If it is Mr. Smith who comes to see Andy, then it is simply and emphatically 'Mr. Smith, Mr. President.' Hands are joined for a moment, an additional word may pass, and the crisis is transpired. It would do your Hoosier readers' hearts good to see this fellow citizen doing the honors at the White House."

On March 16, 1867, the Democratic central committee met to determine the time and manner of holding a nominating convention. The first Monday in April, 1867, was decided upon and the following resolution in relation thereto was adopted:

"*Resolved*, that all Democrats and Conservatives, who support and sustain President Johnson in his reconstructive policy, are invited to participate in said nomination, and that the Johnson men select their candidate for sheriff, and the Democracy are requested to support him."

The Union central committee, appointed in February, 1866, served through this campaign. The committee ordered a primary nominating convention to be held on July 27, 1867, and about three hundred votes were cast at this convention.

The following tickets were then before the people in the October election, in 1867:

Auditor—B. W. Cooper, Democrat, 1,350; Jonathan Tague, Union, 1,303.

Treasurer—R. P. Brown, Democrat, 1,481; Burroughs Westlake, Union, 1,236.

Sheriff—William Wilkins, Democrat, 1,471; Joseph Shultz, Union, 1,239.

The number of votes received by each candidate is indicated above. It will be observed that the entire Democratic ticket with the exception of the candidate for county auditor was elected.

As soon as the election was over it became noised about that Wilkins, the sheriff-elect, intended to appoint James Galbreath as his deputy, and to give him sole charge of the office and that Wilkins himself intended to remain upon his farm. This rumor was soon verified by Wilkins, who assured the people of the county that Galbreath would make a very efficient deputy, and that he could attend to the duties of the office just as well, or better than Wilkins himself. This occasioned a great deal of criticism from Democrats as well as Republicans. The voters of the county seemed to feel that since Wilkins had been intrusted with the office that he should give his personal attention to it. Wilkins, however, remained upon his farm during practically the entire term. Galbreath was a very efficient deputy, yet the arrangement was not wholly satisfactory to the voters.

In the election of 1867 not a county ticket was scratched in Buck Creek township. The count showed that one hundred and one straight Republican and one hundred and sixteen Democratic tickets had been voted. Another feature of this election in Buck Creek township was that Charles G. Offutt, who was not a candidate, received every Democratic vote in the township for prosecuting attorney. These were days in which names could be written on a ticket, pasters used, etc.

Before the campaign of 1868 opened the Union party had entirely disintegrated and the Democratic and Republican parties were again marching under their own banners. M. L. Paullus was the chairman of the Democratic central committee. Lemuel W. Gooding, who had been the secretary of the Union central committee and who had been elected chairman of that committee, now issued his party notices as "Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee."

The campaign was characterized by the organization of young men's clubs—the Grant clubs by the Republicans, and the Seymour and Blair Clubs by the Democrats. In the election of 1868 Grant received 1,414 votes in the county and Seymour, 1,682.

In 1870 a new county Republican central committee was selected, composed of the following men: Center, P. Guymon, H. J. Williams; Blue River,

B. P. Butler, John F. Coffin; Brown, Dr. William Trees, Lewis Copeland; Buck Creek, E. Thomas, S. H. Arnett; Brandywine, W. H. Curry, E. Bentley; Green, H. L. Moore, H. B. Wilson; Jackson, George W. Landis, Joseph Dunbar; Sugar Creek, B. Westlake, N. Hogle; Vernon, T. Hanna, W. H. Pilkenton. Dr. N. P. Howard was elected chairman of the committee.

Although it was not a presidential year, young men's clubs were again organized in the county.

Jared C. Meek, who has received so much notice in the local papers during the last few years as "the first white child born in Greenfield," was the candidate for sheriff on the Republican ticket in this campaign.

The campaign of 1870 is memorable in Hancock county because of the race of Judge Gooding for Congress and the contest for the congressional seat which followed the election. The Judge had a strong following at home, and at a Democratic mass meeting held at Greenfield on Saturday, February 26, 1870, of which Wellington Collyer was president and William Mitchell and William Marsh, secretaries, S. C. Chamberlain offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Democracy of the county, at the last county convention, expressed their preference for the Hon. David S. Gooding for the Congressional nominee of this the Fourth Congressional district.

"And whereas, four of the Democratic newspapers of this district have endorsed him as their choice;

"And whereas, we believe he is the choice of the Democracy of this county and of the district.

"And whereas, it will be inconvenient and unnecessary to call the people of this county together again for the sole purpose of choosing delegates to a Congressional convention; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that a committee of one from each township be appointed to report the names of the Congressional delegates."

After the adoption of this resolution the president of the mass meeting appointed the following committee to select delegates to attend the congressional convention: Blue River, James P. New; Brown, William Marsh; Buck Creek, Henry Wright; Brandywine, Alfred Potts; Center, C. T. Dickerson; Green, Neri Jarrett; Jackson, Frank Chandler; Sugar Creek, David Ulery; Vernon, Solomon Jackson.

This committee in turn reported the following men as delegates to the congressional convention: Blue River, Augustus Dennis, William New, C. G. Sample, William Handy; Brandywine, William H. Walts, Wellington Coll-

yer, A. P. Brown, Alfred Potts; Buck Creek, M. C. B. Collins, Henry Wright, J. W. Shelby, George H. Black; Brown, William I. Garriott, J. P. Harlan, B. W. Beck, John B. Heck; Center, George Barnett, J. C. Atkison, William Mitchell, Isaiah Curry, William M. Johnson, S. C. Chamberlain, William Frost, S. T. Dickerson; Green, Jonathan Smith, Edward Barrett, John Green, Benton Marin; Jackson, John Addison, G. W. Sample, Berd Lacy, E. C. Reeves; Sugar Creek, Henry Fink, E. H. Faut, William Barnard, David Ulrey; Vernon, D. Z. Lewis, Andy Hagan, W. P. Brokaw, Solomon Jackson.

These delegates were instructed by the convention to vote for Judge Gooding and to vote as a unit.

Judge Gooding was nominated and made the race against Judge Wilson, of Connersville. The two men agreed to meet at all of the important points in the congressional district for joint discussions. Beginning in the latter part of August, 1870, joint debates were held at Richmond, Cambridge, Brookville, Greenfield, New Palestine, Connersville, and at other points. When the votes were counted the following seemed to be the result:

Counties.	Wilson.	Gooding.
Wayne	3,038	2,352
Fayette	1,309	1,015
Shelby	1,868	2,509
Rush	2,077	1,870
Franklin	1,287	2,406
Union	849	629
Hancock	1,203	1,086
Totals	12,561	12,557

This gave Wilson an apparent majority of four votes in the district. A recount of the south poll at Richmond, in which the candidates had tied, gave Gooding a majority of eleven, which seemed to give him a clear majority of seven. Judge Gooding contested the election in the National House of Representatives. The contest was not finally decided until a short time before the next election, when the committee on resolutions offered two reports, a majority report, in favor of Wilson, and a minority report, in favor of Gooding. The question was decided by the House on strictly party lines, Wilson receiving one hundred and five votes, Gooding, sixty-four.

In 1872 political matters were rather unsettled in the county, both upon national issues and upon local questions. On June 20 a number of

citizens inserted in the *Hancock Democrat* the following notice or call for a citizens' mass convention at the court house in Greenfield:

"All who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of public business, and are opposed to the corrupt way at present of controlling our county affairs are invited to come up and participate by voice and vote in the selection of a ticket of honest, upright and capable men, without any distinction of party, to be supported by the citizens of the county at the ensuing election.

"J. A. HALL,

"G. T. RANDALL,

"H. J. WILLIAMS.

"Executive Committee."

Nothing, however, was accomplished by this meeting in so far as political organization was concerned.

The marked inclination of the county toward the reconstructive policies of Andrew Johnson, as before observed, again came into prominence in the campaign of 1872. Even among the Republicans there was a dissatisfaction with the radical tendencies of Congress. During the summer rumors spread that many Republicans in the county intended to vote for Horace Greeley. The Republicans, of course, attempted to minimize these reports by creating the impression that but very few Republicans would vote against General Grant. This occasioned the publication of the following statement signed by a number of Republicans in which they gave expression to their intentions:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"We, the undersigned Republicans of Hancock county, Indiana, having heard that it is being industriously circulated that there are but three Republican voters in this county who are in favor of the election of Horace Greeley as next President, take pleasure in disproving and correcting said report, by declaring respectively our intention to vote for Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President:

"Anthony Smith, A. K. Branham, B. A. Roney, S. S. Roney, Thomas J. Hanna, N. C. Roney, O. P. Gooding, S. Stewart, N. M. Cooney, Andrew Stutsman, Jonathan Lineback, Lewis Carpenter, L. W. Gooding, Alexander Dickerson, Andrew J. Herron, N. P. Howard, W. F. McCord, Jacob McCord, Jr., Ebenezer Steele, John E. Cooney, C. S. Cooney, D. T. Davis, M. C. Foley, Isaac Stutsman, William Taylor, J. T. McCray, Samuel Wallace, W. S. Catt, Albert Minson, Capt. Adams L. Ogg, Capt. Jared C. Meek, S. H. Arnett, Aquilla Grist, Moses McCray, M. S. Ragsdale, John Roberts, Nicholas Stutsman, John H. Myers, Stephen McCray, W. W. Gregg."

On August 17, 1872, a meeting of "Liberal Republicans" was called at the court house for the purpose of effecting a county organization. The call, made through the *Hancock Democrat*, was signed by Adams L. Ogg, J. C. Meek, N. Stutsman, N. C. Foley, A. Smith and L. W. Gooding. The meeting was held. John Roberts was elected president and M. S. Ragsdale, secretary. The convention appointed the following county central committee: Blue River, Jonathan Lineback; Brown, James McCray; Brandywine, John Roberts, M. S. Ragsdale; Buck Creek, S. H. Arnett; Center, Capt. A. L. Ogg, Capt. Jared Meek; Green, Martin Alley; Jackson, Anthony Smith; Sugar Creek, M. C. Foley; Vernon, Thomas J. Hanna, William F. McCord.

On August 24, 1872, the Liberal Republicans also organized a Greeley and Brown Club at Greenfield. Captain Ogg addressed the meeting on that occasion.

On Saturday, September 14, 1872, the county central committees of the Liberal Republican party and the Democratic party had a joint meeting at the court house. Both parties were supporting Greeley, and arrangements were made at this meeting for a campaign in the county. Dates were fixed for speakings at various points and thereafter Charles G. Offutt, Capt. Adams L. Ogg, Eph. Marsh, J. H. White, M. S. Ragsdale, James L. Mason, Oliver P. Gooding and James A. New spoke from the same platforms to the same audiences in support of Horace Greeley.

Another feature of the campaign of 1872 was the second race of Judge Gooding for Congress against his former opponent, Judge Wilson. The two candidates again "stumped" the Congressional district in a series of joint debates. The following schedule was agreed upon and published in the district: Warrington, Friday, August 9, Gooding opens; Fortville, Saturday, August 10, Wilson opens; Greenfield, Monday, August 12, Gooding opens; Moscow, Thursday, August 15, Wilson opens; Rushville, Saturday, August 17, Gooding opens; Liberty, Monday, August 19, Wilson opens; Fairfield, Wednesday, August 21, Gooding opens; Brookville, Friday, August 23, Wilson opens; Connersville, Saturday, August 24, Gooding opens.

It was agreed by the two candidates that all meetings open at one o'clock P. M.; that the speaker opening the debate have one and one-fourth hours, that the second speaker have one and one-half hours, and that the first speaker again have fifteen minutes to close. In this campaign Gooding was defeated by a majority of three hundred and eighty votes.

Among the notable political speakers at Greenfield in the campaign of 1872 was Daniel W. Voorhees, who spoke on Wednesday, August 28.

LATER MOVEMENTS.

In the campaign of 1874, the Patrons of Husbandry, or "Grangers," made their influence felt. At that time they enrolled about fifteen hundred voters in the county. A fuller history of this movement will be given elsewhere. In 1874 the order decided to put a county ticket into the field. A county central committee was appointed, composed of the following men: Blue River, John Sloan, Lemuel Hackleman; Brown, Elijah Reeves, Joseph Stanley; Buck Creek, J. B. Cauldwell, F. Pentland; Brandywine, B. F. Goble, John Roberts; Center, Rufus Scott, Eli R. Gant, Enos Geary; Green, E. S. Bragg, George W. Hopkins; Jackson, John M. Leamon, John S. Lewis; Sugar Creek, John Vansickle, H. P. Anderson; Vernon, William G. Scott, J. D. Merrill.

On August 29, 1874, they held what they termed a "Reform or Independent Convention" at Greenfield. John McGraw was elected president of this convention, and Enos Geary, secretary. The following candidates were nominated: Representative, Jacob Slifer, Center; clerk, John McGraw, Jackson; auditor, George W. Hatfield, Blue River; treasurer, Elbert S. Bragg, Green; sheriff, William Edgill, Brandywine; recorder, David Hawk, Sugar Creek; law appraiser, Joseph Garrett, Brown; surveyor, J. H. Landis, Jackson; commissioner, western district, Elias McCord, Vernon; coroner, Enos Geary, Center.

It seems, however, that political affiliations were stronger than the ties of the order. The Democratic ticket was elected. But from reports of persons now living who went through that campaign, it seems that the Democratic candidates were given much concern by this political organization. The Democrats had been in control of the county, and the success of any other political organization, of course, meant Democratic loss.

CELEBRATION OF JOHNSON'S VICTORY.

The popularity of Andrew Johnson with the great majority of the voters of Hancock county never appeared more clearly than when Johnson was elected to the United States Senate from the state of Tennessee, in January, 1875. To celebrate his victory a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house on Thursday evening, January 28, 1875. Smith McCord was elected president of the meeting; Jonas Marsh and Benjamin Galbreath, vice-presidents; George Barnett and William Mitchell, secretaries. Speeches were made by Smith McCord, Ephraim Marsh, Montgomery Marsh, Judge Gooding, J. V. Cook, James A. New, R. A. Riley and George Barnett. After the

speech making J. V. Cook offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that the recent election of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to the Senate of the United States, is but a highly proper vindication of an honest man, a true patriot and an able statesman, from the unjust and untrue charges made against him by the corrupt heads of the Republican party, and that more especially in view of the reckless violations of the Constitution of the United States by President Grant and the party in power, are the services of the great defenders of the Constitution needed at this time, in the United States Senate."

William Frost then proposed three cheers for Andrew Johnson, the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

GREENBACK MOVEMENT.

In February, 1876, a call was issued through the columns of the *Hancock Democrat* for a mass meeting of the old citizens and voters of Hancock county, irrespective of party, who were in favor of the legal "greenback" money and opposed to the National Bank law. The time of the meeting was set at one P. M. on Saturday, February 19, 1876, "for the purpose of taking such action as may seem expedient in regard to the money questions." This call was signed by S. F. Dickerson, William F. Wilson, James F. Wilson, Smith Hutchison, William Fries, Joseph Jackson, Henry L. Fry, Sr., John G. Gambrel, J. H. White, John Walsh, Rufus J. Scott, William F. McBane, James P. Galbreath, Isaiah A. Curry, ———— Fields, J. A. Shell, William Porter, John W. Dye, Alfred Potts, John P. Banks, Cyrus Leamon, William Frost, R. P. Andis, W. Y. Pendleton, John Shepherd, Elijah C. Reeves, John Mayes, John A. Alyea, R. D. Cross, William Potts, William Fields, John Shelby, Jacob Slifer, J. H. Mayes, William Alyea, James H. Wirm, Willard H. Low, Philander Craig, Thomas Bodkins, B. F. Fry, Wellington Collyer, John Richie, James R. Foster, Lysander Sparks, J. S. Thomas, W. H. Walts, John A. Barr.

Judge Gooding was invited to address the meeting. The convention was attended by a large number of citizens from all parts of the county. Resolutions were adopted, condemning the circulation of national bank notes and favoring the issuance of "greenbacks" instead.

On March 23, 1878, a county convention of the Greenback followers was called at the Grange Hall at Greenfield. J. C. Vansickle, of New Palestine, was elected chairman and George Furry, secretary. The purpose of this meeting was to effect a county organization. The following central com-

mittee was appointed: Blue River, B. F. Luse; Brandywine, L. Millbourn; Brown, S. Milbourn; Buck Creek, Francis Pentland; Center, William Sears, H. Little; Green, C. G. Osborn; Jackson, John McGraw; Sugar Creek, John Vansickle; Vernon, P. J. Hannah.

This central committee adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the National party of Hancock county will hold a mass convention for Hancock county, at the court house in Greenfield, on the first Saturday in May, 1879, at one o'clock P. M., to complete a thorough organization of the National party in said county, and to nominate a full county ticket of able, truthful and faithful men, for which the central committee will issue a call, inviting all persons sympathizing with the National movement, and believing that there should be no partial or class legislation, that the laws should be so enacted and administered as to insure to every man the just reward of his own labor, to meet with them and participate in said mass convention.

"Resolved, that the Nationals of each township are earnestly recommended, at an early day, and upon their own notice, to meet at their usual place of holding elections, and to thoroughly organize their respective townships for efficient political action; ever remembering that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and giving notice to quit to dishonest trading politicians who have established themselves in the gateways of commerce and speculation, and are enriching themselves by seizing the reward of other people's labor.

"Resolved, that this meeting adopt the platform of principles laid down by the convention of the National party, held at Toledo, Ohio, on the 22nd of February, 1878."

After the county organization had been effected the following ticket was put into the field: Representative, George Furry, Brandywine; clerk, Joseph Hanna, Buck Creek; treasurer, John S. Barrett, Jackson; auditor, John McCray, Brown; sheriff, Moses Fink, Center; recorder, Monteville Eastes, Buck Creek; commissioner, eastern district, Benjamin F. Luse, Blue River; commissioner, middle district, B. J. Goble, Brandywine.

Following this a Greenback party organization was maintained in the county for five or six years. William Sears was the chairman of the central committee practically all of the time.

ELECTION OF 1876.

When the difficulties of determining the result of the election of 1876 presented itself the Democrats of the county held a mass meeting for the

purpose of giving expression to their feelings. The meeting was held on December 23, 1876. John H. White was elected chairman; James L. Mason, D. S. Gooding, James H. Carr and William Mitchell, secretaries. The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Blue River, Augustus Dennis; Brown, Robert D. Hayes; Brandywine, James Tyner; Buck Creek, Henry Wright; Center, Capt. R. A. Riley, Stephen Dickerson; Green, James M. Trueblood; Jackson, George Kinder; Sugar Creek, Tilghman Collyer; Vernon, Smith McCord.

Later it was decided to add to this committee the names of John D. Barr, William Sears, George Barnett, L. W. Gooding, Joseph Baldwin and Jared C. Meek. Judge Gooding was called upon for a speech and he gave an account of the situation in Oregon, Louisiana and South Carolina. Before the close of the meeting Captain Riley, of the resolutions committee, offered the following report, which was accepted:

"Whereas, in the late presidential election of November 7, 1876, the election for Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received an undoubted popular majority of 241,022 votes, and 185 undoubted electoral votes, and were the popular majority of the votes in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, regarded as they should be, the electors of each of said states would cast their aggregate electoral votes also for Tilden and Hendricks, giving nineteen majority to them; and

"Whereas, there is a persistent effort being made by fraud and violence to declare elected and inaugurate Rutherford Hayes and William A. Wheeler, the minority candidates, as President and Vice-President, thus defeating the constitutionally and lawfully expressed will of the people. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we are now, as ever, devotedly attached to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union of the states under the general government and that the general and state governments are each limited in their power, and that one should not entrench on the power of the other.

"Resolved, that in the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, according to the Constitution and the laws, should be faithfully and honestly carried out and maintained by all the people, irrespective of party.

"Resolved, that in our candid judgment, Tilden and Hendricks have been constitutionally and lawfully elected President and Vice-President of the United States by a popular majority of 241,022 and will be so declared by a majority of the electors of the United States, who were honestly elected, if permitted to cast their ballots, and that the honest and intelligent masses of the people will meet on their inauguration, and we denounce all attempts,

whether made by illegal returning boards, the Senate or the President of the United States, to usurp power by overriding the will of the people, by fraud or force, and we demand of the Senate and House of Representatives that they see to it that no mere technicality, fraud or force shall annul the verdict of the people.

"Resolved, that whoever is elected President and Vice-President, according to the Constitution and the laws, ought to be inaugurated and recognized as such by the people, irrespective of party.

"Resolved, that we denounce the use of the army to control elections, or to intimidate voters, or to interfere with the legislatures of any of the states, in their organization or otherwise; and that President Grant, by making such illegal and unconstitutional use of the army of the United States, deserved impeachment and deposition from office.

"Resolved, that Grant and his office-holders are not the government of the United States, but simply office holders under the government, liable to displacement, according to the Constitution and laws.

"Resolved, that while we demand of our representatives in the Congress of the United States that they stand by the rights of the people, as expressed by the Constitution and laws, as against fraud, usurpation, intimidation and violence, we pledge ourselves that we will stand by them in all their constitutional and legal acts.

"Resolved, that we demand of Congress that they adhere to the uniform practice of the government in counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and that we denounce the arrogant and unconstitutional assumption that the president of the Senate has the sole power to count the electoral votes."

AFTER 1876.

In the campaign of 1878 the Republicans were again active in the organization of young men's clubs. The club at Greenfield elected the following officers: President, War Barnett; secretary, Newton L. Wray; treasurer, Adams L. Ogg. Thirty-five young men enrolled in the club on the evening of its organization and a number of names were added to it later.

In the campaign of 1880 the Democrats in the county were especially active. Ephraim Marsh was the chairman and William Ward Cook, secretary, of the Democratic county central committee.

On September 23, 1880, the Democratic ladies of Greenfield presented to the Democracy of the city and Center township a beautiful silk flag. The ladies who headed this presentation were Mrs. Charles Downing, Mrs. Capt.

M. L. Paullus and Mrs. John F. Mitchell. At seven o'clock on that evening there was a torchlight procession. The Greenfield band marched to the residence of Capt. M. L. Paullus and escorted the speakers, ladies and Glee Club to the court house square, where it was estimated that five thousand people had assembled. The flag was presented with the following program:

Meeting called to order, Ephraim Marsh
 Invocation, Rev. Williams
 Song, "Hancock is the Man,"
 Herkimer Glee Club of New York
 Presentation of Flag by Charles G. Offutt in behalf of
 the Democratic Ladies of the City of Greenfield
 Response on behalf of the Hancock and Landers Guards,
 James A. New
 Song by Glee Club, "The Star Spangled Banner"
 Address, Luther Benson
 Song, Glee Club

On September 15, 1880, Gen. Franz Sigel spoke at New Palestine, much to the delight of the German population. Ernest H. Faut was instrumental in having him brought into the county. Gabriel Schmuck also addressed the Germans in their native tongue on that occasion. About one thousand and five hundred people were present to hear these addresses.

The campaign was also characterized by one of the greatest Democratic rallies at Greenfield in the history of the county. The following was the order of the march, as taken from the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*:

Greenfield Cornet Band
 Hancock and Landers Guards of Greenfield
 Martial Music
 Hancock and Landers Guards of Center Township
 Brandywine Township Horseback Company
 New Palestine Band
 Horsemen from New Palestine
 Wagons with ladies from Sugar Creek Township
 Wagon with 24 ladies from Brandywine Township
 Wagon with 36 ladies from Independence School House
 Martial Band
 Wagon with 50 young ladies, Blue River Township
 Wagon of voters, Blue River Township

Wagon with 60 young ladies, Morristown
 Wagons, Buggies and Carriages
 Speakers' Carriages
 Fortville Cornet Band
 Wagon with 43 young ladies, Vernon Township
 McCordsville Guards in 2 wagons
 3 large wagons with voters, McCordsville
 Wagons and carriages
 McCordsville Band
 Buggies, Carriages and Wagons
 Martial Band
 Hancock and Landers Guards, of Buck Creek
 Wagon with 36 young ladies, Buck Creek Township
 Wagon with voters, Morristown
 Carriages and wagons
 Band
 Carriages, buggies and wagons
 "In comes Garfield"—A mule on a large wagon
 Work cart, containing General Irwin Hunt
 carrying the American flag
 Gravel Wagons, 25 in number, under Marshal F. M. Faurot
 Carriages and wagons
 Martial Band, Jackson Township
 Wagon with 27 young ladies, Jackson Township
 Horseback Company, Jackson Township
 Wagon containing organ
 Wagons, carriages and buggies

In 1884 Andrew Hagans was the chairman of the Democratic county central committee. Henry Snow was the chairman of the Republican county central committee. In the report of the Republican county convention held February 16, 1884, the following names are prominent: Henry Snow, R. A. Black, John W. Jones, Capt. Thomas B. Noel, Senator Yancey, Cyrus T. Nixon, Oscar F. Meek, Samuel B. Hill, Henry Marsh, Thomas E. Bentley, John T. Duncan, John C. Eastes, William O. Bradley, A. N. Rhue, James L. Mitchell, J. H. McKown, Charles H. Rock, David Dove, S. Burk, Albert G. Jackson, M. M. Vail, George V. Sowerwine.

An incident of the campaign of 1884 was the dissatisfaction of Capt. Adams L. Ogg, who had been a very energetic worker in the local organiza-

tion of the Republican party, with the Republican candidate, James G. Blaine. In a published interview, Captain Ogg gave his reasons for not supporting Blaine. A short time after the publication of this interview the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of the county held a meeting at the city of Greenfield. Among the other matters that were transacted by the clubs, a resolution was adopted, inviting the Captain to address the people of the county on the political issues of the hour. The chairman then appointed a committee to wait upon the Captain and present these matters to him. This the committee did in the following written statement:

"To CAPT. ADAMS L. OGG:

"At a stated meeting of the Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs of this county held in the city of Greenfield, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, that it is the wish of these clubs that Capt. Adams L. Ogg be invited to address the people of this county, in the city of Greenfield, at as early a date as is to him convenient, on the political issues of the hour; and that a committee of three be delegated by the chair to wait upon him, bearing him this resolution and learning his pleasure in that behalf."

"The chair thereupon appointed the following named persons to that committee: James A. New, Hon. J. L. Mason and Ephraim Marsh.

"And now the above named committeemen submit you the aforesaid resolution and most cordially invite you to address our people from a political standpoint at your earliest date, and trust you will accept the invitation.

"JAMES A. NEW,

"JAMES L. MASON,

"EPHRAIM MARSH,

"Committee."

The Captain replied in the following letter:

"MESSRS. JAMES A. NEW, J. L. MASON AND EPHRAIM MARSH:

"My dear Sirs:—Your communication at hand in which you convey to me the formal invitation of the Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs of the county, that I shall at earliest convenience, address the people at Greenfield on the pending political issues, etc. Permit me, through you, to thank the gentlemen for this flattering request. I accept your invitation, but regret that business engagements in a neighboring state compel my absence for an indefinite period (I hope not to exceed five or eight days); renders it unsafe to fix an earlier time than Saturday evening, October 11, at which time, or at a later day, if more agreeable to you, I will be pleased to speak. My whole

heart is enlisted on behalf of an intelligent, free and fearless expression of all the voters at the coming election.

"I am very truly yours,

"A. L. OGG."

Dates were fixed for speakings at different points in the county, and Captain Ogg appeared upon the various platforms with other Democratic speakers in support of Grover Cleveland. He remained an ardent Democrat during the remainder of his life.

Following the Democratic victory in 1884, the administration appointed Albert L. New as register in the United States land office at Evanston, Wyoming, and, later, as United States collector of internal revenue for the District of Colorado and Wyoming, with his office at Denver, Colorado.

While in Wyoming Mr. New served as chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and had his name presented to the Legislature as a candidate for United States senator. The Legislature balloted twenty-nine days and Mr. New lacked but one vote of an election. The Legislature finally adjourned its session without electing anyone.

ELECTION OF 1886.

During the summer of 1886 the following tickets were nominated by the respective party conventions, each candidate receiving the number of votes indicated:

Clerk—Charles Downing, Democrat, 1,906; R. A. Black, Republican, 1,991.

Sheriff—U. S. Jackson, Democrat, 2,108; Thomas E. Niles, Republican, 1,843.

Auditor—James Mannix, Democrat, 1,960; James L. Mitchell, Republican, 1,966.

Treasurer—Charles H. Fort, Democrat, 2,134; Robert B. Binford, Republican, 1,826.

Recorder—Ira Collins, Democrat, 1,783; Henry Snow, Republican, 2,001.

Surveyor—W. S. Fries, Democrat, 1,753; John H. Landis, Republican, 2,130.

MITCHELL-MANNIX AFFAIR.

James Mannix was dissatisfied with this count of the votes and took steps to contest the election. The Hancock circuit court appointed J. Ward

Walker, John E. Dye and John A. Craft, commissioners to recount the votes. The recount gave Mannix 1,966 votes and Mitchell 1,957, whereupon Mitchell appealed from the recount to the board of commissioners of Hancock county. After a hearing the board found for Mannix, and Mitchell appealed to the Hancock circuit court. The chief question connected with the contest arose from the count of the votes in one of the precincts of Green township, in which Henry B. Wilson was inspector. The question involved in the contest was whether the ballots had been tampered with or whether the clerks of the board in Green township had failed to keep a correct tally. The case was venued to Newcastle, where, in June, 1887, an agreement or a compromise was made between Mannix and Mitchell, in which Mitchell agreed to pay Mannix one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. In consideration thereof, Mitchell was to take the office after November 1, 1887. When this agreement became known to the people of the county, it was very unsatisfactory to both Republicans and Democrats. There was a general feeling that the case should have been tried and decided on its merits; that whichever of the candidates had received the majority of the votes should have had the office, and that it should have been settled in no other manner.

On November 1, 1887, Mannix, however, refused to give up the office, whereupon Mitchell brought a suit for possession in the Hancock circuit court. This case was venued to Henry county, and Judge Comstock, of Richmond, was appointed special judge. Mannix in his answer to Mitchell's complaint alleged "that on or about the 18th day of June, 1887, and while the appeal involving the contest for the office was pending in the Hancock circuit court, the relator's attorneys entered into a negotiation with him, the said Mannix, and his attorneys concerning such contest; that it was finally agreed between the parties that the relator (Mitchell) should pay to him, said Mannix, the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, in consideration of which the latter's right to the office in contest, including the right to hold the same, to discharge its duties and to receive the emoluments thereof, should be transferred to, and recognized as existing in the relator; that the relator thereupon paid to him, the said Mannix, the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, after which the judgment declaring the relator to have been duly elected as above stated, being the same judgment described in the alternative writ of mandate, was entered as by agreement of the parties; that such judgment was, therefore, procured to be entered by the relator (Mitchell) in pursuance of such fraudulent agreement and by the payment of the sum of money named, and for no other reason; that said agreement for the sale and transfer of said office of county auditor was not

only against public policy, but was also corrupt, fraudulent and void, as between the parties thereto, as well as to all other persons, and that hence, he, the said Mannix, was not bound or concluded by the judgment rendered thereon, nor was the relator, therefore, lawfully adjudicated to be entitled to hold said office."

The supreme court decided the matter in favor of Mitchell, holding that "the rule that the courts will not aid in the enforcement of a corrupt or unlawful contract, but will leave the parties where they have placed themselves, has no application to a judgment which by inadvertence or collusion may have been rendered upon such a contract, but such contract stands upon the same footing as any other judgment, and is binding while it remains in force." (*Mannix vs. the State ex rel, Mitchell*, 115 Ind. 245.)

It will be observed that in this election the Democrats lost the offices of clerk, auditor, recorder and surveyor. There may have been several reasons for this. A sentiment was growing in the county that no person should hold a four-year county office for more than one term. On the Democratic ticket, Ira Collins, recorder; Charles Downing, clerk, and James Mannix, auditor, had each served a term of four years and were candidates for reelection. W. S. Fries had served a term of two years as surveyor and was a candidate for reelection. On the other hand, R. A. Black, the Republican candidate for clerk, was an able attorney and well known throughout the county. Henry Snow was generally acquainted over the county and was very popular with the people. All of these conditions, and likely others, operated to produce the partial defeat of the Democratic party in that election.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

The Prohibition party also effected a county organization in 1886. I. N. Hunt was elected chairman of the county central committee, and R. M. Julian, secretary. A county ticket was nominated, which polled approximately fifty-six votes in that election. The party polled from sixty-five to seventy-five votes for several years. In more recent years its candidates have been receiving from ninety to one hundred and twenty votes and a few have received as high as one hundred and seventy votes.

In 1888 R. M. Julian, secretary of the Prohibition county central committee, inserted the following sentence in his official notice, published in the local papers: "We hereby give notice that the Prohibition party in Hancock county has come to stay." To this time the party has stayed and in the greater number of conventions has had a county ticket or at least a partial ticket in the field.

During the summer of 1888 Ephraim Marsh was selected as a member of the state Democratic central committee, upon which he served for several years.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The summer of 1892 witnessed the organization of the Populist, or People's party, in Hancock county. Coleman Pope was chosen chairman of the county central committee and their county ticket received approximately three hundred votes in the election of 1892. In the election of 1894 the ticket received approximately two hundred votes; in 1896, one hundred and ten votes; and in 1898, which was its last county ticket, thirty votes.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.

In 1890 Farmers' Mutual Benefit Associations had become pretty strongly organized in the county. Though not a political organization, it was an organization, in a measure, like the "Grangers," of which candidates were careful to take notice. In that year a report was circulated in the southern part of the county that Lawrence Boring, who was then a candidate for county auditor, was not in sympathy with the order. Mr. Boring felt it worth while to issue a very explicit statement through the columns of the local press, denying these charges. On May 7, 1892, the county assembly of the order adopted the following resolution in relation to the association's attitude toward politics:

Resolved, that we, the county assembly of the Hancock Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, do hereby agree that we as a body are a non-political organization, and declare ourselves not pledged to support any political party or faction as a body and that said resolution be published in the *Hancock Democrat*.

"J. H. WHITE, President,

"MORGAN J. TYNER, Secretary."

BRYAN AND FREE SILVER.

Following the nomination of William Jennings Bryan at Chicago in 1896, the Democracy of the county rallied enthusiastically to his support. Stokes Jackson was a delegate to the national Democratic convention and was also a member of the notification committee that brought to Mr. Bryan the news that he had been nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party. No party in the county has ever given any candidate a more enthusiastic and more loyal support than the Democracy of the county has given to Mr. Bryan in each of his campaigns.

The Democrats of the county were thoroughly imbued with the idea of free silver and on June 6, 1896, just a few days prior to the Center township Democratic convention, copies of the following notice were sent to practically all of the Democratic voters of the township:

"Greenfield, Ind., May 30, 1896.

"Dear Sir: The township Democratic convention for the selection of delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and joint representative conventions will be held at the court room in the city of Greenfield, on Saturday, June 6, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. You are earnestly requested to see your friends and neighbors and urge them to be present, as it is important on account of the action which is desired to be taken, instructing all delegates to vote for platform and candidates who are in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it occupied before its demonetization in 1873 by the Republican party. Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one is the battle cry of the Democracy for 1896. There is likely to be an effort made to carry the convention for a gold standard, but if all of the friends of silver attend this convention and do their duty, silver will win the day.

"FRIENDS OF SILVER."

All the Democratic township conventions adopted resolutions during the summer of 1896 in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the defeat of Mr. Bryan at the polls did not shake the faith of the county. "Sixteen to one" was affectionately remembered for many years and the "peerless leader" remained the idol of the party. Through the influence of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bryan was brought to Greenfield on July 27, 1899. Great preparations were made for his reception. The city was decorated, a large cannon was procured and it seemed that the entire county turned out en masse to hear him. He spoke at the fair ground and it was estimated that twenty thousand people were present to hear the address. On June 22, 1903, Mr. Bryan again made two addresses at Greenfield, one on the east side of the court house and another at the opera house. On October 3, 1906, he spoke at Fortville and then, with a party, came to Greenfield by automobile. The city was again decorated and an immense throng filled the streets on the east side of the court house to hear him. It is most likely true that Mr. Bryan has not had a more loyal county in the United States than Hancock.

A few Democrats in the county, including Ephraim Marsh, Judge Offutt and E. H. Faut were opposed to Mr. Bryan's theory of "free silver" and supported the national Gold Democratic ticket. This ticket, however, polled

only fifteen votes in the county, of which one was in Brandywine, eight in Center, four in Sugar Creek and two in Vernon.

HANCOCK POLITICIANS.

Since 1896 several of the leading men in both political parties of the county have received recognition for their political services. In 1898 Stokes Jackson was chosen Democratic chairman of the Sixth Congressional district. In 1910 he was selected as chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and in 1911 was appointed sergeant-at-arms in the Lower House of Congress.

In 1902 Col. E. P. Thayer was selected as Republican chairman of the Sixth Congressional district, and at the Republican national conventions held in 1908 and 1912 he was honored with the appointment as first assistant sergeant-at-arms in the conventions. Colonel Thayer has been active in the Republican party, both in this county and in the state, for a number of years. With the exception of his candidacy for the office of county auditor in 1898, in which he reduced the Democratic majority of his opponent to one hundred and sixty-nine votes, he has never asked for political preferment either at the hands of the voters of the county or by appointment from the national administration. No doubt the popularity of Colonel Thayer with his party has been in a large measure due to this unselfish service.

In 1910 Edward W. Felt, who had been honored with several elections in his own county, was elected to the appellate bench of the state.

SCHLOSSER VS. STRICKLAND AND RASH VS. SAMPLE.

In 1910 two contests arose over the result of the Democratic primary nominating convention. This convention was held on February 5. Harry G. Strickland and Chalmer Schlosser were opposing candidates for representative, and James E. Sample and John T. Rash for county recorder. The count of the votes showed that Strickland had received 1,020 and Schlosser, 1,009; that Sample had received 1,207, Rash, 1,123. The count gave Strickland a majority of 11 for representative, and Sample a majority of 84 for county recorder. This result was declared on February 7, 1910. Schlosser and Rash were dissatisfied with the count in so far as it related to their respective candidacies and within about a week after the nomination each filed his petition in the Hancock circuit court, asking for a recount of the votes, alleging that he believed that there had been a mistake in the count. All the candidates, the Democratic central committee, and the election commissioners were made defendants in the action. The convention had been held on the

Australian plan, but not strictly in accordance with any statute. For this reason the court held that it lacked jurisdiction. The cases were not appealed to any higher tribunal, but were dismissed following this decision.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

The relative strength of the political parties in the county for twenty years prior to 1912 is shown by the following table, which gives the approximate number of votes polled by each ticket at the elections indicated:

Year	Democratic	Republican	Prohibition	People's
1890.....	2,260	1,660	110	....
1892.....	2,230	1,860	72	205
1894.....	2,296	2,094	64	189
1896.....	2,700	2,240	.	120
1898.....	2,450	2,160	58	30
1900.....	2,916	2,300	60	..
1902.....	2,500	2,000	171	..
1904.....	2,800	2,550	155	..
1906.....	2,600	2,350	160	..
1908.....	2,932	2,440	105	..
1910.....	2,542	2,170	62	..

SINCE 1912

The schism that occurred in the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1912 was carried to the ranks of the party in Hancock county. Thomas I. Morgan, treasurer of the Republican central committee, and John Rosser, secretary, both resigned and took their places in the alignment of the new Progressive party. Other members of the Republican county central committee resigned and threw their political fortunes with the new party. But these things were mere indications of the discontent that prevailed within the ranks of the Republican party itself. There was a general withdrawal from the party, and at the following election only a minority of the party was left to vote the Republican ticket. Progressive township organizations were effected on August 9, 1912, a Progressive county convention was held and a county organization effected, with Carl Rock, of Greenfield, as chairman of the central committee. In the report of this county convention the following names were prominent: Carl Rock, Alvin Johnson, Gus Stuart, James Furgason, James F. Reed, Sherman Rothermal, Irwin Barnard, James L. Vail, Capt. Henry Snow, Charles McKensie, Robert Oldham, Joseph P. Reeves, John Henry Gates, Abram C. Pilkenton, H. E. Leech.

In the election that followed five tickets were in the field. The relative strength of the three strongest is indicated below:

Judge—Earl Sample, Democratic, 2,375; Eldon Robb, Republican, 617; James F. Reed, Progressive, 1,508.

Representative—Robert F. Reeves, Democratic, 2,533; George W. Gates, Republican, 698; Elwood Barnard, Progressive, 1,265.

Treasurer—Allen F. Cooper, Democratic, 2,568; John Hittle, Republican, 676; John H. Gates, Progressive, 1,176.

Sheriff—Mack Warrum, Democratic, 2,393; James W. Hiday, Republican, 819; James L. Vail, Progressive, 1,290.

Coroner—Earl Gibbs, Democratic, 2,564; W. R. Johnson, Republican, 693; Ernest R. Sisson, Progressive, 1,265.

Surveyor—G. C. Winslow, Democratic, 2,651; Albert C. Atherton, Republican, 710.

Commissioner, Eastern District—J. H. Bussell, Democratic, 2,543; Franklin L. Bridges, Republican, 701; John W. Reeves, Progressive, 1,232.

Commissioner, Western District—George Allen, 2,549; John Souders, Republican, 709; Charles McKensie, Progressive, 1,228.

John F. Wiggins, the Socialist candidate for judge, received 184 votes.

In 1914, however, the ratio of votes had changed:

Democratic	2,350
Republican	1,200
Progressive	875

In the ranks of the Democracy of the county today are many men whose faces have been familiar in the party's councils, and whose judgments have directed the local policies of the party through many years and through many battles. We cannot mention all of them, but no picture of a general Democratic meeting of this day at the county seat would be complete without the faces of Elbert Tyner, John Hayes Duncan, Michael Quigley, George W. Ham, John E. Dye, William Elsbury, Isom Wright, August Dennis, Horace Wickard, John Manche, George Crider, Charles Barr, William H. Thompson, Matthew L. Frank, William A. Woods and others.

With these men who have labored through the years and who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, stand also the men of the middle age and the younger men, who are giving of their time and energy that its banner may not trail in the dust. Among the faces that are very familiar we see our Judge Earl Sample, John F. Eagan, John B. Hinchman, William A.

Service, Samuel J. Offutt, Edward W. Pratt, Jonas Walker, Charles L. Tindall, Robert L. Mason, Edwin T. Glascock, Charles Cook, Arthur Van Duyn, John A. Anderson, Sherman Smith, Lemuel Moore, George Matlock, Thomas Hope, Charles Scott, Louis H. Merlau, William G. Lantz, John F. Shelby, F. M. Sanford, Clint Caldwell, John Mooney, Quincy A. Wright, and many others.

But no picture of any general or business meeting of the Democracy at the county seat within the last quarter of a century would be complete if it omitted from the foreground the likeness of the genial secretary—who is practically always called to the table—Elmer T. Swope.

Among those who have remained loyal to the Republican standard through the storm and stress of many campaigns are such men as William R. Hough, John C. Eastes and others of their age. Among the younger men are Edwin P. Thayer, who has been mentioned above; William A. Hough, who has been favorably mentioned as a candidate for Congress; Newton R. Spencer, editor of the *Greenfield Republican*; Ora Myers, Dr. C. K. Bruner, Dr. L. B. Griffin, George W. Duncan, J. P. Black, W. R. McKown, W. R. King, James McDaniels, Henry Nichols, R. F. Cook, George W. Gates, Eldon A. Robb, James W. Hiday, John Little, W. C. Atherton, William P. Bidgood, William F. Thomas, John S. Souder, James Garrett, William G. White, W. R. Johnston, Morgan Andrick, Charles Gately, I. A. May, John Corocoran, H. Ward Walker, Frank Cook, Morton Allender, Charles Vettters, A. H. Thomas, William T. Orr, Frank McCray, C. M. Eastes, W. E. Scotten, John E. Barrett, C. M. Jackson, Charles H. Kirkhoff, Ed C. Huntington, James H. Kimberlin, A. R. Ayres and others who have been active in different parts of the county.

Among those who revolted from the tyranny of party machinery that was thought to be crushing the individual under its weight; who preferred new standards and new ideals, and who led in the organization of the county under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, should be mentioned, James F. Reed, J. P. Reeves, Claude Woods, Walter Woods, H. H. Spangler, Edward Williams, Pearl Alexander, Elwood Barnard, Irvin Barnard, Sherman Rothermel, John Mugg, James Webb, G. E. Stuart, M. S. Walker, Thomas Dillman, Walter Eastes, Frank Hanes, Dr. Lucian Ely, Grant Krammes, Ralph Logan, O. J. Coffin, James Lindamood, William Hawkins, Barclay Binford, Frank E. Rock, Thomas E. Niles, R. O. N. Oldham, A. C. Pilkenton, Carl S. Rock, Marvin Fletcher, Homer Smith, W. W. McCole, Thomas I. Morgan, Alvin Johnson and H. T. Roberts.

ONE TERM.

For a number of years past a sentiment has been developing in the county that men elected to a four year term of office should not be reelected. Since the partial defeat of the Democratic ticket in 1886, but two men, Lawrence Boring and James Thomas, have held more than one term of an elective four-year office. No other candidates have even succeeded in getting a second nomination, although several efforts have been made.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

Viewing the county by townships, Blue River has always been strongly Republican. Since the enactment of the law creating the township trustee's office in 1859, Blue River has elected but two Democratic township trustees. James P. New, in 1863, and Harry L. Fletcher, in 1914. Jackson township has also been Republican, yet on several occasions Democratic township trustees have been elected. All of the other townships have been counted in the Democratic column, although all of them, with the exception of Brandywine, have at different times elected Republican township trustees. Brandywine alone has had an unbroken line of Democratic township trustees since the law was enacted in 1859.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

It is impossible at this time to procure the names of the officers of the various political organizations prior to 1860. The following, however, is a list of the chairmen of the different political parties in the county since 1860, as far as it has been possible to make the same complete:

Democratic.

1860—J. A. Hall.	1878—Morgan Chandler.
1861—Benjamin F. Caldwell.	1880—Ephraim Marsh.
1862—John W. Ryan.	1882—Ephraim Marsh.
1867—Alfred Potts.	1884—Andrew Hagan.
1868—M. L. Paullus.	1886—Andrew Hagan.
1868—Jacob Slifer.	1888—U. S. Jackson.
1870—William Frost.	1890—U. S. Jackson.
1870—Jacob Slifer.	1892—I. A. Curry.
1872—George Barnett.	1894—E. W. Felt.
1874—George Barnett.	1896—George W. Hagan.
1876—George Barnett.	1898—E. W. Felt.

1900—Charles J. Richman.
 1902—George Crider.
 1904—H. D. Barrett.
 1906—Lawrence Wood.
 1908—Lawrence Wood.

1910—Richard Hargans.
 1911—Clint Parker.
 1912—William Service.
 1914—Thomas Seaman.
 1916—Rosecrans L. Ogg.

Republican.

1860—James P. Foley.
 1861—James P. Foley.
 1867—L. W. Gooding.
 1868—Nelson Bradley.
 1870—N. P. Howard.
 1874—W. C. Burdett.
 1876—W. C. Burdett.
 1878—Henry Snow.
 1880—Henry Snow.
 1882—Henry Snow.
 1884—Henry Snow.
 1886—Samuel A. Wray.
 1888—R. A. Black.
 1890—Dr. W. R. King.

1802—Dr. W. R. King.
 1874—W. P. Badgood.
 1896—Newton R. Spencer.
 1898—Elmer J. Binford.
 1900—Newton R. Spencer.
 1902—Edwin P. Thayer.
 1902—Arthur H. Thomas.
 1904—Walter Bridges.
 1906—W. H. H. Rock.
 1908—W. H. H. Rock.
 1910—James F. Reed.
 1916—Eldon Robb.
 1912—Ora Myers.
 1914—William F. Thomas.

Union.

1862—William Frost.
 1864—N. P. Howard.

1866—Penuel Biddle.

National Union.

1866—George Barnett.

Liberal Republican.

1872—John Roberts.

Anti-Slavery Republican.

1878—William Sears.
 1880—William Sears.

1882—William Sears.

Prohibition.

1886—I. N. Hunt.
 1888—R. M. Julian.
 1890—R. M. Julian.
 1892—Benton L. Barrett.
 1894—R. M. Julian.

1896—R. M. Julian.
 1898—A. H. Hunt.
 1900—A. H. Hunt.
 1902—Benjamin L. Buford.
 1904—Benjamin J. Buford.

1906—Benton L. Barrett.

1906—Benton L. Barrett.

1908—J. W. Harvey.

1910—J. W. Harvey.

1912—J. M. Pogue.

1912—Rev. J. S. Clawson.

1914—Rev. J. S. Clawson.

People's Party.

1892—Coleman Pope.

1894—Thomas H. Bentley.

1896—Samuel R. Walker.

1898—George Walker.

Progressive.

1912—Carl Rock.

1914—Howard Roberts.

1916—Howard Roberts.

Socialist.

1912—John F. Wiggins.

CHAPTER IX.

TEMPERANCE.

The liquor traffic has always been a source of revenue to the county. In fact this has been the chief argument for maintaining the traffic from the fifth day of May, 1828, to the present.

The first meeting of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county was held on April 7, 1828, and the first liquor license was granted on May 5, 1828. In that early day the applicant for a license to sell liquor had to present to the board of commissioners a recommendation signed by twelve freeholders of the county. When this had been done, and the fee paid, the license was issued in a very simple form:

"On the application of James Parker for a license to retail spirituous liquor and foreign groceries at his house in the county of Hancock, Indiana—by a recommendation of twelve of his fellow citizens of the same township (freeholders); therefore it is ordered by the Board that the said James Parker be licensed for and during the term of one year from this date, and that he now produces the receipt from under the hand of the Treasurer of said County of his having paid Five Dollars as a tax on said license."

Another entry was made in about the same form relative to the application of Joseph Chapman:

"On the application of Joseph Chapman for a license to retail spirituous and strong liquors, foreign and domestic groceries at his grocery in the town of Greenfield and in the County of Hancock, Indiana. Therefore it is ordered by the Board that the said Joseph Chapman be licensed as such for and during the term of one year from the date of said license—And the said Joseph Chapman here now produces a certificate from under the hands of twelve freeholders of said township of Brandywine—and that he paid the sum of five dollars as a tax to the County Treasurer."

Liquor at that time was commonly sold in the groceries. It is interesting now to observe the distribution of groceries that were licensed previous to 1840, that also retailed liquor "by the small." Following is the list:

James Parker—1828, Greenfield.

Joseph Chapman—1829, Greenfield.

Amos Dickerson—1831, Sugar Creek.

Morris Pierson—1831, Greenfield.
Barzilla Rozell—1837, Brown township.
Taylor Willett—1838, Charlottesville.
Asa Gooding—1838, Greenfield.
Jacob Schramm—1838, Sugar Creek.
Peter F. Newland—1838, Charlottesville.
Lewis & Slifer—1838, Hancock county.
Joshua Stone—1838, Greenfield.
William Johnson—1838, Greenfield.
John Delaney—1838, Sugar Creek.
John Dye—1839, Sugar Creek.
Solomon Hull—1839, Hancock county.
Asa Cooper—1839, Hancock county.
Gavis Richardson—1839, Hancock county.
William Garrison—1839, Hancock county.
William Bentley—1839, Hancock county.
William Griffin—1839, Greenfield.
John Martin—1839, Hancock county.
Laymon & Graft—1840, Hancock county.
John Wilkinson—1840, Greenfield.
Hart & Burk—1840, Greenfield.

Among the old papers in the clerk's office may still be found itemized claims filed against decedent's estates. Now and then a grocer's claim may be found showing the liquor items on the same bill with "foreign and domestic groceries." These claims are illuminating with reference to the customs of the times.

While the grocers were retailing liquors as indicated above, the taverns were also engaged in the same business. Of the twenty taverns licensed in this county before 1841, all but six retailed liquor "by the small." When the distribution of the taverns over the county is observed in connection with the distribution of the groceries that retailed liquor, and when it is remembered that whisky could be bought for ten cents per quart, one begins to appreciate the ease with which it could be procured in those days.

Conditions as described above prevailed pretty generally in the county until within a decade of the Civil War. There is no record of the combined opposition of the people to the sale of intoxicating liquors during the early years. Persons could be punished, of course, for selling liquor illegally, and the grand juries did frequently return indictments for such violations of the

law. In the report of the grand jury, made on February 17, 1840, for instance, ten indictments were returned against persons for "selling and giving liquor to a drunken man." Eight indictments were also returned against persons for "selling liquor without a license." Other indictments were returned at other times. It is interesting to observe, too, in a copy of the *Greenfield Reveille*, published in April, 1845, that a large part of one column was given to an argument against the liquor traffic. The article was prepared by G. N. Voss, an attorney of the local bar, and much of his argument was addressed to the "moderate drinker."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

In the early fifties the county was pretty thoroughly organized by a secret order known as the Sons of Temperance. The purpose of the order is explained in its name. Lodges were instituted in all parts of the county, and young men were solicited to sign the pledge. No records of the organization remain in existence, but the older people tell us that a great deal of temperance enthusiasm was aroused by the order.

On March 5, 1859, however, an "Act relating to the sale of Spirituous, Vinous, and Malt Liquors" was approved, which required special notice of the intention to apply for a license to sell, etc. Provision was also made for remonstrating, and it may fairly be said that right here was the

BEGINNING OF THE TEMPERANCE FIGHTS.

At the June session of the board, in 1859, John Hudson made application for a license to retail liquor in the town of Walpole (Fortville), but the board refused to grant the application because of the insufficiency of his notice. Several other applicants had the same difficulty during the next year or two. At the September term, 1859, the applicant was successful. Licenses were also granted under the new law to Andrew Hagan at Walpole, and John Carmichael and Frederick Hammel at Greenfield.

Joseph Gustin, by his attorney, Thomas D. Walpole, also applied for a license at the September term, 1859, to retail liquor, whereupon Joseph B. Atkinson presented a remonstrance against granting said license, signed by himself and ninety-seven others. He also presented objections in writing, all of which were considered by the board, who thereupon refused to grant the license. Gustin then by his attorney, David Vanlaningham, moved the board for a new hearing, but this motion the board overruled.

The remonstrance of Joseph B. Atkinson and others, mentioned above, was the first of a long series of remonstrances that have been filed before

the board of commissioners under the different laws that have been enacted since that time. On September 3, 1860, Robert D. Cooper, by his attorney, David Vanlaningham, applied for a license to retail intoxicating liquors. On September 4, 1860, Reuben A. Riley presented a remonstrance signed by himself and ninety-nine others against the granting of a license to the applicant. The applicant moved the rejection of the remonstrance, which motion the board overruled. The application was withdrawn on September 5.

On September 6, 1860, W. W. Pierson applied for a retail liquor license, which the board refused, on the ground of the insufficiency of the description of the premises in which the liquor was to be sold.

At the March session of the board, in 1861, John Carmichael again made application for a license to retail spirituous liquor. Joseph B. Atkison first moved the board to dismiss the application because of the insufficiency of the notice, but this motion was overruled by the board. He therefore filed a remonstrance signed by himself and one hundred and twenty-six others against the granting of such license to said applicant. The cause was set down for hearing, after which,

"The board being sufficiently advised in the premises, finds that said applicant is not of good character and is not fit to be intrusted with a license to retail spirituous liquor.

"It is therefore considered by the board that said application be denied, and that a license to retail spirituous liquor by said John Carmichael be refused.

"And thereupon said John Carmichael tendered fifty dollars and a bond, and demanded a license, all of which was rejected by the board.

"NEVILL REEVES,

"ELIAS McCORD,

"HIRAM TYNER,

"Commissioners."

At the June term, in 1861, Jonathan Dunbar applied for a license. He introduced oral testimony in proof of the publication of his notice, and also as to the fitness to be intrusted with a license. Joseph B. Atkison again came forward with a remonstrance signed by himself and one hundred and fifty-five others against granting a license to the applicant, whereupon Dunbar withdrew his application.

When the remonstrance against Dunbar was filed, the *Hancock Democrat* published the list of names that appeared upon it. Some of the names

were omitted from the list, at which the signers were aggrieved. In explaining the matter a week later, the *Democrat* stated:

"It so happened that the remonstrance had been signed in parts and that not all parts had been collected and filed, and therefore were not published in the paper. This caused a complaint from citizens whose names did not appear, because they were eager to have their due portion of credit for having opposed the application. The people were represented before the board of commissioners by Joseph B. Atkison and William R. Hough."

It is not the intention to give a detailed statement of the contest that has arisen on every application that has been filed before the board of commissioners for a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors. The foregoing instances have been detailed merely to show the temper of the people and the earnestness with which they undertook a campaign for cleaner living and purer homes. It is interesting to observe in this connection the following editorial from the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of March 27, 1861:

"GREENFIELD A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

"It is perhaps not generally known that this place is without a licensed grocery and has been for the last six months. Several efforts have been made in vain to obtain a license. The citizens seem to be determined to wipe away the stigma of reproach brought on our town by the whisky leaders who cared more for the base use and advantages acquired through its instrumentality than for the fame and good order of society. The public sentiment of the town is so well known that no man who respects the will of its citizens or regards his own character will be apt to offend the public by petitioning for a license to sell spirituous liquors in Greenfield. Should such an attempt hereafter be made the character and fitness of the applicant will be well ventilated if we can correctly judge public sentiment.

"Whilst we are on this subject, we can further say, that there is but one licensed grocery in Hancock county. Who can hereafter say that Hancock is a whisky county?"

The "one licensed grocery" referred to above was operated by Andrew Hagan at Fortville. At least the record of the board of commissioners shows no other license at this time. Hagan, as stated above, was licensed at the September term, 1859, and annually thereafter until September, 1864, when a remonstrance was filed, and his application withdrawn.

That the zeal of the people did not abate at the close of these two years is indicated by the following tabulated statement, showing the names of the

applicants, the dates of the application, and the disposition made of the applications by the board of county commissioners:

Andrew Hagan—September, 1862. Granted.

John Carmichael—September, 1862. Remonstrance and appeal.

Andrew Hagan—September, 1863. Granted.

Loring W. Gapen—March, 1864. Denied.

Andrew Hagan—September, 1864. Remonstrance; application withdrawn.

Loring W. Gapen—December, 1865. Remonstrance; application withdrawn.

William G. Ritchie—December, 1865. Remonstrance; granted.

Nicholas Klock—December, 1865. Remonstrance; application withdrawn.

Robert H. Offutt—March, 1866. Remonstrance; application dismissed.

John Walsh—June, 1866. Remonstrance; application dismissed.

Jacob Stoehr—September, 1866. Granted; remonstrators appeal.

Stephen A. Jones—September, 1866. Granted; remonstrators appeal.

Nicholas Klock—December, 1866. Remonstrance; appeal defeated.

William G. Ritchie—June, 1866. Granted; remonstrators appeal.

John C. Rardin—December, 1866. Granted; remonstrators appeal.

When the application of Andrew Hagan was withdrawn in 1864, the county was without a licensed saloon until in December, 1865. At that time a license was granted to William G. Ritchie at Greenfield. It is interesting to observe, too, that a few months after the county had been at least legally "dry," the following editorial was published with evident pride in the *Hancock Democrat*:

"TEMPERANCE FOR HANCOCK.

"Let all the world know that in this county there is not a licensed liquor shop, nor has there been such for months past. The whisky power in this county fought long and hard for political ascendancy under an able and unscrupulous leadership, but all in vain. The good people, irrespective of party, can now congratulate each other that the name of Hancock county is no longer to be identified in the public mind with drunkenness and intemperance."

After the withdrawal of his application, in 1865, Loring W. Gapen did not apply for a liquor license until September, 1870. During these intervening years he must have been engaged in selling "soft drinks," and in view

of the comfort and satisfaction that so many people have derived from drinking sodas, the following item taken from the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of July 4, 1867, is probably worthy of a place in the temperance chapter of the county's history:

"*Soda Water*.—L. W. Capen, not satisfied with feasting the inner man with his cream, has procured a soda fount, after the latest cut, and is daily dispensing this delightful and healthy beverage to delighted crowds. Our 'devil' says it is the most elevating effervescent he has yet become acquainted with in his peregrinations."

Joseph B. Atkison or Reuben A. Riley usually represented the remonstrators in the legal battles before the board of commissioners in the campaigns that were waged during the years indicated above. William R. Hough frequently appeared for them, also.

Beginning with March, 1868, there was a cessation in the remonstrance activity which continued for almost two years. The Good Templars made their appearance and a number of lodges were organized in the county. Men and women joined the order and signed the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor. Remonstrances were filed against the applications of Nicholas Klock, of New Palestine, in June and September, respectively, 1868. From March, 1868, until September, 1869, twelve applications were granted without opposition. In September and December, 1869, remonstrances were filed against three applications, but with these exceptions, no objection was offered until March, 1872. In the meantime the liquor traffic flourished. During 1871 and up to and including March, 1872, ten licenses were granted. Six more were granted during the remaining months of 1872. But a wave of opposition was sweeping over the county, and beginning with the March term, 1872, remonstrances were filed and eight applications were denied.

The crusade against the liquor traffic was now becoming more general. Organizations began to arise in different parts of the county and an effort was made in all quarters to oppose the evil. On Tuesday afternoon, March 3, 1874, a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal church, on the corner just southwest of the court house, for the purpose of organizing a "Temperance Alliance" among the ladies. A number of men were also present and addresses were made by Captain Paullus, Major Branham, Rev. Logan and Rev. Hagans. The proposed constitution of the Alliance was read, which amounted to a pledge that all persons signing the same would abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It was then given to the

audience for signatures and about fifty people signed it. The following persons were elected as officers of the Alliance: President, Mrs. Captain Paullus; vice-president, Mrs. A. P. Williams; treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Thayer; secretary, Mrs. Joseph Bartlow.

A mass meeting was also determined upon to be held at the Methodist Episcopal church, on Sunday evening, March 8, 1874. There was a large attendance at this meeting. The Rev. Mr. Logan made an eloquent address, and was followed by a number of the business men of Greenfield, among whom were: W. S. Wood, Captain Ogg, Charles G. Offutt, A. W. Hough, Dr. Hall, Dr. Barnett, Ephraim Marsh.

The constitution of the Alliance was again presented and a number of people affixed their signatures thereto. Another pledge had also been prepared for attorneys alone, in which they were to agree not to take employment in defense of a man charged with a violation of the liquor law. James A. New and A. W. Hough, it seems, signed this pledge, but the other attorneys were unwilling to do so. Ephraim Marsh said in the meeting that he would not sign it under any circumstances. Charles G. Offutt also refused to sign the pledge and spoke at length upon the unfairness of presenting such a pledge to attorneys. A few remarks from the address of Mr. Offutt, in which he seemed to voice the sentiments of the attorneys, will indicate their attitude on the matter. He took the position that because a man was charged with a violation of law, it did not necessarily follow that he was guilty, and then proceeded:

"Again, can it be said that because an attorney engages in the defense of a man charged with a violation of the liquor law, that the attorney is in favor of intemperance? I think not. As well might you say that because an attorney defends a man charged with larceny of a horse, that he is, therefore, in favor of horse stealing. Just as well say, sir, that if a man engages in the defense of a murderer that he is in favor of taking human lives. It is not the duty of an attorney to make a defense for a man charged with a crime by suborning witnesses, misleading a court or jury as to the facts or the law of the case; but it is his duty to protect the interests of his client by all fair and honorable means and to the best of his ability." Mr. Offutt spoke at length upon this phase of the question and was heartily applauded when he closed.

On Saturday evening, March 7, 1874, a mass meeting was held at the Christian church, at which George Barnett presided. A number of the business men spoke, including William R. Hough, James A. New, Drs. Thomas, Howard and Barnett, William Mitchell, John H. Binford, Captain Riley and

others. On Monday, March 9, 1874, the ladies of Greenfield held another meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church for the purpose of appointing committees to visit the liquor dealers to see what they proposed to do. These committees were appointed and on Tuesday afternoon, following, Mrs. Havens, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. A. P. Williams, Mrs. Q. D. Hughes, Mrs. F. H. Crawford, Mrs. Kight, Mrs. Gant, and others visited the saloon of Mr. McCarty. He informed them, as reported in the issue of March 12, 1874, of the *Hancock Democrat*, "that it was his intention to quit the business and that as soon as his government license expired, he would engage in other pursuits."

The same committee also visited William G. Richie at the "Elephant Saloon." On making their business known, Mr. Richie informed the committee, as reported in the same issue of the *Democrat*, "that he was not ready to sign any papers; that he would take the matter under advisement, and that when he came to the conclusion to sign their paper and quit his business he would inform them. In the meantime he proposed to prosecute his business as heretofore, strictly in conformity to the laws of the land, and that he had deliberately made up his mind that those who had signed their pledge must go elsewhere for their liquor, unless it was strictly for medicinal or mechanical purposes. He desired a list of the names that he might aid the cause of temperance at least to this extent. He said that if the ladies would visit the poor of the town and see what the children needed in the way of clothing, etc., to enable them to attend the common schools, the Sabbath school and the church, he was ready and willing to do his full share in this good work." He informed the reporter that he would treat all ladies with the utmost kindness and consideration, and that he would expect similar treatment in return.

On March 11 a committee composed of Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Paullus and Mrs. Brown visited the saloon of John Walsh. As reported in the same issue of the *Democrat*, he informed them "that he was ready and willing to quit so soon as he could rent his room, and until he did so it was his intention to sell intoxicating liquor in accordance with the existing laws of the state, at least until his present stock was exhausted. If he could not rent his room he might renew his stock, but in no case would he sell liquor in violation of the law. Mr. Walsh informed the ladies that he was strictly a temperance man, and did not have much faith in liquor for medical purposes. He had made up his mind to live as long as he could without the use of liquor for any purpose, and that he was ready to die when he could not live without it. So far as he was concerned he intended to live and die

without the use of liquor in any form. John paid profound attention to the ladies and treated them with his accustomed kindness. He says that he will continue to do so; that when he tires of their presence he will go away, and that he will in no case offer them any insult."

The ladies continued to visit the different saloons from day to day, and in the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of March 19, 1874, further results were reported as follows:

"They visited the saloons several times, which resulted in an agreement with Messrs. McCarty and Walsh. Mr. McCarty is to quit the business of liquor selling on or before the first day of March, and to close the house at nine P. M. until then. Mr. Walsh has rented his room and will give possession in three weeks. Mr. Richie has made no definite promise, beyond saying that he would take the matter under advisement until the expiration of his present government license."

It is only natural that so much agitation should cause a great deal of gossip, much of which found its way into public print. In this connection the following letter of W. G. Richie was published in the *Democrat* on March 19, 1874:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE HANCOCK DEMOCRAT:

"A communication in the *Indianapolis Sentinel* of this date, from Greenfield, calls for a few words from me. It says that the 'prayer test' has not been tried on me, and that the writer thereof is uncertain what effect it would have. The writer further says that if this fails, he thinks 'a small application of the Baxter law would have the desired effect.' In reply, I desire to say that I have treated the ladies with kindness, and expect to do so as long as they obey the law. I am engaged in selling liquor under the laws of the United States and of the state of Indiana, and as long as I obey the law I shall expect all who visit my house to do the same. As to the Baxter law, I have no fears of any of its provisions, and when I fail to obey this or any other laws of the state, I hope A. K. B. or any others will wax it to me.

"W. G. RICHIE."

Mass meetings were continued, in which Mrs. M. L. Paullus, Mrs. J. P. Foley, Mrs. Inez Lyons and others took an active part. William R. Hough, John H. Binford, R. A. Riley, and other business men mentioned above, were frequently at these meetings and assisted the ladies in their campaign.

The ladies also continued to visit the saloons. In fact, they took their knitting and stayed all day. The following paragraphs taken from the issue of the *Democrat* of April 16, 1874, will indicate the method pursued:

"Our crusaders are still on the war path, but they have somewhat changed their tactics. On Tuesday morning they commenced the business of 'sitting' with Mr. Richie, at his Temple of Bacchus. They commence at seven A. M. and retire at nine P. M., each couple being relieved every two hours. Billy and the ladies appear to get along very well, and there is no visible aspect in the change of affairs. They paid a visit to Dr. Hall the other day, at his drug store, but seemed to decide that it was only necessary to make a 'short sitting.'

"All things considered, we cannot see that the situation is much improved from the beginning, except that a few have been weaned from their cups."

The intensity of the campaign that was waged in the spring of 1874 could not be maintained for a very long time. Activity in the temperance cause, however, did not cease. During the next year or two the columns of the local newspapers published notices of meetings held at churches and school houses in all parts of the county. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was also more or less active in the county. The year 1877 is notable in the history of the temperance movement of the county for ushering in the

ERA OF RIBBON SOCIETIES.

The first of these was known as the Red Ribbon Society. It did not gather as much strength in the county as did the Blue Ribbon societies two years later. Its center of greatest strength was in and about McCordsville and Fortville. A Red Ribbon Society was organized at McCordsville on June 7, 1877, with a membership of sixty or more. Professor Motsinger, principal of the McCordsville schools, was at the head of the society. The organization was very active among the young people and in a few months secured a large number of members. On June 10, 1877, three wagon-loads of members of the society went to Fortville to assist in the organization of a Red Ribbon Society there. Over a hundred members signed the pledge at Fortville on that evening. These societies were known as the Red Ribbon societies because of the small red ribbons that were worn by persons who had signed the pledges. Anti-profanity and anti-tobacco pledges were also signed by many members of the society.

In 1879 one D. B. Ross, a temperance lecturer, came into the county and led a series of meetings at different points. Great interest was manifested by the people in temperance reform, and now Blue Ribbon societies were organized in every quarter. Below are a few clippings from the *Hancock Democrat* from different points:

"Brandywine, March 15, 1879.

"We are glad to hear the wave has struck these parts. Last Saturday evening they held their first meeting without any regular speakers and twenty-six signed the pledge. On Sunday evening George W. Duncan and John Binford addressed a large audience and about thirty-four called for the blue ribbon. As some of them have been lingering too long at the cup, it is to be hoped that they will keep their promises and will lead a sober and useful life."

On March 25, 1879, the Fortville correspondent included the following item:

"Fisher, our saloon man, started a counter movement by tying ribbons on all dogs he could catch—but it only makes friends to the temperance cause. It was a dirty piece of business, intended as a slur on the Blue Ribbon, but was only a fair sample of the character of the men who deal in the vile stuff," etc., etc., etc.

Ross began a series of meetings at the Christian church at Fortville in March, 1879, and met with great success. On April 2, 1879, five hundred and fifty-six names were on the roll of the Blue Ribbon societies in that locality. Everywhere in the county societies were organized, pledges were signed, and blue ribbons were worn. A "Blue Ribbon Column" was also edited by the societies in the *Hancock Democrat* during the spring of 1879.

In March, 1879, the temperances forces at Greenfield organized the Greenfield Temperance Association, an incorporation under the laws of the state of Indiana. Its articles of incorporation may be found in *Miscellaneous Record*, No. 2, page 496, in the office of the county recorder of Hancock county. The objects, as stated in the articles of incorporation, were:

"First, the promotion of the cause of temperance wherever such work can be done.

"Second, the reformation of inebriates and of all persons addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and for the union and association of all persons interested in the cause of temperance for mutual labor and counsel.

"Third, to render aid and assistance to reform inebriates under such rules and regulations and in such manner as the board of directors may determine and from time to time establish.

"Fourth, to establish headquarters and reading rooms and to provide, in the discretion of the board of directors, for lunch rooms for its members and such proper persons as may see fit to resort to them."

Provision was made for the issuance of twenty thousand shares of stock at one dollar per share. Following are a few "articles" that show the nature and the spirit of the work of the organization:

"Article 17.—The work of the association shall be based on the leading idea of the 'Universal Fatherhood of God and the Universal Brotherhood of Man' and shall be carried on humanely with malice toward none and charity for all, persuasion being the leading feature of the work to be done.

"Article 18.—The seal of the corporation shall have engraved upon it the name of the corporation and the motto, 'Malice toward none and charity for all.'

"Article 21.—Ladies may take stock in said corporation and shall be eligible to all offices, providing that not more than one-half of the board of directors shall consist of ladies."

The original incorporators were: Nelson Bradley, G. T. Randall, H. B. Thayer, R. M. LaRue, F. E. Glidden, Samuel E. Duncan, Mrs. F. E. Glidden, John F. Mitchell, Samuel S. Boots, F. M. Walker, Walter C. Roberts, Isaac C. Davis, John W. Jones, Mrs. W. D. Hughes, Mrs. A. C. Heaton, Mrs. W. H. Sims, Mrs. F. M. Walker, Mrs. L. L. Lorinor, Mrs. H. F. Williams.

Pursuant to the purpose of that organization, as stated above, a room was rented in the Guymon House for a reading room, and was supplied with papers, magazines, books, etc. Everything was done to make it attractive for young men and boys. This room was maintained for several months during the summer and fall of 1879.

A further movement was undertaken in April, 1879, for the organization of the Greenfield Christian Temperance Union. Its work was not to be limited to the city of Greenfield, but was to extend over the entire county, and an effort was made to interest the people of the county in the movement. For this purpose the following call was issued through the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*:

"BLUE RIBBON COUNTY CONVENTION.

"We, the undersigned friends of the Cause of Temperance, residing in Hancock county, in the spirit of the following pledge: '*With malice toward none and charity for all*, I, the undersigned, do pledge my word and honor, *God Helping Me*, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will by all honorable means, encourage others to abstain,' do hereby issue this call for a Christian Temperance Union County Convention to meet in this city on Monday the 5th day of May, 1879, at 2 P. M., in the Court

House. The object of this Convention shall be to organize a County Christian Temperance Union for the purpose of carrying on the good work already begun in our county. All persons favorable to this movement, and who will subscribe to the above pledge, will be received as delegates. (Signed): G. T. Randall, F. E. Glidden, H. J. Williams, Sam E. Duncan, Rev. L. L. Lorinor, H. L. Moore, Mrs. L. C. Heaton, Charles G. Offutt, O. M. Edwards, Walter C. Roberts, Mrs. O. W. Shick, Mrs. S. C. Gilchrist, Mary E. Swope, H. B. Thayer, Sidney LaRue, L. A. Vawter, Mrs. Kate Applegate, Mrs. G. T. Randall, Mrs. Dr. Boots, G. W. Duncan, Charles E. Barrett, John W. Jones, H. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Bragg, Lizzie Gilchrist, O. P. Martin, Nelson Bradley, C. W. Gant, J. W. Walker, John H. Binford, Mrs. E. Bradley, Mrs. H. J. Williams, S. C. Shumway, John P. Wright, Mrs. Lorinor, Mrs. H. C. Burdett, Mrs. F. H. Crawford, Mrs. M. W. Hamilton, Mrs. Q. D. Hughes."

A convention was held at the court house, pursuant to the above call, and was attended by a large number of people from all parts of the county. G. T. Randall was elected president of the meeting and Charles E. Barrett, secretary. A committee appointed to nominate suitable officers for the county organization made the following report: President, George W. Duncan; vice-presidents, Blue River, B. H. Binford; Brown, Alex McDaniel; Brandywine, Ephraim Bentley; Center, J. H. Binford; Buck Creek, G. W. Hendricks; Green, Milo Walker; Jackson, Jackson Gause; Sugar Creek, Adam P. Hogle; Vernon, J. W. Ferrell; corresponding secretary, James J. Walsh; recording secretary, J. W. Jones; treasurer, Nelson Bradley; managers, G. T. Randall, Mrs. Ann Fulgum, O. P. Martin, Thomas West, Elihu Coffin.

The general sentiment of the convention was expressed in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the evils of intemperance are of such a character as to give rise to the necessity of immediate and thorough organization throughout our county for the purpose of counteracting and checking as far as possible the aforesaid evils; therefore,

"Resolved, that we, the members of this convention, in view of the terrible evils of intemperance with the best interest of society and Christianity, 'With malice toward none and charity for all,' do hereby pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to counteract the aforesaid well-known evils."

With the numerous organizations now established in the county it was desirable to have a closer relationship existing among them and a better acquaintance among their members. For this purpose a grand temperance picnic was planned to be held at Pierson's grove at Greenfield, on July 4, 1879. Invitations were extended through the local papers to all persons

interested in the promotion of the temperance cause, and all were invited to wear blue ribbons on this occasion. From twelve to fifteen hundred people were reported present at the picnic. Choirs sang, and Col. John M. Wray and D. B. Rosser, of Indianapolis, and Charles G. Offutt, of Greenfield, made eloquent temperance addresses. W. S. Sparks, Jr., read the Declaration of Independence. George W. Duncan was master of ceremonies during the day. A Fortville wagon containing forty girls dressed in red, white and blue was an interesting feature of the occasion. The receipts of the day amounted to forty dollars and thirty-six cents, of which the surplus was applied toward the maintenance of the reading room that had been established in the Guymon House.

The intensity of the campaign that had been waged for several years naturally developed a great deal of feeling between the temperance people and those representing the liquor interests. In the midst of this bitterness the saloon at New Palestine was dynamited on the night of October 16, 1881. The building belonged to Indianapolis parties, the stock to Walker & Hafner. On the night of May 12, 1882, a billiard room at New Palestine, operated by John Walker, was likewise blown up. Both of these buildings were completely wrecked and there were left on the spot piles of wreckage. Windows were broken in the surrounding houses and the entire town was shaken by the explosions. It was never judicially determined who committed these acts. There was unity in the condemnation of the acts, however, from all sources. It was expressed not only on the street corners, but in the local papers and by correspondents from all parts of the county.

During the years that followed, temperance agitation was kept up, but very largely by ladies' societies and through the agency of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

On September 20, 1893, the ladies of Greenfield appeared before the city council and asked for an ordinance compelling saloon keepers to remove screens from before their windows and doors. Such an ordinance was presented, but was lost. On October 4, 1893, the ordinance was again presented for action. The council at that time was composed of John A. Barr, John Eagan, John B. Huston, Taylor Morford, Jasper Moulden and William Vaughn. Of these, Morford, Barr and Moulden voted in favor of the ordinance. Eagan, Huston and Vaughn voted against it, and the ordinance was lost.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union remained more or less active in the county during the years that followed, and on April 1 and 2, 1890, held a normal institute at the Christian church in Greenfield. Representatives

and speakers were present from different parts of the state. Three sessions of the institute were held daily. One was a "mothers' meeting." Consecration meetings were also held. Reviews of literature on temperance were given, and such subjects as the following were discussed: "Indiana Methods," "Enfranchisement of Women," "How to Use the Press," "How to do Christian Work Successfully," "How to Advertise and Conduct Public Meetings Successfully," "To What Extent Are Women Responsible for the Saloons?" "To What Extent Are Men Responsible for the Saloons?" and "Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools." These meetings were largely attended by the people of the county interested in temperance work, and much inspiration was drawn from them.

During the year that followed liquor licenses were granted in greater numbers, however, by the board of county commissioners. From January, 1901, to June, 1902, licenses were granted at the rate of almost two per month. Then began a period of greater temperance activity again in the use of remonstrances.

In the spring of 1903 a Citizens' Reform League was organized at Greenfield. The league used a "power of attorney," in form like the following, upon which the signatures of all the citizens possible, resident within the city of Greenfield, were secured:

"I, _____, the undersigned resident and voter of the first ward in the City of Greenfield, Hancock County, State of Indiana, do hereby respectfully authorize, empower and request _____ and _____, or either of them, to sign my name to any and all remonstrances against persons who may give notice of intention to apply for license to sell intoxicating liquors in said ward, and also to properly file and present such remonstrances to the Board of Commissioners of said County.

"Signed _____

"Address _____

"Witness _____

"Where signed _____"

Practically all of the persons who executed the above "powers of attorney" constituted Robert Williamson and W. C. Welborn as their attorneys in fact to sign such remonstrances for them.

At the March session of the board of commissioners, in 1903, the applications of Robert Fair and Richard Todd were pending.

Great numbers of the above cards had been signed, but the liquor interests had also procured a large number of withdrawals. When the applica-

tions came up for hearing the commissioners' court room was crowded to overflowing and both applications were withdrawn.

During the spring of 1903, however, the same methods were used and remonstrances were successfully filed against William G. Manifold, of Fortville, William Chappel, of Maxwell, Charles Fair, of Greenfield, and Lewis I. Gordon, of Wilkinson.

For more than a decade the farmers of the county had been organized in their farmers' institutes. When these temperance fights came to the front, the rural people left no question unanswered as to where they stood on the liquor traffic, as shown by resolutions adopted from time to time in their meetings. At the institute held in January, 1903, they placed themselves on record as follows:

"Resolved, that we commend the General Assembly of the state of Indiana for its action in supporting the preliminary steps in the great movement of temperance by passing the Nicholson law, the Moore law and the Search and Seizure laws, and as farmers of this section of Indiana, we stand ever ready to advance morality, common decency and the protection of our homes and families from the arch enemy, Alcohol. Be it

"Resolved, that this institute stands pledged to the support of the Littlefield-Carmack interstate commerce bill, providing for the submission of interstate liquor packages to the laws of the state to which they have been consigned."

In 1909, when it became evident that there was danger of the repeal of the county local option law, our agricultural people again went on record:

"Resolved, that for the preservation of the sacredness of the home in Indiana, for the sake of sterling manhood of the fathers, and in defense of the never-dying love of the devoted mother, and for the preservation of our sons and daughters, that we are opposed to any institution or business that degrades the home or human race, therefore we demand that the county local option law be permitted to remain on the statute books until it is given a trial."

In 1910 they again expressed their convictions:

"That, as husbands and fathers, who love our families and our homes as we love our lives, we are steadfastly and forever opposed to any custom, law, institution or business, whose tendency and effect is to debase and degrade the children of men, and as the abolition of the saloons in Hancock county has removed from our midst one of the greatest evil influences that lead men astray, we are unalterably opposed to the repeal of the county local option law and demand its rigid and impartial enforcement."

On March 7, 1908, the Willow Horse Thief Detective Company adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the temperance people of Hancock county are now engaged in a determined effort to subdue the liquor traffic by preventing the granting of any more saloon licenses; be it

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Willow Horse Thief Detective Company, No. 196, in regular meeting assembled, March 7, 1908, send greetings and good cheer and pledge our support, both morally and financially, if need be, to this glorious work."

In 1908, Civic Leagues and Good Citizens' Leagues were organized in the county to keep up a crusade against the liquor traffic. The citizens, churches and ministers all took an active part in the work of the leagues. Among the hardest fights waged in the county were those by the leagues against Arch Duncan, Richard Hall and others. A great deal of bitterness was developed and many ugly things were said of each party by the other. Evidence was introduced before the board of commissioners to show that inducements had been offered especially to some of the poorer people to get them to sign the remonstrance or to execute "powers of attorney" as heretofore indicated. Charges and counter-charges were made, and when the attorney for the applicants was charged with having misplaced the remonstrances, it looked for a time as though there might be acts of violence in the court room.

In September, 1908, the county local option law was passed. Immediately after the holidays petitions were circulated in the county for a county local option election. This petition was filed with the county auditor on January 30, 1909, with over two thousand signatures thereon. The election was ordered for March 5, 1909. There was a thorough canvass of the county by both the "wets" and "drys." Four thousand, four hundred and thirteen votes were cast in the election, with the following results:

"Drys"	2,854
"Wets"	1,559
<hr/>	
"Drys" majority	1,295

All of the precincts in the county cast a majority of "dry" votes, with the exception of the third precinct in Brown, which had a "wet" majority of three, and the seventh precinct in Center, which had a "wet" majority of seven. As a result of this election, the county was "dry" for a period of two

In the meantime the county local option law had been repealed and townships and cities were made the units. Under the later law elections were held in Brown, Center, Sugar Creek and Vernon townships, and in the city of Greenfield, on March 28, 1911. The result of these elections was as follows:

Townships	"Dry"	"Wet"
Brown	300	217
Center	187	143
Sugar Creek	212	183
Vernon	333	291
Greenfield	520	600

This again left the entire county, with the exception of the city of Greenfield, "dry."

In the spring of 1913 it became necessary for the "wets" in Brown and Vernon townships to circulate petitions in order to have other local option elections held. This was done and a sufficient number of names was secured in each township. Elections were held on the second day of April, 1913, in each township, with the following results:

Townships	"Dry"	"Wet"
Brown	227	123
Vernon	353	250

The "wets" having won the election in Greenfield in 1911, it became necessary for the "drys" to circulate a petition in order to procure another election. This was done with the following result at the polls on May 2, 1914: "Drys," 585; "wets," 637.

During the summer of 1914 the "wets" secured a sufficient number of signatures on a petition in Sugar Creek township and an election was ordered to be held on September 23, 1914. The result of the election was: "Drys," 278; "wets," 127.

Under the local option laws the entire county, with the exception of the city of Greenfield, has been "dry" since 1909.

After the entire county had been "dry" for two years the city of Greenfield on March 28, 1911, voted "wet." The council, composed of Henry R. Fry, Frank C. Gibbs, James N. Goble, John V. Rosser and Isaac W. Wilson, at once took under consideration an ordinance for closer government of the liquor traffic within the city, and on April 5, 1911, the following ordinance was approved by Ora Myers, mayor:

LIQUOR REGULATIVE ORDINANCE ADOPTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF GREENFIELD ON APRIL 5, 1911.

"An ordinance to license, regulate and restrain all shops, inns, taverns and other places where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale within the city of Greenfield, and there to define the resident and business districts of said city and provide for penalties for the violation thereof and repeal ordinance and parts of ordinances in conflict therewith.

Section 1.

"Be it ordered by the common council of the city of Greefield, Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person to retail, barter or give away or keep for any of such purposes any intoxicating liquors within the city of Greenfield without first procuring from said city a license so to do and then only in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 2.

"Before any license shall be issued under the provisions of this ordinance, the applicant shall have previously procured a license from the board of commissioners of Hancock county, Indiana, and shall exhibit the same to the clerk of said city, and shall pay in advance to said city the sum of Five Hundred Dollars as a license fee. Upon complying with the foregoing provisions, a license shall be issued to such applicant, signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, which license shall entitle the applicant to sell and retail, barter and give away such liquors for the term of one year from the date of the issuance thereof, and then only in compliance with the provisions of the ordinance.

Section 3.

"The room where intoxicating liquors may be sold at retail, bartered or given away in pursuance to this ordinance, shall be a front room on the ground floor of a building facing upon a public street; said room shall have a glass door or door and glass window or windows in the front thereof, next to said street, which shall be kept clean and transparent at all times, so as to give an unobstructed view of the entire interior of said room, to one looking into said room from said street; said room shall be provided with sufficient light to afford one looking therein to have a clear view of the entire interior of said room at all times; there shall be no side or rear entrance into said room except such as admit directly into said room from the public street, alley or the interior of the building or from the exterior of a regularly operated

hotel, and then only when such hotel immediately adjoins said room; there shall be no side, rear or other room used at any time in connection with said room where said liquors are hereby permitted to be sold, bartered or given away or kept for such purposes; except a regularly operated hotel adjoining said room; all doors and entrances from any such side, rear or other room, except a regularly operated hotel adjoining said room shall be at all times securely locked and fastened and no person allowed to enter or depart by way thereof; there shall be no stairway leading from said room to any other room or place above; that the licensed shall have the right to use a basement beneath his saloon for storage purposes and for no other purposes.

"There shall be in said room no screen, partition device or construction of any kind which obstructs a clear and full view of the entire interior of said room from the street in front thereof at any time of the day or night; there shall not be permitted in said room at any time any chairs, seat, table, music, musical instrument, slot machine, dice box, dice, playing cards, gaming device, game or amusement of any kind, or any elevator, dumb waiter or speaking tube provided; that stools may be kept behind the bar for the sole use of the barkeeper and owner; no person shall be employed as bartender or be permitted to act as such in said room who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated or while in a state of intoxication; said room shall be securely closed and locked and all persons except the proprietor thereof, or a member of his family, shall be excluded therefrom during all days and hours the sale of such liquors are prohibited by the laws of the state of Indiana. All liquors sold, bartered or given away in said room shall be delivered at the bar, which shall be located in said room at a distance not exceeding ten feet from the front door of said room. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of such license to deliver any of such liquors at any place in said room except at the bar thereof. (As amended, February 4, 1914.)

Section 4.

"No intoxicating liquors shall be sold at retail, bartered or given away or kept for any of such purpose and no building, room or place shall be kept or maintained for the purpose of selling any such liquors at retail, or for bartering or giving away the same, except within the boundaries of the business portion of the city of Greenfield, Indiana, and then only in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 5.

"The business portion of the city of Greenfield, Indiana, for the purpose of this act is hereby defined to be included within the following boundaries and not elsewhere:

"The south boundary thereof shall be the north line of South street in said city, the east boundary line thereof shall be the first alley east of East street in said city, the north boundary line thereof shall be the south line of North street in said city, the west boundary line thereof shall be the east line of Pennsylvania street in said city.

"The entire remainder of said city is hereby defined to be the resident and suburban portions of said city and no licenses shall be issued for the sale of any such liquors therein.

Section 6.

"No intoxicating liquors shall be sold at retail, bartered or given away, and no building, room or place shall be kept or maintained for any of such purposes within two miles of the corporate limits of said city of Greenfield, Indiana.

Section 7.

"None of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance shall apply to wholesale liquor dealers who sell such liquors exclusively to licensed retail liquor dealers, nor shall the same apply to duly licensed druggists or pharmacists.

Section 8.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep for sale at wholesale any intoxicating liquors or to keep any building, room or place for such purposes or for the storage of such liquors intended to be sold at wholesale, within the corporate limits of the city of Greenfield, Indiana, and within two miles of such corporation limits, without first procuring a license from said city so to do.

Section 9.

"Upon payment to said city the sum of two hundred dollars by any person, firm or corporation desiring such wholesale license, said city shall issue to such person, firm or corporation a license in like manner as retail dealers only, any such intoxicating liquors for and during a period of one year from the date of said license and no part of such license fee so paid shall be refunded by said city under any circumstances.

Section 10.

"It shall be unlawful for the proprietor or any such wholesale liquor license to permit any intoxicating liquors to be drunk upon or about the premises where liquors are kept for sale at wholesale.

Section 11.

"Any person, firm or corporation keeping for sale, bartering or to be given away any intoxicating liquors which are kept in the building, room or place for any of such purposes, in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall upon conviction or plea of guilty be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or each offense, and upon failure to pay or replevy such fine and the costs of such suit, such person shall be imprisoned in the county jail one day for each dollar of such fine and costs.

"All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

"This ordinance shall be in full force from and after its passage and due publication in the *Greenfield Daily Reporter*."

PUBLICITY.

In the last elections in Sugar Creek and Vernon townships, the petitions had to be filed by the "wets." The names of the petitioners were published as news items in the local papers. It was illuminating to learn how many men "had not expected the names to be published." Many humorous stories were soon afloat of what happened when the wife and children learned that father had signed that petition. Whether all such stories were true or not, it was evident that many men who signed the petitions were ashamed and unwilling to have their families and neighbors know about it. Publicity was found to be a powerful agent in purifying the life of a community.

PRINCIPLES FUNDAMENTAL.

The long crusade in the temperance cause has at different times created strong feeling among the people of the county. Bitter words have been spoken and hard things have been said of each faction by the other. Principles have been forgotten and personalities have at times occupied the arena. These things have, no doubt, been unavoidable with a humanity that is not yet perfect. During the last local option campaigns, however, there has been a tendency on the part of all to wage the battle on cleaner and less vindictive lines. Possibly the lesson has been learned that it pays, and that it makes for strength. In many of the earlier campaigns the columns of the newspapers were filled with personal invectives that had no effect except to prejudice and stir up bitterness. As set over against this method of campaigning the principal articles used in the last campaigns are inserted herein. They are arguments designed to appeal to reason, and are absolutely free from all personal matters.

The first statement was issued by the "wets" just before the election in Greenfield on May 2, 1914, and was scattered over the city. It is, no doubt, the strongest argument ever issued in the county in behalf of the liquor traffic. It is strong as a positive argument, but it is infinitely stronger for the manner in which it diverts attention from the vital matter at issue in the liquor traffic. It is based on principle, however, and is illustrative of what has just been said:

"LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

"Tax Payer, Voter, Citizen, you are interested in the following thoughts, facts, and figures.—May help you some in exercising the Great American Privilege intelligently.—Prejudice and Sentiment aside, you want to do what's best for *your own and your city's interests*.

"FINANCIAL.

"Greenfield has a little over \$2,250,000 taxable property. According to law a city may go in debt and issue its bonds therefor, to the amount of 2 per cent. of its property, or in our case, \$45,230.

"We have issued, outstanding and unpaid bonds.....\$35,000

"Electric light plant 15,000

"Total indebtedness\$50,000

"Or \$5,000 more than permitted by law. Of this debt Greenfield pays in interest \$3,000 annually.

"Understand, we are making no complaint and have no objections to this. Greenfield has about everything in the way of public utilities that any city has, and good at that, but they all cost money.

"Where does it come from? *Who pays the bills?*

"*Listen!* The tax levy for our city last time was 58 cents on the hundred. When added to Township, County and State, we have a total tax levy of \$2.99 on each hundred dollars, one of the highest for cities of our size and class in the state.

"This year's levy, 12 cents for Corporation, produces \$2,713, one-half of which is available next July, other half next January.

"On hand last report\$4,687

"Half from levy July 1,350

"Total\$6,043"

"The fixed salaries of officers and employees alone amount annually to \$5,000, saying nothing of all other employees and expenses, which amounts to several thousand dollars.

"Smallpox Epidemic, or whatever it may have been, has been costing the City \$100 per day for the past thirty days. Again we ask:

"Who pays the bills? *Where must the money come from.*

"Six saloons have been contributing \$500 each, or.....\$3,000

"For electric light and city water, \$100 each, or..... 600

"From their six homes, approximately..... 400

"Or a total of\$4,000"

"Now a comparatively small number of tax payers, without consent or knowledge of the city or its officials, without even consulting them as to the wisdom of such action would not only withhold this \$4,000 from the city, but have imposed the additional expense and burden of holding another election.

"FOR WHAT PURPOSE?

"To close saloons. Very well. Then this shortage must come from some other source.

"City officials are not to blame because the Corporation Fund would run short. They figured on receiving this money and made the levy accordingly.

"Only one thing to do. Increase the tax levy, and of course increase taxes. *This Sounds Good!* If \$2.99 isn't high enough make it \$3.99. What's the difference? Who cares for the expenses? The property owners *have to pay the bills.*

"Anything else? They would vacate six good business rooms, now bringing good incomes, depreciate their rental value one-half, and depreciate the value of the whole block, building or property in proportion.

"*Social Clubs Again!* In these same rooms they would have a cheap restaurant or two (soft drink joints), a few more pool rooms or bowling alleys, and in one or two a nice, stylish '*Social Club.*'

" '*Social Clubs.*' you know, are very popular in dry territory. Have you forgotten our '*Social Clubs?*' Don't you remember how Mayor Myers, just for recreation, used to go out occasionally, raid a '*Social Club*' and return with a dray load of barrels, boxes and tubs and things? How they were stacked up in the Court House and guarded with jealous care until the con-

tents were emptied into the sewer and all the innocent little fish in Brandywine made intoxicated?

"We don't expect our argument to appeal to those who have no property interests here, and who contribute little or nothing to the support of our city and her improvements and institutions in the form of taxes. But we think you who own property and who have made Greenfield what she is, should remember this.

"ELEMENTARY BUSINESS TRUTH.

"For any city to have a very high tax rate is a poor advertisement. High taxes keep out the investor. High taxes cause the owners of property to throw it on the market, anxious to sell. And a city where everybody wants to sell and nobody wants to buy presents indeed a deplorable condition.

"NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED.

"Now what would be accomplished by the closing of saloons here? Indianapolis, only 20 miles distant, with a half dozen breweries and a thousand wholesale liquor houses and saloons, interurban cars every hour in the day and half the night, some of which would be known as 'Evening Suit Case and Jug Specials,' 'Blind Tigers' and 'Social Clubs.' Do you honestly believe Greenfield would be very 'dry?' Do you?

"PHILOSOPHY.

"Abe Martin says: 'You kin allus tell a dry town by the sugar barrels around the depot.'

"Under the present arrangement, and it's a good law for the protection of citizens, if a saloon keeper causes a man to become intoxicated, and he or his family thereby injured, they have an action in damages, not only against the saloon keeper, but his bondsman as well.

"If he sells to a minor the law holds. But if that same man, or that same minor sends a few dollars through the mail to wholesale liquor houses, they can have delivered to them by express their bottles or jugs of liquor, get intoxicated, get themselves and others into trouble, and you have absolutely no remedy. Which condition would you prefer?

"Oh! But our opponents say: 'The excessive use of intoxicating liquor ruins and wrecks the lives of men and women and destroys happiness and homes.'

"The excessive use of drugs does the same. The social evil is worse than both, and must you go down in your pocket, must you give of your time

and substance, must you lay higher taxes on your property in a vain and useless effort to improve the habits of your neighbor who resents such efforts as unwarranted interference in his personal affairs?

“A CASE IN POINT.

“A good and well meaning man took a seat in a passenger coach one day, glanced across the aisle at another passenger and noticed the fellow had no nose. Curiosity got the better of judgment. He arose and sat down beside him with the observation: ‘My friend, I see you have lost your nose.’ ‘Yes,’ said the other, ‘I have lost my nose.’ ‘Might I ask,’ said the meddlesome one, ‘how that happened?’ ‘Oh, sure! That came from sticking my nose in other people’s business.’ Profound silence.

“One never engaged in a more thankless business than when he attempts to act as guardian for another when uncalled for and unsolicited. Moreover in a free country where every man’s privileges are equal to every other’s he refuses to be forced, driven or coerced, and when such methods are attempted it only results in driving him to resort to any trick or scheme to defeat the object and purposes of the one who interferes with his personal and private business.

“So, good friends, if you feel that your personal habits are, or should be, the standard for your neighbor, if you feel that he should eat and drink when and what you do, and feel that you are called on to see that he does so, take our advice; don’t force, drive or coerce him; if you can’t reach him by argument, kindness, reason, education and the ‘personal touch,’ abandon the job, because you can’t do it the other way.

“NOW IN CONCLUSION.

“Under the present high license and well regulated liquor laws we have done away with pool and billiard tables, music, lunches and chairs. All shades and screens have been removed. We open and close on legal hours. Close on Sundays and all holidays. If we violate your laws your officers are on duty, and your courts are open. If you desire us to refuse your friend or relative, who unfortunately may not know how to use liquors, notify us and your orders are respected. Yet we feel that we should not be held responsible should he obtain his supply from another source.

“Under such conditions we feel that we are entitled to continue our business. We are your friend and neighbor. We are tax payers, householders and owners of real estate. Here we have lived for years, here our children were born and grew to manhood and womanhood. No complaints; no charges filed; no violations of law; no indictments; no crimes.

"May we not then appeal to you for fair and just treatment? You, the Voter, shall decide; and so when the little white ballot drops softly and silently as the snowflake from heaven falling upon the sod, yet executing a free man's will as lightning executes the will of the Master, with confidence in your intelligence and judgment we believe your vote will be for a square deal for your fellowman. And we shall respect and obey your verdict whatever it may be.

MANY TAXPAYERS."

Following is also the statement issued by the "Drys" in Sugar Creek township just prior to their last election on September 23, 1914. This article was published in the *Greenfield Daily Reporter* on Saturday evening, September 20, 1914, and a copy of the paper was sent to every voter in Sugar Creek township. It is a "temperance argument," otherwise it is drawn on lines similar to the previous article. All personalities are avoided and an effort is made to present the issue on its merits:

"On Tuesday, September 23d, the people of Sugar Creek township will determine, by the use of the ballot, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be prohibited in that township.

"SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

"The right of suffrage is one of the most sacred rights secured to the citizens of this great and richly blessed land. It is not limited to any class or classes of people, nor is it denied to any person because of his political or religious faith. The ballot is the instrument placed in the people's hands wherewith they may determine the policies that shall be pursued by them. By the use of the ballot they give answer to the questions that are propounded to them for solution. On September 23d, if any man in Sugar Creek township feels that he should cast his vote in favor of the reestablishment of the saloon in that township, no one can deny him that right. If anyone feels that the sale of intoxicating liquors should continue to be prohibited, as it has been for the past four years, the right to cast his ballot that way is secured to him.

"ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE.

"It is said of Lincoln that he sometimes deliberated and pondered long before his mind was made up on a matter of mere policy, but that he never at any time hesitated for a moment to take his stand on the right side of a question, when he considered a moral issue to be involved.

"Whether mistaken or not in their conclusions, the citizens of Sugar Creek township, who favor a continued prohibition of the sale of intoxicants,

do so because they believe that their community, upon which a benevolent Creator has showered His choicest blessings, will have a better moral tone, and that it will be a better place for young people, as well as older people to live, if it is without the saloon; that even though there be some who will go to distant points to squander their earnings, to purchase intoxicants, yet that fewer will be reached by the saloons at a distance, than if the saloon be in their immediate midst.

"NEW PALESTINE'S APPEAL"

"The citizens of the little town of New Palestine especially remember that at the present there are no saloons between Indianapolis and Connersville; that the elements of society that are attracted, and go long distances solely for the purpose of reaching the saloon to satisfy their craving, are not people who stand for purity and cleanliness in the home, or in the social organization. *The citizens of New Palestine send greetings to the citizens of the township at large, and respectfully ask that their beautiful little city be not made the notorious dumping ground between Indianapolis and Connersville.*

"A canvass of the business men of New Palestine will show overwhelmingly that they are not in favor of the reestablishment of the saloon.

"The growth of the town of New Palestine has been steady during the past four years. There is not a single vacant house in town. The teachers, men of family, teaching in the New Palestine schools this year, are unable to reside in town with their families because of the lack of houses.

"The books of the New Palestine Bank show that money has not been leaving the town, nor the community, since the saloon has gone. The amount deposited in the bank at the time the saloons were closed was \$93,339.77; amount on deposit September 10, 1913, \$154,217.67; gain, \$60,817.90.

"One concern, it must be admitted, has suffered a loss of business during the time that Sugar Creek township has been without the saloon, and this is the *Justice of the Peace Court*.

"During the last four years *with saloons*, this Court has collected fines, \$184.50; during the four years last past, *without saloons* this Court collected in fines only \$80.50; shortage, \$104.00.

"But since these fines are almost always paid by men who are least able to squander their earnings, this amount has probably gone to the grocer, butcher, merchant, etc., etc., etc., and the wives and children are likely better off to just that amount, plus the additional amount that was spent in creating a cause for the fines.

"In this connection, an interesting *investigation is suggested* to those who frequented the saloons during the past three or four years of their existence in New Palestine, and who have personal knowledge of the people and families who were represented in the saloons during that time. The township trustee's 'Poor Record' is a public record, and may be examined by any one. Examine this record as it was made up during the last three or four years of the saloon's existence. Make a list of the persons and families whom the township had to 'help' during those years. Check those whom you know frequented the saloon, and spent their earnings there during those years. Now examine the same record as made up during the three or four years last past, *without saloons*, and see how many families on your list have been dropped from this record, and are now self-supporting.

"But this is not all that has been done. Observe the following statistics that have been taken from the town record of New Palestine:

"Indebtedness.

"January 1, 1910.....	\$3,002.48
"September 10, 1913.....	300.00

"Cash on Hands.

"January 1, 1910.....	\$ 393.74
"September 10, 1913.....	1,113.50

"It might also be stated that the reason for the present indebtedness is that bonds not yet matured cannot be paid until due.

"In connection with the *reduction of debt* and the *increase of cash on hands* during the past four years, *without saloons*, attention should also be directed to the tax levies for municipal purposes during the past five years: 1909, 85 cents; 1910, 85 cents; 1911, 85 cents; 1912, 80 cents; 1913, 75 cents.

"Twenty-five cents of the tax levy of 1913 for municipal purposes is for a road fund for the betterment of the streets and alleys.

"This is the first time for a number of years that the town of New Palestine has been in a condition to create a fund for this purpose, and *lower taxes at the same time.*

"EVERY MAN'S DUTY TO VOTE.

"The matter of casting the ballot should be taken seriously by every citizen. There is no greater menace to a free democratic government than carelessness and negligence in the use of the ballot. Every man should feel

in duty bound to appear at the polls on election day, and to cast his ballot in support of a policy as his judgment directs, and as his conscience dictates.

“THE QUESTION.

“The question to be propounded to the voters of Sugar Creek township for their determination on September 23d, will be:

“Shall the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited in Sugar Creek township?

“To Vote Dry—Vote ‘Yes.’”

CHAPTER X.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Hancock county has been described as "within the genius belt of Indiana." It has also been said that here, "oratory flourishes, and poetry is indigenous to the soil." However these things may be, to mention the names, Lee O. Harris, James Whitcomb Riley, the Vawters, Leroy Scott and the Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell, is sufficient to indicate that the county has received recognition in the fields of literature and art. Not all of our writers and artists have spent their lives in the county. Yet they have enjoyed the comforts of home life in our midst, and have memories of friends and experiences that have made life sweeter and better. They have sung their songs, too, and have told their stories and painted their pictures, and we have listened and enjoyed with a sense of pride, because they have been of our number.

LEE O. HARRIS.

Captain Harris was born, January 30, 1839, in the state of Pennsylvania. At the age of thirteen he came to Indiana, and a few years later located in Hancock county. An event of his youthful days was a trip with a party of United States engineers over the plains and mountains to Puget sound. These men were surveying a route to the Pacific coast. To young Harris, then eighteen years of age, life on the great plains, sleeping under the starry canopy of heaven, and traversing gorges and mountain heights, must have offered a great richness of experience. After his return from this trip, his entire life, with the exception of a very few years, was spent in Hancock county. One year, 1858, he taught in what is now Douglas county, Illinois. During the Civil War he spent several years at the front, and for five years, beginning with 1874, he was principal of the school at Lewisville, Indiana. On March 14, 1861, he was married to Miss America Foster, of Hancock county, daughter of John Foster, the first sheriff of the county.

Before he was fifteen years of age he began writing verses, some of which were published in the local papers. Later his poems appeared over the *nom de plume* of Larry O'Hannegan,. His early poems, as well as his later ones, express a deep love and appreciation of nature. Though we commonly think of him as a lover of nature, his poem "Would Ye Sever the Union?" written on the eve of the Civil War, sounds a patriotic appeal as clear and true in its tones as does his song of "The Bonnie Brown Quail":



WILL H. GLASCOCK



LEE O. HARRIS

"No, Heaven forbid! Let the patriots rise
 And gird on the armor of war,
 For the dark clouds of treason now darken the skies
 And the tempest is muttering afar.
 If the Union must rest on the sword of the brave
 So be it! And God help the right;
 We will rescue our shrine from oblivion's grave,
 Or die in the front of the fight."

He was more than a song writer. When his soul was stirred, his emotions found expression in verse, but his intrepid will also expressed itself in action. It was because of this quality that he was found at the front with the three-months men on Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and that later he was found there with the veterans. Throughout his life these elements were combined in him, and we have on the one hand, his literature; on the other, a record of achievements.

Professionally, he was a teacher, and for almost forty years he taught the children and youth of the county. Child life was an open book to him. Of this truth many will bear witness, but nowhere is it better illustrated than in his relationship with his pupil, Riley. Nor can any one express it quite so well as Mr. Riley himself:

"Lee O. Harris came to understand me with a thorough sympathy, took compassion on my weaknesses and encouraged me to read the best literature. He understood that I couldn't get numbers into my head. You couldn't tamp them in. History, I also disliked as a dry thing without juice, and dates melted out of my memory as speedily as tinfoil on a red hot stove. But I always was ready to declaim and took natively to anything dramatic or theatrical. Captain Harris encouraged me in recitation and reading and had ever the sweet spirit of a companion rather than the manner of an instructor."

To Mr. Riley he was indeed more than just an instructor. After his school days were over the younger poet frequently came to his former teacher with his literary efforts, and together they discussed and criticised, and theorized concerning the bent, tendencies and subjects of the former pupil. The sympathetic and cordial relationship existing between the two men is beautifully expressed in Riley's tribute:

"LEE O. HARRIS.

"Schoolmaster and Songmaster! Memory
 Enshrines thee with an equal love for thy
 Duality of gifts—thy pure and high

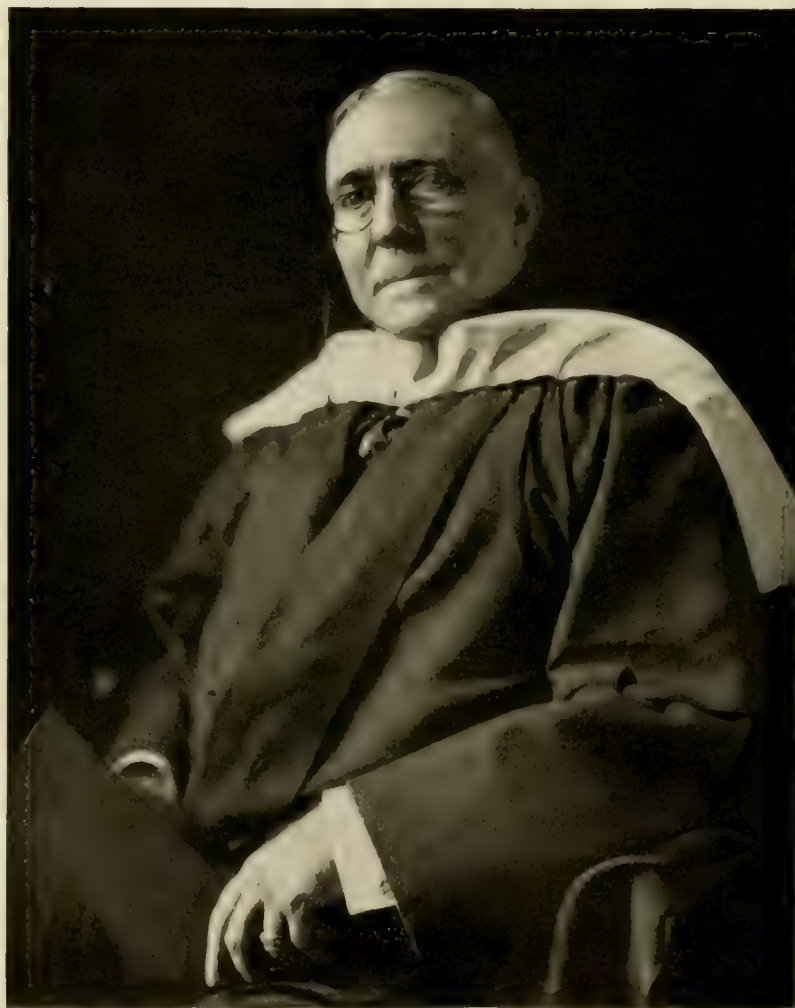
Endowments—Learning rare, and Poesy
These were as mutual handmaids serving thee,
Throughout all seasons of the years gone by,
With all enduring joys twixt earth and sky—
In turn shared nobly with thy friends and me.
Thus is it that thy clear song, ringing on,
Is endless inspiration, fresh and free
As the old Mays at verge of June sunshine;
And musical as then, at dewy dawn,
The robin hailed us, and all twinklingly
Our one path wandered under wood and vine.”

As a poet, his love and emotions were genuine and true. His vision was clear. Nature spoke to him and he understood her language. The joys, the sorrows, the affections of life— he experienced them, and their messages are written in his verses. In a volume of “Interludes,” published in 1893, we have them under the following heads: “Songs of Nature,” “Home and Affections,” “Retrospective,” “Sorrow and Bereavement,” “Flights of Fancy,” “Echoes of War Time,” and “Miscellaneous.” Who, in the county, has not felt the touching pathos of “The Rose Tree?” Who does not know that he has sung the song of the “Bonnie Brown Quail” without sounding a false note?

The literary efforts of Mr. Harris, however, were not confined to poetry alone. In January, 1861, he launched *The Constitution and Union*, a newspaper devoted to the cause of preserving the national Union. Its publication was suspended, however, after about two months. In January, 1880, with Aaron Pope, county superintendent of schools, he began the publication of *The Home and School Visitor*, and contributed to its columns until the time of his death. He also took editorial charge of *The Greenfield Republican* for several months in 1881. He is the author of one prose volume, “The Man Who Tramps,” published in 1878.

In connection with his school work, and also with his literary efforts, he was fond of recitals, theatricals and entertainments. As his good wife now looks back over their younger days, it seems to her that she was kept busy a goodly portion of the time preparing costumes and other paraphernalia. Our older people remember particularly, “The Child of Waterloo,” which was one of the plays written by Mr. Harris himself, and which was presented at the old Masonic Hall. Mr. Riley was one of the actors in the play, and took the part that Captain Harris had designed specially for his personality.

Mr. Harris departed this life, December 23, 1909. He left to the county



James Whitcomb Riley

a legacy both as teacher and writer that will always be one of its priceless possessions. Nor have our people been unappreciative. Harris Hall, in the Carnegie library at Greenfield, has been named in his honor. On Saturday afternoon, January 30, 1915, the County Federation, embracing all the literary clubs of Hancock county, gave a memorial program in his honor at the Presbyterian church at Greenfield. The County Federation also presented to the Greenfield library a large portrait of Mr. Harris. All of these things, however, are but the outward manifestations of the affection and deference for him that dwells within the hearts of the people.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

James Whitcomb Riley, the most illustrious of Indiana poets, was born at Greenfield on October 7, 1849. "His mother," as his biographer states, "was a woman of rare strength of character, combined with deep sympathy and a clear understanding." His father, Reuben A. Riley, was one of our prominent attorneys a half century ago. He also took an interest in public affairs and, during a long and useful life, wrote his name in large letters on the pages of the country's history.

In the village of Greenfield—for it was not incorporated as a town until 1850—Mr. Riley spent his boyhood days pretty much as the other boys spent theirs. At school he enjoyed reading and literature. He disliked history and found arithmetic an impossibility. His teacher, Lee O. Harris, directed him in his reading, for which the pupil has always been grateful.

At about sixteen years of age he quit school and undertook to follow pursuits more nearly in line with his own inclinations. He showed some skill with a brush, which his father directed along more practical lines probably than the son had intended. Before his experience ended he became quite proficient as a house, sign and ornamental painter. At least one of his signs, painted for A. J. Banks, is still in existence at Greenfield. Another was long treasured by his friend, E. H. Faut, at New Palestine. For about a year he traveled with a medicine man. Riley's duties consisted in drawing illustrations on a black board, of the wholesome effects of the medicines, and to hold the crowds with his humorous sayings.

His musical propensities found expression on the banjo, guitar and violin. He probably never rendered the classics on these instruments, but his enjoyment of music with other proclivities that are so vividly reflected in his poetry, always produced merriment for those about him. Like many other boys or young men, he aspired to a place in the brass band, and was given the drum by the Adelphians. He is said to have been a skillful snare drummer, but that his personality counted for as much in the band as the drum.

As he reached manhood his father had a desire to see him take up his own profession, the law. The son did read law for a while and assures us that he made a good-faith effort to learn to love Blackstone and the others. But it was impossible. There was something incompatible between legal propositions and the poetic rhythm with which his soul was vibrating. Before he reached manhood he began writing verses, some of which are preserved in the "biographical edition" of his complete works.

He next began editing a local newspaper at Greenfield, but in his own language, he "strangled the little thing into a change of ownership" in a few months. After contributing poems to the local papers for a time, some of his verses were accepted by the *Indianapolis Mirror*, the *Danbury News*, and *Hearth and Home*. The *Danbury News* (Conn.) was at that time one of the leading humorous papers in the country, and the acceptance of verses by this sheet must have been very encouraging to the young poet.

Shortly after this he took a position as reporter for the *Anderson Democrat*. He also contributed poems, and continued his efforts to merit the recognition of the leading journals and magazines of the country. In these efforts he met many discouragements. Sometimes editors advised him to try prose; then poetry. He felt that his lines merited greater recognition than they were receiving. In fact, he came to the conclusion that critics were influenced by the reputation of a writer—probably more than by the merit of his productions. To prove the latter, he concocted a plan with a friend, the editor of the *Kokomo Dispatch*, to publish a poem entitled "Leonainie" upon the representation that it was a newly discovered manuscript of Edgar Allen Poe. It was written in Poe's style and published in the *Kokomo Dispatch* on August 12, 1877. Mr. Riley tells the story of the hoax:

"I studied Poe's method. He seemed to have a theory, rather misty to be sure, about the use of m's and n's and mellifluous vowels and sonorous words. I remember that I was a long time in evolving the name of 'Leonaine,' but at length the verses were finished and ready for trial.

"A friend, the editor of the *Kokomo Dispatch*, undertook the launching of the hoax in his paper; he did this with great editorial gusto, while, at the same time, I attacked the authenticity of the poem in the *Democrat*. That diverted all possible suspicion from me. The hoax succeeded far too well, for what had started as a boyish prank, became a literary discussion nation-wide, and the necessary expose had to be made. I was appalled by the result. The press assailed me furiously, and even my own paper dismissed me because I had given the 'discovery' to a rival."

Not long after this episode, Mr. Riley was offered a place on the *Indian-*

apolis Journal by Judge E. B. Martindale. Then came the poems by "Benj. F. Johnson of Boone," published in the *Journal*. Benjamin F. Johnson was supposed to be an old farmer of Boone county, but his identity was soon disclosed and Riley's star was in the ascendent. In 1883, the first edition of the "Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven Other Poems" was published. From this time a new volume followed every year or two until 1913, when his complete works were published in *A Biographical Edition* of six volumes.

Though success and recognition came slowly, they were of the highest order when they did come. In 1902, Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Wabash College at Crawfordsville conferred the same degree in 1903. In 1904 the University of Pennsylvania honored him with the degree of Doctor of Letters, and in 1907, Indiana University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In addition to these honorary degrees, the Academy of Arts and Letters elected him a member, and in 1912 awarded him a gold medal for poetry. On October 7, 1911, Riley Day was observed by the schools of Indiana and New York City. But on September 8, 1915, came the greatest honor of all, when the governor of Indiana issued a proclamation designating and proclaiming October 7, 1915, the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Riley as *Riley Day*, and urged all the people of the state "to arrange in their respective communities, appropriate exercises in their schools and at other public meeting places; that they display the American flag at their homes and places of business on that day in honor of James Whitcomb Riley, Indiana's most beloved citizen."

For a number of years Riley was also one of the most noted readers on the American platform. Even as a boy in school he was always "ready to declaim, and took natively to anything dramatic or theatrical." At Greenfield he was always in demand in local entertainments, and in the early seventies he frequently appeared in different parts of the county as a reader. Items may be found in the local papers of "last days" at school that were enlivened by his presence, and of his appearance at other entertainments. He read his own poems. His reputation grew, his sphere widened, and announcements were made of his appearance in the county seats and at other points of the state. In 1887 he made his first appearance before a New York audience, and then for a number of years read from the best platforms from Maine to California.

For almost forty years he has been living at Indianapolis. He always remembers his boyhood friends at Greenfield, however, and always is warmly received when he visits his native city. Greenfield has always been proud of him as her most illustrious son—probably more so than he himself for

many years understood. The teachers and pupils of the Greenfield schools invited him to visit Greenfield on October 7, 1911, the anniversary of his birthday. Children and citizens were out en masse to greet him. The court yard and street north of the court house were crowded, and from every window and balcony along the street people witnessed the reception. A number of his former friends spoke words of appreciation to Mr. Riley, and to the vast throng that had gathered. Mr. Riley himself spoke a few words and later sent the following letter to the pupils at Greenfield:

"Indianapolis, Indiana, Oct. 9, 1911.

"To the Pupils of the Greenfield Schools, Greenfield, Ind.

"Dear Friends of Mr. Riley:

"Being unable to write to you himself, my uncle has asked me to express his gratitude for the appreciative birthday greetings you sent to him on behalf of the teachers and pupils of the Greenfield schools. Your greetings were especially welcome, more dear than any of the many others, because they recall the happy days of his youth in Greenfield, many memories of the old home, and the loyalty of the people of Greenfield.

"He asks me to return to his friends, one and all, his gratitude, appreciation and love.

Very truly yours,

"EDMUND EITEL."

The Riley home, on West Main street, still stands and is a place of interest both to the citizens and to visitors of Greenfield.

WILL H. GLASCOCK.

Will H. Glascock was born in Hancock county, February 10, 1857. He began teaching in the fall of 1877, at Woodbine school house in Center township. His first college training was received at the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. On August 29, 1880, he was married to Miss Alice Crevis-ton, of Greenfield, Indiana. In 1885, he was elected county superintendent of schools of Hancock county, and served four years. He then served two years as superintendent of the Greenfield city schools, when he was appointed deputy state superintendent of public instruction. After four years of service in the state superintendent's office, he was appointed superintendent of the Blind Institute at Indianapolis, 1895. In 1898, he resigned this position in order to do more university work, and during the next two years he attended Indiana and Chicago universities. In 1900 he was elected superintendent of the schools at Bloomington, Indiana.

In addition to these duties he devoted some time to literary work. Besides articles published in the educational journals of the state, he is the

author of two books, "The Stories of Columbia," published in 1894, and "Young Folk's Indiana," published in 1898. These books were selected for the Young People's Reading Circle library. They may be found now in all the schools of the state that have kept up their Reading Circle libraries.

His untimely death occurred on December 26, 1901.

REV. CHARLES L. O'DONNELL, C. S. C.

Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell was born on November 15, 1884, about two miles northwest of Greenfield, near what is yet commonly known as Slabtown. His father, Neil O'Donnell, was a farmer, and removed to Kokomo when the son was two years old. There young O'Donnell began his education. Later he entered the University of Notre Dame, from which he received his Bachelor's degree in 1906. From 1906 until 1910 he was a student in Holy Cross College, at Washington, D. C. In 1910 he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Catholic University of America, and on June 25, 1910, he was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic church in the Congregation of Holy Cross. Since 1910 he has held the position of professor of English literature in the University of Notre Dame. He is the assistant editor of *Ave Maria*, and is the author of "A Study of the Prose Writings of Francis Thompson, with Special Reference to his Creative Criticism." In addition to his prose work he has contributed verses to some of the leading magazines.

He was invited by the commission of the Indiana Legislature to write an ode for Indiana Day at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. He responded to this invitation and, as reported by the *San Francisco Examiner*, "he contributed no small part of the program for 'Indiana Day' at the Exposition." This was Father O'Donnell's third appearance as a "poet of occasion." The first was when he read an ode at the Sacredotal Golden Jubilee of Archbishop Spalding, and the second, when he welcomed the sword of Gen. Thomas Francis Wright to the University of Notre Dame in the ode, "A Hosting of the Gael." It is expected that a volume of the writer's poems will soon be published.

ADELIA POPE BRANHAM.

Adelia Pope Branham was born on October 13, 1861, and has lived all her life at Greenfield. She was educated in the local schools. As a young woman she began writing verses and prose articles that were accepted by the local papers. Later she had the satisfaction of seeing her work accepted by the magazines, including *The Century*.

Her first book of poems was published in 1899, entitled "Grandma Tales and Others." This book was illustrated by Will Vawter, a Greenfield artist.

Many of her poems have been set to music by well-known composers, and have been published. Among the poems receiving very favorable notice are "Resurgo," "The Day We Threshed," and "Out in God's Fields."

Mrs. Branham did not devote any time to the short story until after the publication of her first volume of poems in 1899. Upon the request of publishers, she entered the field of short-story writers. At present, she is writing almost exclusively for the religious press; her stories in the way of religious fiction are used widely in Sunday schools and in Christian Endeavor societies, but she also holds her place among magazine writers. Short stories that have received special recognition are, "More Stately Mansions," "The House on the Sand," "The Other Prodigal," and "In the Far Country."

She has published one prose volume entitled "April Showers."

ALMA MARTIN ESTABROOK.

Mrs. Estabrook is the daughter of Dr. Samuel M. Martin and Florence Howard Martin, of Greenfield. She was educated in the local schools and at Oxford Female College, Ohio. On June 30, 1896, she was married to William Chester Estabrook, of Indianapolis, but for the past ten years or more she has lived in the state of Colorado.

She first began writing at the suggestion of her father, for the *Western Horseman*. Later she wrote the "Rule of Three," a novel with its scenes laid in the mountains of Colorado. During the past several years she has been writing novelettes and short stories for magazines. Some of her stories have been accepted by the best magazines of the country, including *Harper's* and *The Century*. Her home at present is at Denver, Colorado.

LEROY SCOTT.

Leroy Scott was born at Fairmount, Indiana, on May 11, 1875. His father was a Friends minister and moved to Philadelphia, in Hancock county, when Leroy was about ten years old. The son entered the public school at Philadelphia and graduated with the class from Sugar Creek township in 1888. His father then moved to Greenfield, and he entered the high school, graduating in the class of 1892. His college training was received at Indiana University, where he took his degree in 1897.

Even as a boy in the public schools he was fond of story writing, and used to amuse and entertain his mates by passing around stories he had written on his slate or note book. This talent was cultivated throughout his university course, and on graduating in 1897, he at once took up newspaper work. After three years' experience as a reporter he was selected as assistant editor

of the *Woman's Home Companion*. In 1902-3 he was the assistant head-worker at the University Settlement, New York. Since 1904, he has devoted his entire time to writing. On June 27, 1904, he was married to Miriam Finn, a Russian Jewess, who is also a writer of note.

Leroy Scott is a Socialist, and his novels are written with the purpose of impressing upon the world the need of reform. He has spent some time in Russia, and many of his stories deal with Russian life. He is the author of "The Walking Delegate," 1905; "To Him That Hath," 1907; "The Shears of Destiny," 1910; "The Counsel for the Defense," 1912. In addition to these books, he is the author of a number of serials and short stories that have been published in the very best magazines in America.

His present home is at Caritas Island, Stamford, Connecticut.

RICHARD BROWN BLACK.

Richard Brown Black, son of Richard A. and Ione (Brown) Black, was born at Greenfield in 1888. He received his elementary education in the grades of the Greenfield schools. Two years were spent in the preparatory department at Butler, after which he went abroad.

He began his art study in Avignon, France, in 1903. After two years in this branch school of the National Beaux Arts, he spent a year in Spain and a year in Rome, Italy, studying in the local schools and doing outdoor sketching. Returning to France, he entered the Paris school of the Beaux Arts, where he was a pupil of Ferdinand Cormon until 1912. In 1907, he first exhibited in Paris Salon. Thereafter he was always represented either in the Exhibit of Les Artistes Francaise or Ces Beaux Arts.

During several vacations spent in northern Africa, Mr. Black felt greatly drawn by the color and life of the Arabs. More and more he came to identify himself with the painters grouping themselves as Orientalists. He exhibited with them in their Paris Salon. In 1914, the French government bought one of his paintings from the Orientalists exhibits, and other canvasses were sold to well-known French art buyers.

In honor of his 1914 success he was elected a life member of the Jury of the Orientalists, a remarkable recognition of work for one so young.

In 1913 the Paris Jury for the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts selected and brought to this country a painting of Mr. Black's as representative of the group of American artists living abroad.

Mr. Black also exhibited etchings and paintings in Indianapolis at the Herron Art Institute. One of his paintings has been placed in the public library at Greenfield. His death occurred in April, 1915.

THE VAWTERS.

John W. Vawter, or "Will Vawter," as he is familiarly known around Greenfield, was born in Boone county, Virginia, April 13, 1871. His parents moved to Greenfield while he was yet a child, and he was educated in the public schools of this city.

Mr. Vawter is an artist. His first work was done on the *Indianapolis Sentinel* in 1892. In 1897 he wrote a series of comic verses and illustrated them for the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*. Since that time he has made illustrations for the *Indianapolis News*, *Success*, and the *Presbyterian*.

In 1899 he collaborated with his sister, Clara Vawter, in producing a children's book, "Of Such is the Kingdom," now known as "The Rabbit's Ransom." He has also illustrated Riley's "Child Rhymes," Bob Burdett's "Smiles," E. O. Laughlin's "Johnnie," Nesbit's "Trail to Boyland," Riley's "A Defective Santa Claus," Riley's "Book of Joyous Children," and Bartlett's "Tales of Kankakee Land." One needs but to see any of these books to appreciate the fine art of Mr. Vawter. In fact, one must see them in order to appreciate it.

On November 9, 1902, Mr. Vawter was married to Mary Howey Murray, of Chicago, and for the past six or seven years has been living amid the hills and scenes of Brown county in this state.

Unfortunately, Miss Clara Vawter, the sister, was taken away before she had reached the age at which people can give their best to the world. Yet in this short life she wrote for the children of the land a most delightful story, "The Rabbit's Ransom." It was selected by the state board as one of the Young People's Reading Circle books, and in all the schools of the state the children have been made glad by the story.

There are others who do not devote their time to literary work, yet whose occasional writings have attracted attention and have been accepted by high-grade periodicals and magazines.

Minnie Belle Mitchell, wife of John F. Mitchell, editor of the *Hancock Democrat*, has for years been identified with the literary activities of the county and state. In 1911, while serving as a director of the Indiana Federation of Literary Clubs, she introduced a resolution before the convention at Richmond, Indiana, that the public schools and literary clubs of the state annually observe the anniversary of our beloved Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley. The resolution was adopted and cheerfully acted upon, not only in Indiana, but in other states as well. So enthusiastically have the people responded that the movement has become national.

Mrs. Mitchell is a modest writer of children's stories and has contributed to a number of Eastern magazines.

John F. Mitchell, Jr., a graduate of Butler and Yale, has written several college plays that have been successfully presented. Among the most popular of them has been "The Gentleman from Indiana," a burlesque on Booth Tarkington's book with the same title. He also wrote a sketch of "Riley at Greenfield," which was accepted by the *Ladies' Home Journal* a few years ago. A volume entitled "The Rooster," a history of the Democratic emblem, was published in 1913. At present John is assistant editor of the *Hancock Democrat*, and the associate editor of the *Journal of American History* of New York.

Mrs. Mitchell and her son have also collaborated in their literary work. They have written several plays, among which is a morality play, "The Way There." It embodies a conception of the struggle between the forces of Good and Evil. Its structure is carefully wrought and suggests the hands of artists. The drama unfolds in a manner that is truly beautiful and impressive.

Clarence A. Hough, son of William R. Hough, has lived in Chicago since about 1890. His time has practically all been given to newspaper and literary work. For a number of years he was connected with the Chicago dailies, and in 1905, when he gave up newspaper work, he was the financial editor of the *Chicago Post*. In 1897, while traveling through France and Italy, his letters, giving impressions of these countries, were purchased by a syndicate and published in ten of the leading newspapers of the United States, including the *Boston Transcript*, *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, *Indianapolis News* and *Omaha Bee*. He is also the author of a volume entitled "Money," in which the money system of the United States and the principles of banking are explained. Before going to Chicago, Mr. Hough spent two or three years on the stage as a reader. Many of his selections were his own. Practically all of his literary work during the past ten years has been given to writing plays.

William A. Hough, who recites Riley's poems so admirably, is himself not a stranger to the poetic muse. He has written a number of poems that have been set to music by Barclay Walker, of Indianapolis. Although he has not devoted any time to song writing for a number of years, people will remember "Katie O'Brien," "Didst Thou But Know," and "I Know a Little Maiden." Mr. Hough was a member of the Western Writers' Association from 1886 to 1890. He is familiar with Indiana literature and has lectured on that subject before the teachers' institutes of several counties in the state.

Benjamin F. Phemister is the author of a number of poems, some of which have attracted a great deal of attention. About twenty-eight years ago he wrote a little poem entitled, "What Mother Thinks." It was published in the

Cincinnati Enquirer without giving the name of the author. Since that time it has been published as an anonymous poem in practically every newspaper in America. It has been called for in the *Indianapolis News* eight or ten times since then and has been published as often, "author unknown." On December 5, 1914, the *Indianapolis News* published another of Mr. Phemister's poems entitled "Around the Flaming Fireside of the Old Homestead." Afterward the *Atlanta Constitution* asked permission of the author to publish the poem. Another poem written during the revival at Greenfield in 1914, entitled "The Evangelist," possessed such merit that it was at first credited to Mr. Riley. "When We Shock the Wheat by Moonlight in Grandpa's Harvest Field," with a few other poems was submitted to Henry Augustine Beers, professor of English literature of Yale University. Professor Beers pronounced it "one of the most beautiful folk lore poems in the language."

Mr. Phemister taught school for a number of years and at present lives at Greenfield.

Allen S. Bottsford is a poet and illustrator who spent his boyhood days in the county. His poem "The Lost Lane" is included in the volume, "Poets and Poetry of Indiana." As an illustrator he has been engaged for a number of years on the dailies of Indianapolis, San Francisco and other cities. His sister, Clara Louise Bottsford, also wrote verses that were published in local and state papers. Some of them also found their way into Eastern magazines.

Mrs. Martha J. Stubbs, of Brown township, has written stories and historical sketches that have been accepted by the *Indianapolis Sunday Star*. Articles and letters relating to the care and training of children and the elevation of the family have also appeared in Eastern magazines.

Charles A. Robinson, prominent in the Improved Order of Red Men, is the author of a volume or two of Indian legends. He has also written a number of poems that have been published. His lines, "When the Trees Dress in Scarlet and Gold," set to music by George Suess, also of Greenfield, are probably best known. Mr. Robinson is a lecturer and has traveled far and near as a speaker, especially for the Improved Order of Red Men.

John H. Binford in 1882 wrote a "History of Hancock County." Mr. Binford was forceful and vigorous as a writer, and his work has stood for more than thirty years as the only history of the county.

HOME AND SCHOOL VISITOR.

The *Home and School Visitor* was first published in 1881 by Aaron Pope and Lee O. Harris. D. H. Goble soon bought the interest of Mr. Pope, and for a time it was published by Goble & Harris. For many years now, its ownership and management have been with the Gobles.

The *Home and School Visitor* is a children's magazine. It has always contained stories and poems for children of all grades, and for many years it has maintained a department of current events. It is used in practically all the schools of the state of Indiana, and, in fact, in a number of the states of the Union, for supplementary reading.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HANCOCK BAR.

This brief would not be complete without a few authorities to establish the relation of our lawyers to the general progress and development of the county. Some people may think that no such relationship exists, but they simply fail to understand. It has been stated elsewhere that when the settlers first came to Hancock county, they were confronted with three great tasks—to clear away the forests, to drain the lands, and to build highways for intercommunication. Our lawyers may not have had much to do with clearing away the forest, but the public will probably never appreciate just how much they have had to do with drainage and road building. Many a swamp would have continued to harbor the germs of disease; many a stream would have remained stagnant, and acres of our garden land would have remained waste, had not doubtful and discouraged farmers found our law offices real sources of inspiration in the consideration of such matters. Our dirt roads have practically all been covered with gravel. Two hundred eighty-one miles have been converted into improved “free gravel roads,” over which our citizens travel with comfort and ease. Our lawyers have always encouraged road building. Their presence has never failed the good people of the county when the machinery of the courts needed to be set in motion to accomplish such results. It is not the intention to give any undue credit to the bar. But our lawyers have always been progressive, and their relation to all that has been accomplished in the county can be properly appreciated only after prolonged meditation thereon. Since the organization of the Hancock circuit court, their number has not been exactly “legion,” yet they have been many. Following are the names of the men, resident and non-resident, who have been recommended for fitness and character, and who have held up their right hands and taken the oath to “support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Indiana, and faithfully and honestly to discharge the duties of an attorney at the bar of this court.”

Calvin Fletcher, March 24, 1828; on motion of James Whitcomb.

Hervey Gregg, March 24, 1828; on motion of James Whitcomb.

Marinus Willett, March 24, 1828; on motion of James Whitcomb.

Charles H. Vreeder, March 24, 1828; on motion of James Whitcomb.

Hiram Brown, September 22, 1829.

James T. Brown, September 22, 1829.
John H. Alley, February 24, 1830.
William E. Ross, March 19, 1829; on motion of James T. Brown.
William I. Brown, September 1, 1830; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
Ovid Butler, September 1, 1830; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
Hugh T. Applegate, September 1, 1830; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
James Foresee, August 3, 1831.
James B. Ray, September 29, 1832.
John Occles, September 29, 1832.
John H. Scott, February 25, 1833; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
William Quarles, February 25, 1833; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
David Kilgour, February 25, 1833; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
William Brown, February 25, 1833; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
Richard H. Jones, August 26, 1833; on motion of William Quarles.
Thomas D. Walpole, February 27, 1834.
Jehu T. Morris, February 27, 1834.
David Macy, February 27, 1834.
Christian C. Nave, February 27, 1834.
M. E. VanPelt, February 27, 1834.
John Rymon, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Addison F. Mays, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Abram A. Hammond, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Charles I. Henderson, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Alfred Kilgore, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Thomas D. Walpole, February 27, 1835 (Disbarred).
Thomas D. Walpole, April 4, 1836 (Admitted for the present term).
Jacob Robbins, April 6, 1836; on motion of Hiram Brown.
Thomas D. Walpole, April 8, 1836 (Motion overruled).
Mason Hulitt, October 3, 1836; on motion of William Quarles.
Thomas D. Walpole, October 6, 1836; on motion of Mason Hulitt.
Robert McCorkhill, August 21, 1837; on motion of C. C. Nave.
Franklin Corwin, August 21, 1837; on motion of Ovid Butler.
Thomas D. Walpole, March 19, 1838; on motion of Humphrey Woodard.
Philip Swetson, September 17, 1838; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
Charles McClure, February 17, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
William H. Brumfield, February 17, 1840; motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
Simon Yander, February 17, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
Moses Cox, February 20, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
James M. Wilson, February 23, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.

R. N. Williams, August 17, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
George W. Julian, August 16, 1841; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
James B. Sleeth, August 16, 1841; on motion of Abram Hammond.
Theodore Barnett, September 27, 1843; on motion of James Morrison.
D. M. C. Lane.
W. Lindsey, February 20, 1844; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
Earl S. Stone, February 20, 1844; on motion of William Quarles.
Josephus H. Williams, February 20, 1844; on motion of D. M. C. Lane.
N. R. Lucerny, February 20, 1844; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
W. R. C. Nish, February 20, 1844; on motion of William Quarles.
Reuben A. Riley, August 19, 1844; on motion of R. M. Cooper.
David Reynolds, August 20, 1844.
Reuben D. Logan, August 20, 1844.
Eder H. Davis, August 22, 1844.
Nathan Powell, August 22, 1844.
William F. Matlock, February 17, 1845; on motion of Hugh O'Neal.
John C. Lynam, February 25, 1845; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
Gustavus N. Moss, August 18, 1845; on motion of Reuben A. Riley.
Daniel A. Hart, August 21, 1845; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
David S. Gooding, ——— 1845.
James Robinson, August 11, 1846; on motion of D. M. C. Lane.
James Rutherford, February 16, 1846.
Horatio C. Newcomb, August 9, 1847; on motion of William Quarles.
Thomas Sullivan, August 9, 1847; on motion of William Quarles.
Martin M. Ray, August 9, 1847; on motion of William Quarles.
William P. Davis, August 10, 1847; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Nimrod Johnson, August 10, 1847; on motion of R. A. Riley.
John L. Ketcham, September 2, 1850; on motion of Hugh O'Neal.
James L. Mason.
Montgomery Marsh, ——— 1854.
Lemuel W. Gooding, August 17, 1845; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
Charles A. Rang, February 16, 1854; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
William Evans, February 29, 1855; on motion of David S. Gooding.
William R. West.
David VanLaningham, August 15, 1856; motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
Michael Wilson, August 10, 1857; on motion of Reuben A. Riley.
William R. Hough, August 10, 1857; on motion of Reuben A. Riley.
Benjamin F. Claypool, February 9, 1858; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Oliver I. Baird, February 9, 1858; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.

David Moss, August 9, 1858; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Almon R. Meek, August 9, 1858; on motion of William R. West.
George Y. Atkison, August 10, 1858; on motion of David S. Gooding.
M. C. Foley.
Joseph R. Silver, May 20, 1859; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Joseph Ankrom, June 2, 1859; on motion of William W. Wick.
——— Clark, June 2, 1859; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Parris Indian, June 2, 1859; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
William H. Pilkinton, February 15, 1860; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Bryan C. Walpole, February —, 1860; on motion of R. A. Riley.
William R. Walls, February 25, 1860; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Henry C. Gooding, August 15, 1860; on motion of William H. ———.
William Hendricks, August 15, 1860; on motion of William R. West.
Joseph P. Marshall, February 20, 1861; on motion of William R. West.
Almond R. Meek, August 14, 1861; on motion of William R. West.
Charles D. Morgan, February 11, 1862; motion of Lemuel W. Gooding.
Thomas H. Branham, February 21, 1862; on motion of Henry Craven.
Jesse McHenry, August 15, 1862; on motion of James L. Mason.
Walter March, August 11, 1863; on motion of Lemuel W. Gooding.
Silas C. Cooper, February 14, 1865; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Lewis Dale, February 14, 1865; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Alfred D. Shaw, August 14, 1865; on motion of James L. Mason.
Oliver P. Gooding, August 15, 1865; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Augustus W. Hough, February 13, 1866; on motion of R. A. Riley.
W. W. Kersey, February 13, 1866; on motion of R. A. Riley.
W. W. Purdue, February 15, 1866.
Stephen D. Lyon, August 15, 1866; on motion of George Y. Atkison.
J. M. Lowe, August 15, 1866; on motion of James L. Mason.
John H. Popps, August 21, 1866; on motion of Reuben A. Riley.
George W. Johnson, August 21, 1866; on motion of W. W. Kersey.
Richard Kelly, August 28, 1866; on motion of James L. Mason.
Charles G. Offutt, February 12, 1867; on motion of James L. Mason.
——— Mitchell, February 13, 1867; on motion of James L. Mason.
Hamilton J. Dunbar, February 13, 1867.
Prestly Guymon, February 15, 1867; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Matthias M. Hook, February 15, 1867; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Hamilton J. Dunbar, August 13, 1867.
Thomas M. Brown, August 15, 1867; on motion of L. W. Gooding.
Thomas M. Bidgood, August 12, 1868; on motion of James L. Mason.

George Barnett.

William Tobin.

E. E. Galbreath, February 14, 1871; on motion of William R. Hough.

James A. New, February 6, 1872; on motion of H. J. Dunbar.

Luther Benson, February 6, 1872; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

Bond B. Wheeler, February 6, 1872; on motion of H. J. Dunbar.

Adams L. Ogg, February 14, 1872; on motion of William R. Hough.

Benjamin L. Smith, February 27, 1872; on motion of David S. Gooding.

Thomas H. Bowds, February 27, 1872; on motion of M. M. Ray.

Ephraim Marsh.

William F. Bernhauer, March 16, 1873; on motion of James L. Mason.

Samuel Griffin, March 26, 1874; on motion of James L. Mason.

W. W. Leathers, June 24, 1874; on motion of James L. Mason.

John O. Hully, October 31, 1874; on motion of James L. Mason.

Henry A. Swope, November 3, 1874; on motion of David S. Gooding.

Israel P. Poulson, January 9, 1875; on motion of Hamilton J. Dunbar.

Daniel Church, March 22, 1875; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

Edward S. Coffin, June 10, 1875; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

John S. Pettit, October 20, 1875; on motion of H. J. Dunbar.

John A. Hughes, March 23, 1876; on motion of H. J. Dunbar.

Marion Steele, June 8, 1876; on motion of William R. Hough.

Samuel A. Wray, June 7, 1876; on motion of James L. Mason.

Henry A. Schriber, June 23, 1876; on motion of James L. Mason.

George Duncan.

William F. McBane.

William H. Martin, February —, 1877; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

Bart Burke, January 26, 1877; on motion of William R. Hough.

George J. Shugos, April 6, 1877; on motion of James L. Mason.

William Ward Cook, June 4, 1877; on motion of William R. Hough.

W. S. Denton, June 4, 1877; on motion of R. A. Riley.

John W. Jones, June 5, 1877; on motion of David S. Gooding.

Richard A. Black, October 15, 1877; on motion of R. A. Riley.

Samuel B. Waters, March 26, 1878; on motion of R. A. Riley.

John H. Pinford.

Marshall B. Gooding, October 14, 1878; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

Isaac G. Brown, November 1, 1878; on motion of James A. New.

T. S. Rollins, June 11, 1879; on motion of Montgomery Marsh.

William H. Fleece, January 16, 1879; on motion of James L. Mason.

Charles E. Barrett, December 31, 1879; on motion of James A. New.

Albert S. Caldwell, January 12, 1880; on motion of William Ward Cook.
Robert Denny, March 10, 1880; on motion of John W. Jones.
Albert Baker, March 16, 1880; on motion of William R. Hough.
Charles S. Rennecamp, April 8, 1880; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
L. H. Reynolds, June 7, 1880; on motion of John W. Jones.
A. C. Ayers, October 18, 1880; on motion of James A. New.
Robert Collins, January 3, 1881; on motion of William R. Hough.
Charles W. Smith, March 22, 1881; on motion of James L. Mason.
Tilghman E. Ballard, March 28, 1881; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Henry W. Taylor, March 28, 1881; on motion of David S. Gooding.
William C. Barrett, June 13, 1881; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Harmon J. Everett, June 6, 1881; on motion of Samuel A. Wray.
Jesse J. Spann, June 17, 1881; on motion of William R. Hough.
——— Norton, June 22, 1881; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
W. E. Thompson, June 13, 1881; on motion of John W. Jones.
William Booth, October 27, 1881; on motion of Montgomery Marsh.
Marcellus Chapman, October —, 1881; on motion of Charles C. Barrett.
Elmer E. Swope, February —, 1882; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
Joseph E. McDonald, June 26, 1882; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
Ralph Hill, June 26, 1882; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
George C. Butler, June 26, 1882; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
Joel Stafford, April 10, 1883; on motion of David S. Gooding.
John W. Stout, April 10, 1883; on motion of L. H. Reynolds.
W. K. Williams, April 11, 1883; on motion of David S. Gooding.
William C. Forrey, June 19, 1883; on motion of James A. New.
Robert Williamson, July 3, 1884; on motion of William R. Hough.
William J. Sparks.
Howard Barrett, June 11, 1885; on motion of James A. New.
Ferd Staff, June 25, 1885; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
E. T. J. Jordon, October 27, 1885; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Edward W. Felt, October 24, 1887; on motion of William R. Hough.
Frank E. Hammer, October 15, 1888.
John L. McNew, June 13, 1888; on motion of William R. Hough.
Asa M. New, June 25, 1888; on motion of William R. Hough.
S. E. Jackson, October 15, 1888.
William A. Hough, ——— —, 1888; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
Charles Downing, September 2, 1889; on motion of William Ward Cook.
John J. Rochford, September 2, 1889; on motion of William Ward Cook.
Henry Warrum, September 2, 1889; on motion of William Ward Cook.

Cassius Ginther, December 3, 1889.
U. S. Jackson, December 4, 1889; on motion of L. H. Reynolds.
James E. McCullough.
Andrew J. Shelby, December 16, 1890; on motion of J. L. Mason.
Noble J. Warrum, Jr., February 3, 1891; on motion of Wm. Ward Cook.
Elmer J. Binford, ——— —, 1893.
Raymond R. Gery, ——— —, ———; on motion of R. A. Black.
James F. Reed, ——— —, 1893; on motion of R. A. Black.
A. M. Hadley, November 23, 1893; on motion of E. J. Binford.
W. P. Bidgood.
John F. Wiggins, February —, 1894; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
Robert L. Mason, ——— —, 1894; on motion of Robert Williamson.
Eldon A. Robb, March 13, 1895; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Newton R. Spencer, April 25, 1896; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Louis E. Kimberlin, March 24, 1896; on motion of William H. Martin.
Sidney L. Walker, March 11, 1896; on motion of E. W. Felt.
William Alger, May 16, 1896; on motion of William Ward Cook.
Jonas P. Walker, September 16, 1896; on motion of William Ward Cook.
D. C. Cash, September 21, 1896.
Edwin Glascock, April 27, 1896; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Oliver P. Hastings, December 8, 1896; on motion of Marshall B. Gooding.
Albert Frost, September 7, 1897; on motion of E. W. Felt.
N. B. Brandenburg, September 21, 1897; on motion of J. F. Reed.
R. S. Holding, February 6, 1897; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Earl Sample, June 20, 1898; on motion of E. W. Felt.
John F. Egan, October 7, 1898; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
A. V. B. Sample, April 8, 1899; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
Arthur C. VanDuyn, March 22, 1899; on motion of E. W. Felt.
James M. Bussell, January 6, 1900; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Francis T. Boyden, March 7, 1900; on motion of W. F. McBane.
John Larrabee, February 5, 1900; on motion of William Ward Cook.
Charles L. Tindall, April 23, 1900; on motion of William Ward Cook.
David Eidman, May 24, 1900; on motion of E. W. Felt.
Samuel O. Pickens, May 15, 1900; on motion of Wm. Ward Cook.
Albert V. Hodgin, May 15, 1900; on motion of Wm. Ward Cook.
William Irvin, December 1, 1900; on motion of Wm. R. Hough.
William A. Hughes, December 21, 1900; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
John W. Card, January 2, 1901; on motion of George W. Duncan.
Robert Ellison, March 14, 1901; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.

James E. McClain, February 8, 1901; on motion of Wm. F. McBane.
William H. Pauley, January 5, 1901; on motion of Wm. Ward Cook.
William B. Risse, February 28, 1901; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
Freeman Thomas, January 18, 1901; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
M. E. Fitzgerald, November 9, 1901; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
Herbert I. Goldsmith, November 9, 1901; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
George R. Bodine, September 11, 1902; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
R. L. Marsh, July 12, 1902; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
George M. Overman, December 2, 1902; on motion of J. E. McClain.
Chalmer Schlosser, June 21, 1902; on motion of J. F. Reed.
William C. Welborn, November 29, 1902; on motion of R. L. Mason.
Ora F. Boyce, February 7, 1903; on motion of J. F. Reed.
Joseph E. Bell, March 18, 1903; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
Joseph W. Kitterman, January 21, 1903; on motion of A. C. VanDuyn.
Charles A. Robinson, January 24, 1903; on motion of R. L. Mason.
Omer Jackson, September 7, 1903; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
Omer D. Green, June 25, 1904; on motion of E. F. Quigley.
John Lockridge, February 2, 1904; on motion of R. L. Mason.
E. F. Quigley, May 2, 1904; on motion of Earl Sample.
Samuel J. Offutt, December 27, 1904; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Jesse Sanford, March 25, 1905; on motion of S. J. Offutt.
Charles H. Cook, February 13, 1905; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
Fred O. Dean, February 7, 1905; on motion of A. C. VanDuyn.
Wm. H. H. Graham, September 6, 1905; on motion of George W. Duncan.
Charles F. Reeves, July 1, 1905; on motion of A. C. VanDuyn.
Hiram L. Thomas, July 1, 1905; on motion of A. C. VanDuyn.
Robert E. Martin, June 26, 1906; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
Will A. Stewart, May 21, 1906; on motion of William A. Hough.
William D. Bennett, March 7, 1907; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
Chauncey W. Duncan, November, 1900; on motion of W. W. Cook.
Edward C. Eikman, November 5, 1906; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
John M. Hall, January 16, 1907; on motion of S. J. Offutt.
Samuel I. Harlan, February 16, 1907; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Edwin S. Parks, October 15, 1907; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Frank Hedrich, May 18, 1907; on motion of A. C. Van Duyn.
John Q. McGrail, June 10, 1907; on motion of Earl Sample.
Harvey J. Elam, June 11, 1907; on motion of Earl Sample.
George J. Richman, June 22, 1907; on motion of E. W. Felt.
James A. Collins, May 18, 1908; on motion of William A. Hough.

S. Meek, June 24, 1908; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
F. J. Meek, June 24, 1908; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Loranzo McDonald, June 29, 1908; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Robert F. Reeves, May 1, 1908; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
Harry Eagan, November 9, 1909; on motion of E. J. Binford.
C. W. Morrison, June 10, 1909.
George T. Tindall, September 11, 1909; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
Charles M. Demaree, May 21, 1910.
John B. Hinchman, January 22, 1910; on motion of Edward F. Quigley.
R. L. Rosenthal, February 7, 1910.
Ora Myers, January 27, 1912; on motion of J. F. Reed.
H. Segar Slifer, January 5, 1912.
Paul F. Binford, June 1, 1912.
William E. Bussell, June 6, 1914; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
H. M. Kelley, November 6, 1914; on motion of Charles H. Cook.
Vinton A. Smith, February 28, 1914; on motion of R. L. Mason.
Moses C. Wood, January 2, 1915; on motion of Edwin Glascock.
Olin R. Holt, February 27, 1915.

ORGANIZATION OF COURT.

The Hancock circuit court was organized on March 24, 1828, at the house of Samuel B. Jackson. This house stood on the south side of the National road, just a short distance west of the present car barns. There were present on that occasion Bethuel F. Morris, president of the fifth judicial circuit, Jacob Jones and James B. Stephens, associate judges, Lewis Tyner, clerk and James Whitcomb, prosecutor.

The name of James Whitcomb does not appear on the court records except as prosecutor. He later became governor of the state of Indiana, and is the man after whom our Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, was named.

Four attorneys were admitted to practice on that day, Calvin Fletcher, Hervey Gregg, Marinus Willett and Charles H. Vreeder. During the first few years the court held two sessions annually. The September term, 1828, and the March term, 1829, were also held at the residence of Samuel B. Jackson. The record shows that the court convened for the first time at the court house at Greenfield on Thursday, September 17, 1829.

The first rules governing the practice at the bar of the court were adopted at Jackson's residence on March 19, 1829. The following are the rules:

"RULES OF COURT ADOPTED AT THE HANCOCK CIRCUIT COURT, MARCH
TERM, 1829.

"1. But one attorney on each side will be permitted to examine the witness.

"2. The party introducing the witness will examine him in chief; the opposite party will cross-examine, and the other party will then explain, but no new matter will be introduced without obtaining permission of the court. And if one party shall interrupt the other by asking a question in any other manner except by regularly objecting to the court, he will be punished.

"3. If a question is objected to, the objector will instantly rise in his place to make the objection to the court, and an attempt to press the question upon a witness, or elicit an answer before the point is determined, will be punished.

"4. Every attempt to ask a question which in form or substance has once been answered, or in any manner, either directly or indirectly, to get improper evidence to the jury, or any attempt to lead a witness by the form or manner of the question, or to dictate or connect his evidence, be considered an attempt punishable at the discretion of the court. So will be frequent repetitions of the same questions to the same witness, unless necessary to obtain the object of the cross examination.

"5. During the hearing of a cause before a jury no argument will be permitted upon any question arising as to competency of witnesses, or the admissibility of testimony. But the question may be taken down at any time, and the point will be reserved for argument on a motion for a new trial. If any such objections are made, and the counsel have any authorities at hand to produce, they will be examined, but no remarks will be permitted.

"6. After the defendant or the party holding the negation has closed his testimony, the opposite party will not be permitted to introduce any except rebutting testimony.

"7. If in the argument of a case before a jury, any reflection, either direct or indirect, or any complaint is made by any attorney, that the court had rigidly enforced the rules of evidence and restricted the party in his testimony, he will be punished by suspension during the term.

"8. In the argument of a case to the jury, no improper allusion shall be made to facts that are not in evidence before the jury, to public opinion, or to any other matter not legally connected with the cause, and not a legitimate subject for observation.

"9. When an attorney ceases to argue the cause of his client to the

jury, and commences to speak of himself, or of the opposite counsel or any other matter unconnected with the case, he will be stopped.

"10. All applications for special instructions to the jury must be in writing, and not a word by way of application for counter instructions will be heard. If any instructions given by the court are objected to, the party objecting will say so at the time and the instructions will be taken down, and the point reserved for argument on a motion for a new trial, or for a bill of exception.

"11. In all arguments, either to the court or jury, the counsel opening the cause will read all of the authorities upon which he intends to rely, and no additional authorities will be read in the concluding argument; and in all arguments or questions submitted to the court, they will, in their discretion, direct the attention of the counsel to such points as they deem worthy of argument, or upon which they entertain doubts, and if an attorney wanders from these points, he will be stopped.

"12. In all civil cases docketed on the second or ——— day of the term, when a declaration has been filed and process served ten days before court, the defendant will be expected to plead on the first calling of the cause on the day on which it is docketed, and for want of such pleading, judgment will be rendered, unless, for good cause shown by affidavit, further time be allowed.

"13. No time will be allowed in court to prepare an affidavit for a continuance unless it appears that the party applying could not have known before that time by using proper diligence that such application would be necessary—nor would any time be allowed to prepare pleadings or other papers at the bar which might have been prepared before.

"14. On motions for continuance, the party applying will read his affidavit; one of the opposite counsel will be heard, if an objection is made, and the applicant will reply.

"15. If an attorney has any business to transact with his clients or other persons other than the immediate cause in hearing—he will retire from the bar.

"16. When a cause at issue is given for trial, if the counsel informs the court that he is ready, the counsel will immediately progress. If the cause is not then ready, the cause will be placed at the foot of the docket, and thereby lose its precedence.

"17. Any attempt to argue a question after it is determined by the court, or to continue the argument after it is argued out or closed, will be punished.

"18. Any bill of exceptions containing any part of the evidence in a cause, will have to be signed unless the party excepting will take down the evi-



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dence before the witness retires from the bar—or the bill is agreed to by the opposite counsel.

"19. When attorneys wish to engage in wrangling, personal abuse, recriminations, they will retire from the court room, or submit to punishment by fine, impeachment, or suspension at the pleasure of the court.

"20. As the court sits for the purpose of administering justice, they will, with benefit and pleasure, hear any arguments or authorities that will, in the least degree, aid them in the discovery of truth, or the detection of fraud; but they will not unnecessarily consume the time of persons and witnesses and increase the public, as well as individual expense, by listening to mere idle declamation or popular harangue made with other views and for other purposes than the investigation of truth, or the advancement of justice."

The court house in which the court convened on September 17, 1829, stood on the west side of what is now South State street. It was a two-story log house and was located just a little north of the alley running east and west between Main and South streets.

The first court house on the public square was built late in 1834, or early in 1835, and was used until 1851. It has been described in an earlier chapter of this work. The court room was on the first floor in the southeast part of the building. In the southeast corner of the room was a large fireplace, six or eight feet wide, in which logs were burned. The floor of the entire court room was made of brick. It was in this room that Thomas D. Walpole, George W. Julian, Reuben A. Riley, David S. Gooding and James Rutherford began their practice and became the leading practitioners of the county.

The practice of the attorneys in this court room was based on the old common law instead of the code. Our code was not adopted until the new state constitution went into effect in 1852. For this reason, the court records of that period show civil actions brought on debt, assumpsit, etc.

DISBARMENT OF WALPOLE

There were also some stirring scenes in this court room. It was there, on Wednesday, February 25, 1835, the state of Indiana, on relation of Eden Chittenden, filed charges and specifications against Thomas D. Walpole in relation to his malpractice as an attorney of the court. Walpole was in court at the time and the clerk was ordered to furnish him a copy of the charges.

On Thursday morning, February 26, the matter came up for hearing and the following record was made: "Now comes as well the plaintiff by his attorney as the defendant in his own proper person who admits the receipt of a copy of the charges and specifications aforesaid, and files his answer

thereto, and the parties submit the matter to the court. Whereupon all and singular, the premises being seen, and the evidence adduced by the parties being fully heard and understood, the court do say that the respondent, the said Thomas D. Walpole, is not guilty as he is charged in the first and second specifications aforesaid, and that the said respondent is guilty in manner and form as he stands charged on said third specification. Wherefore it is considered, ordered and adjudged by the court that said respondent, for his malpractice and misconduct aforesaid, whereof he is convicted as aforesaid, be forever deprived of his franchise and privilege as such attorney and counselor at law as aforesaid, and that he be no more permitted to practice as such, under, or by virtue of his license whereof he is now possessed."

Following this judgment, Walpole "moved the court to arrest and stay judgment upon their finding, and the conviction aforesaid, for the cause that said third specification whereupon said Walpole is convicted as aforesaid is insufficient in law to warrant any judgment thereon." But this entry follows: "And the premises being seen and understood, it seems to the court that said third specification is sufficient to warrant judgment thereon. It is therefore considered that the said Walpole take nothing by his said motion."

On the fourth of April, 1836, a motion was made to admit Walpole to practice for the term then in session. This motion was granted. Four days later a motion was made that he be again admitted to practice as an attorney at the bar of the court. This motion was overruled. On October 6, 1836, Walpole was admitted to practice as an attorney at the bar, but in the presence of the associate judges only. On January 19, 1838, he was admitted in the presence of the full court.

The record does not disclose the specific cause for which he was disbarred, nor does it show that the order that he "be forever deprived of his franchise" was ever rescinded or erased. Other chapters of this work, however, will show that he did vote many times, and that he put his full portion of ginger into future campaigns.

One is surprised at the number of lawsuits in which Walpole himself was a party, as shown by the records of the court. Frequently he appeared as plaintiff, but more often as defendant. Nor does there seem to have been any statute that limited proceedings against him to civil actions. His name appears as defendant in state cases, and one of the amusing incidents in the record is an indictment returned against him February 17, 1849, for disturbing a lawful meeting.

ADDITIONAL RULES.

On October 3, 1836, the following additional rules were adopted :

"Parties shall be called within the court house.

"Witnesses may be called from a written list at the door.

"Previous to making an issue, the party bound to answer pleadings already filed may have the papers in a cause until he shall have answered such pleadings.

"After the issue is made up, the clerk shall be held responsible for the papers until the parties announce themselves as ready for trial, at which time they shall be delivered to the party having the affirmative of the issue to be tried.

"The prosecuting attorney must have possession of the papers in all state cases, and must be prepared to mention the names of parties and sureties and witnesses whom he may desire to call promptly.

"Parties must furnish the sheriff with written lists of witnesses whose names are to be called at the bar.

"No paper shall be filed unless it be properly and plainly endorsed in such a manner as to show the title of the suit to which it belongs and the character of the papers."

Some of the attorneys at the bar seem to have been inclined to violate well-known rules of practice, apparently to the annoyance of the court. In consequence thereof, the following order was made at the February term, 1837, by Judge Wick:

"Ordered, that the following rules be observed by attorneys practicing in this court: Personal allusions to counsel, explanations of personal matters, impeachment of the motives, management or justification of the personal motive or allusion thereto, and all other matters merely personal or complimentary or offensive towards the profession in their character, must be avoided in argument. Counsel violating this rule will be stopped and reprimanded, and persisting therein, will not be permitted to proceed."

Other rules have been adopted from time to time, more nearly like the rules that are now observed.

DIVISION OF COURT ROOM.

In all of the older court houses, and, in fact, until 1871, there was no division of the court room for the convenience of attorneys and litigants.

The first division of the court room was made at the February term of court, 1871, when the following entry was made:

"And it plainly appearing to the court that the room designed for its use and now being used and occupied by it, is still out of repair and without suitable furniture, and in consequence thereof is in such condition as to greatly inconvenience the court and members of the bar, and parties litigant, and retard the transaction of business therein. It is therefore now, here, and hereby ordered and directed, that the sheriff of this county shall proceed forthwith to repair said court room, and to put the same in good condition, and to erect a railing so as to separate a proper portion of said room in the east end thereof for the use of the court and the bar, and to furnish the same with suitable furniture, etc., for the use and accommodation of the judge, jury, clerk, sheriff, and members of the bar of this court, and to have the same completed by the first Monday in June next.

"And the court hereby appoints Henry A. Swope, clerk of this court, and William R. Hough, a member of the bar thereof, to act in conjunction with said sheriff in determining in what manner and style said repairs and improvements, and furniture shall be made and furnished, and the same shall be made, done and furnished in the manner and style that they, the said sheriff, or either two of them shall determine."

Since that time we have grown accustomed to the railing across the room.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

The first law providing for shorthand reporters for the courts was passed in 1873. Prior to the passage of this act no evidence was kept in minor cases. For the more important cases, when parties demanded it, the court appointed one of the lawyers to take notes on the evidence submitted, who then wrote the same out in long hand. William R. Hough has in this manner prepared the evidence for the supreme court in many cases. The court record also shows that in 1871, an allowance of forty dollars was made to Charles G. Offutt for reporting the evidence in the case of *State vs. Duncan*.

W. E. Scott was the first official resident court reporter. He was appointed by Judge Martin in 1888. In 1894, Judge Offutt appointed Charles F. Reeves, who served for thirteen years under Judges Offutt, Felt and Mason. Mrs. Maggie Pitts served for about a year at the close of Judge Offutt's term and the beginning of Judge Felt's term. Charles E. Walker was appointed by Judge Mason and has now served about nine years under Judges Mason and Sample.

STENOGRAPHERS IN LAW OFFICES.

Until about twenty-five years ago all pleadings and other papers were written in long hand by the attorneys. Stenographers were first employed

in the law offices at Greenfield in 1891. Marsh & Cook, who were enjoying a very lucrative practice, employed Margaret O'Donnell, now Mrs. James R. Boyd, in September, of that year. After the death of Mr. Marsh in 1905, the firm of Cook & Cook was formed, and since the death of William Ward Cook in 1913, the business of the former firms has been carried on by Cook & Walker. Following are the names of the stenographers who have been employed in this office: . Margaret O'Donnell, September, 1891-November, 1891; Nettie Adams, July, 1892-February, 1901; Pearl Wood, March, 1901-February, 1903; Nora Chandler, February, 1903-September, 1903; Bertha Cockayne, October, 1903-February, 1904; Mrs. L. G. Shaw, February, 1904-July, 1904; Emily Woodall, July, 1904-June, 1905; Martha Johnson, July, 1905-March, 1906; Clara Rynerson, March, 1906-August, 1906; Stella Thompson, August, 1906-July, 1908; Elizabeth Kissell, August, 1908-September, 1908; Stella Thompson, September, 1908-August, 1909; Lillian Charles, August, 1909-June, 1912; Hildred Walker, July, 1912, to the present time.

Several of the stenographers named above also worked in other law offices, some of them for a period of years. Miss O'Donnell, for instance, was in the office of John H. Binford for eight years or more. Following is a list of the stenographers who have been employed in other law offices at Greenfield since 1891:

Nora Chandler (Roberts)	Spencer & Binford
Mattie Brown	Felt & Jackson
Carrie Porter	Mason & Jackson
Grace Van Tilberg	Binford & Walker
Ethel Hamilton	Felt & Binford
Ola Thompson	John H. Binford
Mabel Pettigrew	Jackson & Sample
Bertha Justice (Bragg)	William A. Hughes
Stella Trout	James Reed
Eva Hendren (White)	James Reed
Mabel C. Payne	James Reed
Margaret Gorman	James Reed
Elizabeth Kissell (Thomas)	Sanford & Glascock
Mrs. Anna Phillips	Sample & Jackson
Ruth Fort	McCullough & Welborn
Mrs. Ada O. Frost	Samuel J. Offutt
Daisy Finnell	William A. Hughes
Hazel Amick (Thomas)	Chauncey Duncan

Ethel Nicely	Jackson & Glascock
Beulah Jackson	Paul F. Binford
Marie Latshaw	Samuel J. Orfutt
Mrs. Pearl Gibbs	Paul F. Binford

LAW LIBRARY.

The splendid law library to which the attorneys have access at the court house has been collected within the last thirty-five years. On the eighth day of June, 1882, the court, on its own motion (Judge Forkner on the bench), ordered that James A. New, Israel P. Poulson and Augustus W. Hough be added to a committee that had been theretofore appointed by the judge of the court, to sell the extra volumes of the Indiana Reports and to purchase the New York Reports, and to report their doings, etc., etc.

On the fifth day of January, 1886, this committee reported the sale of forty-eight volumes of the Indiana Reports. They also reported the purchase of thirty-three volumes of the New York Reports. The committee further "shows that the reason why this matter was not promptly closed up was that Bowen, Stewart & Company agreed at the time said purchase was made to furnish the digest for said reports under contract as they were compiled and published, for which said balance was to be expended. And he said that said digests were not furnished, hence the funds retained therefor are still on hands, and that with this unfulfilled promise died the recollection which the committee had of the details of their proceedings and doings." This report was made by James A. New, a member of the committee.

On the fifth day of April, 1887, Ephraim Marsh, Israel P. Poulson and James A. New, "committee on the Hancock County Law Library," submitted another report of their doings as such committee, which was approved by the court, and which showed that additional law books had been purchased from the Bowen-Merrill Company. The purchase of the New York Reports, as above stated, seems to have been the first step towards getting a library of general reference. The National Reporter System was started in 1885, and soon the first volumes of these reports were placed on the shelves. Other publications were added as they came from the press, including the Federal Reports, the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, the Centennial Digest, the Decennial Digest, Encyclopedias, etc.

AS SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

In the early history of the county the lawyers held a prominent place in the educational work of the county. They were frequently appointed to

examine teachers as to their fitness and qualifications. Thomas D. Walpole was appointed by the circuit court in 1842. Township examiners were appointed in 1845, but in 1850 the circuit court again appointed an attorney, R. A. Riley. Following the enactment of the County Examiner's law, the board of county commissioners of Hancock county appointed the following lawyers as "examiners:": James Rutherford, 1853; R. A. Riley, 1856; James L. Mason, 1857; William R. Hough, James L. Mason and David VanLaningham, 1859; William R. Hough, 1860; M. C. Foley, 1864; James A. New, 1871.

IN POLITICS.

The attorneys have always taken an interest in politics. Thomas D. Walpole, R. A. Riley and David S. Gooding were among the first to become established in the county, and they were politicians. Walpole and Gooding were at first Whigs. Riley was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. In the latter fifties Gooding and Walpole were Democrats and Riley was a Whig. With the opening of the Civil War, James L. Mason became a leader of the Democrats, while Gooding and Riley became prominent in the Union party. William R. Hough also sat in the councils of the Union party. He became active as a Republican in the early seventies when he served two terms in the state senate. Lemuel W. Gooding was also active in the Union party during the war and remained active as a Republican for several years after the war. He was chairman of the Republican county central committee in 1867-8. Montgomery Marsh was an active Democrat all his life. He, by the way, was also the chief agitator in stirring up interest in the gas situation in 1886. Charles G. Offutt and Ephraim Marsh entered the political arena a few years after the war and remained active Democrats for thirty-five years. Stokes Jackson, it may be said, entered the legal profession through politics. Judge Felt has been a successful politician and has held public office probably more than half the time since entering the profession. R. A. Black was a prominent Republican and William A. Hough's name is frequently mentioned in Republican circles among the eligibles for Congress. Practically all members of the bar now take an active interest in politics. They never refuse to serve their respective parties with their best judgment, nor do they shun the responsibilities of public office when the importunity of friends becomes irresistible.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN OF 1874.

One of the interesting incidents in the history of the war developed during the temperance campaign in the county in 1874. The Temperance

Alliance, a ladies' organization, had been effected in Greenfield, and a mass meeting of the citizens was being held at the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday evening, March 8. The church was filled to overflowing and many of the lawyers were present. Temperance pledges were being presented and signed in all parts of the room. But the ladies had prepared a special pledge for the attorneys, wherein they were to agree not to defend any person charged with a violation of the liquor laws. One or two of the attorneys, it seems, signed the pledge, but the others refused to do so. The matter was discussed in meeting and several of the attorneys expressed their views on this pledge. Ephraim Marsh and Charles G. Offutt both spoke at length upon the matter. As reported in the *Hancock Democrat*, Mr. Marsh said "he was in favor of temperance in all things, but was not prepared to say which was the right way. When he came to a conclusion all the ladies had to do was to show the way and he would follow. As to the pledge prepared for the lawyers, he would not sign it under any circumstance. All criminals were entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and to be heard in person or by counsel. This being the case, and he being a lawyer, he could not consent to place himself in a position not to accept employment in any case at the bar, if he desired to do so."

Mr. Offutt spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: In response to repeated calls awhile ago I arose simply to offer an apology for not attempting to make a speech. I thought then that inasmuch as I had not yet complied with the request of the ladies who presented the pledge to me, by affixing my name thereto, that I should on the occasion remain silent. But, sir, since then some things have been said which would seem to demand a reply from me. It pained me exceedingly to hear my brother of the bar, in his zeal and excitement, attempt to cast a stigma upon the many worthy members of the bar who declined to sign a certain paper, which I recognize to be in the handwriting of the gentleman, pledging themselves, in effect, not to take the cause of persons charged with violating the 'Baxter bill.' That paper was presented to me, and, for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, I declined to sign it, and I still decline. So far as I know but two members of the bar have signed it. I hold that an attorney has the right to engage in the defense of any man, woman or child charged with a crime without being liable to just censure from any quarter. The fundamental law of the land declares that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to be heard by himself and counsel, and that the presumption of innocence is in his favor. Sir, because a man is charged with a violation of law, be it the 'Baxter bill' or any other, it doesn't necessarily

follow that he is guilty, not by any means. The only way to determine his guilt is by placing him upon trial before a tribunal competent to inquire into his case. And how shall the trial be conducted? The state furnished counsel to prosecute him. Shall he be denied the right to employ counsel in his defense? Or shall his counsel be proscribed because they see that if their client is convicted *that conviction* is obtained according to law. Again, can it be said that because an attorney engaged in the defense of a man charged with a violation of the liquor law that the attorney is in favor of intemperance? I think not. As well might you say that because an attorney defends a man charged with the larceny of a horse that he is therefore in favor of horse stealing. Just as well say, sir, that if a man engages in the defense of a murderer that he is in favor of taking human life. It is not the duty of an attorney to make a defense for a man charged with a crime by suborning witnesses, misleading a court or jury as to the facts or the law of the case; but it is his duty to protect the interests of his client by all fair and honorable means and to the best of his ability. He is sworn to do this. Shall he be recreant to his oath, and thus advertise himself to the world as unworthy of the confidence of honest men? Sir, so far as I am concerned, I have never refused the cause of a man charged with any crime, and I propose to pursue that course in the future. I conceive it to be honorable and right. As far as the temperance question is concerned, I think it is admitted by all candid men that temperance is *right* and intemperance *wrong*. It is not necessary that I should stand here and declaim against the evils of intemperance. All men everywhere admit it to be the great foe of mankind. The veriest wretch that ever drank destruction to his own soul will tell you that his course is not to be approved or followed. No man can engage in the use of intoxicating liquor to an excess, and not finally destroy his constitution. It shatters the physical man and lays the mind in ruins, and whatever others may say, I know that no man in this audience would more heartily rejoice over the success of any plan that would stay the fearful tide of intemperance sweeping over the land, than I. And, sir, I think this is a most favorable time for the ladies to accomplish great good. No political party, as my friend, Captain Ogg, has said, is opposing their movements. Good people everywhere are wishing them success, and if they go about their work in the spirit of Christianity, love and kindness their efforts may be crowned with success. It won't do to proscribe men or treat them harshly for their views, but reason with them, treat them kindly, convince them that it is to their interests to be sober and upright, that the good of society demands that they

support. Frequently, however, movements are started in the county that are of particular interest to the profession because of the amount of legal work occasioned by them. It is just some of these things that are indicated below.

The cases that came up for trial during the first few years of the court's history were very similar to the cases that are now tried before justices of the peace. Criminal cases included charges of assault and battery, affrays, gaming, gambling, etc. The grand jury on September 18, 1829, returned three indictments for assault and battery and five for affray. Twelve indictments were returned for gambling on February 25, 1838. On several occasions officers were charged with neglect of the duties of their office, and on September 1, 1830, the first divorce was granted. While little criminal cases took a part of the time of each term, there were also lesser civil actions on notes, contracts, debt, assumpsit, etc. There were very few damage suits; in fact, a suit for the recovery of as much as five hundred dollars was not brought until after the court had been organized for several years.

Land titles were not litigated to any extent until twenty-five or thirty years after the organization of the county. In the settlement of estates of course land was sold, but there were very few partition suits and scarcely no suits to quiet title until within a decade of the Civil War. In fact, such litigation did not become a source of much revenue until about the time of the Civil War or a little later.

As will be noted elsewhere, a period of marked improvement began with the close of the war in the drainage of the land and building of roads. Drainage companies were organized in all parts of the county for the construction of large outlets. Turnpike companies were also organized for the improvement of the principal highways. These lines of general improvement gave rise to numerous questions, and became fruitful sources of litigation for several years. Drainage, in fact, has ever since that time remained an important part of the practice. For a number of years the people of the county were engaged in constructing large open drains, and since the manufacture of large tile, legal work has continued in the construction of covered drains.

Following the passage of the Three-Mile Road law in 1905, road construction again occupied the attention of attorneys for several years.

The proximity of Greenfield to the city of Indianapolis has for many years given the "venue business" a very important place in the history of the legal work of the county. This work has been enjoyed chiefly by the older members of the bar.

The preparation of abstracts of land titles and the examination of such

abstracts have become important phases of the lawyer's work within the last thirty years. The meager and carelessly constructed abstracts of twenty-five and thirty years ago will no longer pass the scrutiny of the present-day lawyer. Technicalities are assuming such importance that the examining lawyer hardly knows where to draw the line to protect his client against having the abstract "turned down" by some one else, in case he wishes to sell the land in the future. The examining lawyer may know full well that the technical defect cannot possibly jeopardize the title. Yet he does not know how reasonable or unreasonable the next examiner will be. Certainly he does not want to have it appear at some future time that he was ignorant of the technical defect, and on the other hand he wants to protect his client against any possible unreasonableness of another attorney who may pass upon the title. Hence, the tendency is growing among lawyers of requiring abstracts to be free from all defects, whether serious or merely technical, before they recommend the title.

Collections, which formerly constituted an important feature of the lawyer's work, have now been taken over in large measure by the banks. This is especially true of collections on promissory notes.

In some localities trust companies are also taking over much of the probate business. This is not true, however, in Hancock county. Probate matters have always constituted a very important part of the lawyer's work in this county.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

The majority of attorneys admitted during the first years of the county's history were Indianapolis attorneys. Others whose names appear upon the roll came from Noblesville, Shelbyville, Richmond and Muncie. "Circuit riders" followed the judge from court to court in the judicial circuit. Calvin Fletcher, Ovid Butler and the Browns were Indianapolis attorneys. James B. Ray and Abram Hammond, both of Indianapolis, transacted quite a large amount of legal business before the court in its early history. Both of these men later became governor of Indiana. The appearance of Christian Nave and William Quarles is noted in many cases. Quarles, especially, attended many terms of court. He was from Indianapolis.

Thomas D. Walpole was first resident attorney who grew into prominence. He had a checkered career as an attorney and politician. Shortly before the Civil War he removed to Indianapolis. While in Greenfield he lived in the property now occupied by Dr. Edward Howard, just east of the New building.



THOMAS D. WALPOLE



REUBEN A. RILEY



DAVID S. GOODING

George W. Julian lived in Greenfield for several years. He came from Wayne county and later returned to that county. He was rather a prominent attorney and served a term or two in Congress.

The names of D. M. C. Lane, Reuben A. Riley, James Rutherford and David S. Gooding were added to the list of local attorneys during the forties. Lane's name appears in the record frequently for several years, but he does not seem to have attained any special distinction at the bar. James Rutherford was in turn, county school examiner, clerk of the court, and practicing attorney. He is said to have been a very scholarly man, but he became dissipated and his life was cut short. Reuben A. Riley was a practitioner for almost half a century. He and Rutherford were partners for a short time about 1848. Several of the younger men read law in his office, and later he and William R. Hough were partners for a time. Mr. Riley was not only an able, conscientious lawyer, but he took a general interest in public affairs. Some of his poems and speeches that still remain in print show him to have been gifted along several lines. David S. Gooding was a successful trial lawyer, but he gave a great deal of attention to politics. He possessed a good presence, was an able speaker, and for a time had a remarkable influence in the county.

During the fifties James L. Mason, Montgomery Marsh, Lemuel W. Gooding, William R. West, David VanLaningham, William R. Hough and George Y. Atkison were added to the number of local attorneys. James L. Mason became a prominent Democrat during the war, and built up a lucrative practice during that time. A number of later attorneys read law in his office. He came from Union county and taught school in Greenfield for several terms. Montgomery Marsh possessed rather limited attainments as an attorney, but took an active interest in public affairs, and especially in politics. Lemuel Gooding served one term as county recorder, also one term as district attorney, in which he was very successful. He and his brother, David S., were partners for a time, but David seems to have been in politics so much that Lemuel hung out a shingle of his own. When the temperance fights came on in 1859, and following, David VanLaningham usually represented the liquor interests, and Reuben A. Riley the remonstrators. William R. Hough came prominently into the practice during the Civil War. Gooding was in politics, Riley was at the front, and this left the legal field very largely to Hough and James L. Mason. The record of these years attests the fact that Mr. Hough was an unusually successful lawyer. In following matters up in the circuit court or before the county commissioners, one almost develops the habit of expecting to see the cause he represented successful.

Judge West served one term as county recorder. The commissioners' records, as well as the court records, show that for a time he had a pretty fair practice. George Y. Atkison was a farmer and a man of general affairs. He was a man of unusual influence in the county, but he scarcely ever fought his legal battles alone.

Just about the time of the Civil War, David Moss, of Noblesville, had a large practice in this court. Martin M. Ray, of Shelbyville, Walter March, of Muncie, and John L. Ketcham, father of William Ketcham, of Indiana, were also quite frequently in court.

Following the Civil War Adams L. Ogg opened a law office in Greenfield, but practically all of his time was given to the prosecution of pension claims of the soldiers. He was very successful in the work, and procured more pensions for his comrades, likely, than were procured by any other attorney at the bar. He also procured some of the largest pensions that were awarded to the soldiers of this county.

Within a few years after the Civil War Augustus W. Hough, Charles G. Offutt, Hamilton J. Dunbar and James A. New entered the profession. Dunbar and New were both men of exceptional ability, but both died comparatively young. Charles G. Offutt became one of the best known attorneys at the bar. He was tall and portly, had a good presence, a strong personality, a clear, fine voice, and was gifted with a rare quality of eloquence. It was said by opposing counsel that in the trial of a cause he was able to discern quickly any weakness in his adversary's case, and the strong points in his own; that he was able to seize upon these things and throw them in such a light before juries that it always made him a formidable opponent. As a young lawyer Mr. Offutt counselled with Judge Buckles on important matters. For several years his card in the local papers announced that Judge Buckles would be associated with him in the trial of all important causes.

Ephraim Marsh, William Ward Cook, William H. Martin and R. A. Black entered the practice during the seventies. Marsh & Cook formed a partnership soon after Mr. Marsh's retirement from the clerk's office. Their talents were complementary. Mr. Marsh was an exceedingly close and diligent student of the law, while Mr. Cook was preëminently a trial lawyer. For several years immediately following the gas boom in the county they probably transacted a larger volume of legal business than has ever been transacted by any firm in the same length of time in Greenfield. After the death of Mr. Marsh, Mr. Cook remained as the last of the older trial lawyers. He had fought many a legal battle, and everybody knew him to be the peer of any advocate who entered the forum of justice. For several years he

remained in the practice honored and respected practically as the dean of the Hancock bar. R. A. Black and Charles G. Offutt were partners for many years before Mr. Offutt was elected to the bench. William H. Martin and Mr. Offutt were partners for several years after Mr. Offutt's service on the bench.

Following are the attorneys engaged in the practice as shown by the bar docket, September term, 1915: Edward F. Quigley, *John F. Wiggins, *A. C. VanDuyn, *Robert Williamson, *Charles H. Cook, *John B. Hinchman, *Robert F. Reeves, *S. A. Wray, *Omer S. Jackson, *Samuel J. Offutt, *William A. Hughes, H. Seger Slifer, *John F. Eagan, Herbert M. Kelley, *Edward Eikman, *Elden A. Robb, *Edwin T. Glascock, *Charles L. Tindall, John Lockridge, *James F. Reed *W. R. Hough, *Vinton A. Smith, William P. Bidgood, Chalmer Schlosser, Chauncey W. Duncan, C. W. Morrison, Ora Myers, *Robert L. Mason, Louis A. Browne, *Jonas P. Walker, *Earl Sample, *William A. Hough, Jesse Sanford, Sylvester Meek, *George T. Tindall, John M. Hall, *Charles Downing, *Elmer T. Swope, *George J. Richman, R. I. Marsh, *Paul F. Binford, *William E. Bussell, Moses C. Wood.

*Resident and engaged in the practice.

SIDE LIGHTS.

Our lawyers are not all limited in their accomplishments to being able practitioners at the bar. Judge Sample, who is now on the bench, is versed in literature only less, possibly, than he is in the law. The Judge is familiar with the poets from antiquity to the present, and can quote their lines by hours to the delight of listeners.

William A. Hough is an inimitable reader. He can read Riley better than anybody—unless, perhaps, it is Riley himself. Will does not have to depend upon borrowed verses either. In a leisure hour he will write his own lines—and by the way, his songs of years ago were sold in editions.

Robert Williamson has been a Sunday school teacher at the Presbyterian Sunday school for a number of years. He is original as a Bible student, and has an exegetical manuscript, which he may at some time publish in book form. The Bible is an interesting book to Robert, and in his unique way he speaks with authority on its message.

Samuel J. Offutt is a violinist, but not of the ragtime, hoe-down type. Sam's violin is resonant with the strains of the masters and he plays them in a manner to please the most fastidious.

James F. Reed is a lover of Burns and recites his verses as only a mas-

ter of Scotch dialect can recite them. For the enjoyment of his perfect rendering of the lines of the Scottish bard, the bar probably owes a little debt of gratitude to the McDougals of Brandywine township. Whatever in human life is touched upon in conversation, Jim can always illustrate the point to the delight of his fellows with a few lines from Burns.

Others of the brethren entertain no aspirations toward poetry or music, but they enjoy a day off for a hunt, or a week or two for a fishing trip. When they return they spin out yarns of the catch that uphold in a substantial manner the traditions of the profession.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Among the very early physicians of the county who took an active interest in affairs was Dr. J. W. Hervey. He was an able, eloquent speaker, and a prolific writer. For a quarter of a century after the Civil War the columns of the *Hancock Democrat* contained articles from his pen, in which he recounted his experiences and gave his recollections of those early days.

The best history of the early practice of medicine in Hancock county is found in his articles. The following excerpts have been selected from the statement which he wrote for Mr. Binford in 1882. Referring to the early history of the county, Dr. Hervey says:

"The practice of medicine then was a work of some magnitude. We were compelled to ride on horseback through the woods, along paths blazed out on the sides of trees, sometimes twelve miles. I have often lost my way, and had to ride for miles before I came to a house to ask where I was. I was called one stormy night to visit a family in what was called the 'Big Deadening,' in Vernon township. The messenger had a huge torch and rode before. Our path was for miles through 'slashes,' as then called. The forest was wild and gloomy. Before we reached the place the torch gave out, and we had to hunt a hickory tree, from which we got bark to renew our light. We heard the wolves howl occasionally. When we reached the house we found the door fastened, and the woman whom I was called to see was in bed with two newly-born babe twins. She was badly frightened. She said the wolves had run the dogs against the door. The door was nothing but shaved clapboards hung on hinges. She thought the wolves smelt the corpse, for one of the babes was dead. She had heard it said that wolves would fight desperately for a dead body. There were no neighbors for some distance, and no one there to go for anyone.

"Sometime after that I was belated on my return home from the Fall Creek settlement. It had been raining all day, and was very muddy. My horse gave out, and I had to stop at John Robb's, where I got my supper. He saddled one of his horses for me to ride till I returned. It was dark when I started, and nothing but a path to travel until I struck what was called the Greenfield and Allisonville road. Mr. Robb assured me that 'Old Sam,' as he called the horse, would keep the path. I had gone but a few

miles before 'Old Sam' was out of the path, and stopped to cut grass. I got down and tried to feel for the path. Failing to find it I mounted and determined to make the horse go some place. He soon went under a grapevine and lifted me out of the saddle and set me wrong end up in the spice brush. I was, however, able for another trial. I then commenced to halloo in the hopes that I might find some house. I soon heard wolves, not very far distant from me, I thought. I had often heard it said that wolves could smell assafoetida any distance, and that they would fight for it. I had to carry that article with me, for it was out of the question to dispense with a remedy so popular at that time. Everything used as medicine was furnished by the doctors. I was considerably frightened, but I soon heard someone answer me and saw a torch coming. It was common for persons to get lost in the woods at that time. When I reached the man's house I found I had lost my pill sacks, and this necessitated me to wait till morning, as most of my essential outfit was in them. Though of but small value would the pill bags be at this time, the loss of that utility would have been sufficiently ample at that time to have compelled me to suspend operations for some days.

"About 1845, at a camp meeting near Cumberland, in the eastern part of Marion county, a child was taken with a fit, and its mother made so much noise that divine services were suspended for a time. Dr. Berry, who afterwards became president of Asbury University, was preaching. As soon as he found out what was the matter he told the congregation to take their seats and not crowd the child, but give it plenty of fresh air, wet its head with cold water, and send for a doctor; that there was no danger. I was at that time but little acquainted, and but few on the ground suspected me of any pretensions to being a doctor. Someone, however, hunted me up, and, plucking me to one side, asked me if I could bleed, and whether or not I had any lancets with me. I happened to have a nice spring lancet in my pocket. I told him I thought I could bleed, and he asked me to follow him. When I arrived at the tent it was crowded desperately, and near the door, on a temporary bed, was the patient. On one side of it stood a large man with a huge walking stick about four feet long and as thick as a small handspike. Before him was a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags, which contained something near a half bushel of roots and herbs, together with other implements essential to the practice. On the other side of the little sufferer stood another man, something over six feet high, with a blue jeans suit on. Neither of the gentlemen were arrayed in very fastidious costumes. Over the shoulder of this gentleman hung a pair of pill wallets of something more in accordance with the custom of the nineteenth century, and would not hold

over one peck of goods. He had the arm of the little girl bandaged, and was prodding away with an old rusty and dull thumb lancet, attempting to bleed the child, but had about given up the idea when I was sent for. The man who hunted me up stepped forward and fixing his eyes on me, said: "There is Dr. Hervey; maybe he can bleed." At this all eyes were turned toward me, and I could distinctly hear the whispers through the crowd, "He is nothing but a boy"; "He don't look much like a doctor," and other similar remarks, most of which were true, for I was but a young man, and looked younger than I was. The theory of the doctors was that the patient had too much blood in the head, and that bleeding was the only remedy. The big doctors had not much faith in me, but asked me if I could bleed the child. They did not ask for my opinion in the case, or what treatment I would recommend, or intimate that they had any more use for me. I, however, bled the child and asked the doctors if it would not be well to keep cold cloths to the head, which they had ordered removed for fear of producing a chill. The child got better, and I got better acquainted with the big doctors, and found them to be big-hearted as well as large in body. One of them was Dr. Carpenter, of Cumberland, a good Christian gentleman, but whose facilities for education were poor. He was a very useful man, and when his patients died he often preached their funerals. He was a Baptist minister, and Dr. William Moore, of the same village, and a partner, was a Universalian preacher. Bleeding was common then in most diseases, and many persons were bled regularly at stated times. I know several men who kept lancets. A man that could bleed was considered necessary in every settlement. The houses of these men were thronged every Sunday by persons, some of whom would come miles to be bled. The other big doctor was called McLain, I think, and he lived in or near New Palestine.

"On page seventy-four of the proceedings of the Indiana Medical Society for 1874, in a report on the medical history of the state, by Thad. M. Stevens, M. D., I find the following items connected with the transactions of medical men in the western part of Hancock county, which I will quote:

"In 1846, the congestive fever, as it was called, made its appearance. Many died; indeed, most of them in the hands of some physicians. Dr. Moore, of Cumberland, contended that blood letting and after that calomel to ptyalism, was the proper treatment. A meeting of physicians was called to consult upon a plan of treatment, at which it was agreed to use larger doses of quinine. Into this practice all finally fell, and the disease became much less formidable. The only drawback to the use of this drug was the price and the scarcity of money. It run up at one time to six dollars an

ounce. Dr. Hervey bought up a dozen fat cattle, drove them to Indianapolis, and sold them at seven dollars and fifty cents per head, and invested the money in quinine.'

"In 1847 a singular epidemic of smallpox appeared in Buck Creek township. Erysipelas, in the form of black tung, had been prevailing in the same locality. A healthy, stout man by the name of Snyder took the confluent variola. The whole surface swelled enormously. Dr. William Smith, who was a new brother in the profession at Cumberland, was called to see the case, who being somewhat puzzled at the disease, called Dr. Bobbs, of Cumberland, and Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Hancock county, in consultation. Drs. Bobbs and Smith contended that the disease was of an active, inflammatory character, and the only safety depended upon copious blood-letting. Dr. Hervey differed with them, opposed the bleeding, and left them to treat the case. They bled the man profusely, and he died. The neighbors flocked in to see him, and the result was smallpox was scattered all over the country. Dr. J. W. Hervey contended that the disease was some form of eruptive fever, modified by erysipelas diathesis. That was before the disease had developed its true character. After that he contended that it was smallpox, modified by the influence named. A consultation was called at the house of Isaac Snyder, father of the first patient, over some new cases. Dr. John S. Bobbs, Dr. Bullard, of Indianapolis, and Dr. Brown, of Bethel, were called in. Drs. Bobbs and Bullard agreed with Dr. Hervey. I think Dr. Brown did the same. The fact of the disease making its appearance without anyone knowing how, agitated the public mind to the highest pitch. As Dr. Hervey had been prominent in the treatment of the disease, and very successful, he having treated eighty-four cases, with but the loss of three grown persons and two children, it was in some way whispered through the neighborhood that he started the disease to get into business and gain notoriety. This theory was aimed to be made plausible by the fact that the Doctor had been in Cincinnati the winter before, and had told someone that he saw cases of smallpox in the hospital. It was also urged that he could not have been so well acquainted with the disease and have treated it so successfully if he had not made some special study and preparation. The rumor spread and gained force as it went out upon the breeze of popular rumor, until the whole country was arrayed on one or the other side of the question. Someone who was ingenious in formulating theories, said the Doctor had brought a scab with him from Cincinnati, and started the disease with it. He had used tincture of iodine and nitrate of silver to prevent pitting in the face. One Miss Burris lost an eye, and was otherwise disfigured by the disease, pustules hav-

ing formed in the eyes. Popular prejudice pointed this case out as a proper one to punish the Doctor with. He was sued for malpractice. The bad feeling was so intense against him that his counsel, Oliver H. Smith, advised him to take a change of venue to Shelby county. The damages were set at five thousand dollars. The depositions of eminent physicians were secured by the Doctor. Some of the best physicians in the state were subpoenaed. His defense was so fortified that before the time for the trial arrived the case was withdrawn. Dr. Hervey's character was vindicated, and he rose above the clouds that threatened him with ruin; but it cost him much of his hard-earned means and cheated him out of three or four of the best years of his life.

"This case is a valuable illustration of what injury and wrong may be done a physician by those who are not sufficiently informed on such subjects. It also shows what a few enemies may do before the tribunal of uninformed popular public sentiment and popular prejudice."

"A SINGULAR CALL.

"At a 4th of July celebration held in the woods, where Mt. Comfort now stands, I was engaged to make an oration. There was to be a big time—a barbecue. The day brought an immense crowd. Just before the time came for my part of the programme, I noticed someone coming with great speed, and a general stir among the people. I was informed that an accident had happened at the crossing of Buck creek, and that I was wanted. The proceedings were delayed until my return. When I reached the scene of the accident a most amusing incident was before me, and instead of resorting to surgery and bandages, I was overcome with fun. A family with several small children had undertaken to visit the celebration in an ox-wagon, not very substantially rigged. In attempting to cross the bridge over Buck creek the oxen became frightened at a party of young men and women coming up behind at a pretty fair speed. The red ribbons were flying, and the skirted white dresses of the girls on horseback, flapping in the wind, together with the clatter of the horses' feet, was too much for the cattle to stand. They took fright, left the pole bridge, and landed the wagon, with its contents, upside down in the mud and mire. The oxen had just reached the shore, and the family had all been safely dug out of the mud, and were seated in a line on the edge of the bridge, covered so completely with mud that you could only see the eyes and the mouth. The man with coon-skin cap was making arrangements to wash them off in the creek, into which he had waded and was, when I arrived, waiting for the first one to be handed

to him to take through the operation. Every child was bawling at the top of its ability to make a noise. As none were hurt, no one who witnessed the incident could restrain a hearty laugh. They were assisted, however, and washed off, and reached the ground towards the close of the evening, and in time to get a full meal of meat and corn-pone, which were about all the eatables spread on the occasion.

"One thing can be said to the praise of the physicians of Hancock county. They were mostly self-made men, and men of unusually good sense. But few men have been imported into Hancock county as physicians since the old stock took their place. But few counties in the state can boast of better doctors than Hancock county. I do not know one to whom I could not give the hand of fellowship. I do not know one who is my personal enemy, or one who has ever knowingly done me an unkind act.

"In writing this brief review of the profession in the county, if I have forgotten anyone or said anything about anyone that may be exceptionable, I ask pardon."

Following are also the characterizations of some of the early physicians from the pen of Dr. Hervey, written at the same time:

"*Dr. Duncan.*—The first time I ever visited the office of Dr. Duncan he was so full of talk and big laugh that he spit all over me, not intentionally, for no better-hearted man lived than he; but he had such a peculiar way of pouring out his fun that he could not keep his mouth and lips from taking a very prominent part in the performance. Dr. Barnett, who is now yielding somewhat to the pressure of age, was then a student in his office, and a very industrious one at that. His long success in business is due, no doubt, to his earnest and intense studentship. Dr. Duncan was a good practitioner and had an extensive business. Had he received the advantages of modern usages he would have been a still more prominent member of the profession.

"*Dr. Moore.*—I do not remember the given name of the doctor here referred to. I was called to see him in his last sickness at his home in Green township. He was quite a large man, of every limited attainments, but a useful man in the community. He died of softening of the brain and paralysis. A singular feature in his disease was that he could not reach any object with his hand. If he would undertake to place his hand upon an object he would invariably reach to another locality. He was much worried over his condition. He lamented his affliction very much. He appealed to me so piteously to devise some means for his relief that I shed tears in his presence. I think some of his family are living in the county, who might be able to give more of his history.

"*Dr. N. P. Howard* is now among the oldest practitioners in the county. I do not remember how long it has been since he came to Greenfield, but he has always ranked among the best medical men of the country, and is perhaps the best operating surgeon in the county, and he has but few superiors in the state. Besides being a surgeon of ability, he is a whole-souled gentleman, who never violated any law of professional etiquette or honor.

"*Dr. Lot Edwards* is the first physician I ever knew in the county, and he had practiced in it several years before I came. He was one of the most wiry men I ever knew. His appearance would indicate that he could stand but little effort, yet he has done enough hard work in the practice of medicine to kill two or three ordinary men. He was identified with the first society of the county, and had as many warm friends as any man therein.

"*Dr. E. I. Judkins* read medicine in Greenfield, and was raised in the county. He grew old amidst the scenes of his early life, and gave the best of his energies to the practice of his profession. He is a successful, high-minded votary of the healing art, well posted, and has a large share of friends and patrons.

"*Dr. A. G. Selman* practiced medicine in Greenfield many years ago and took a prominent part in politics. He had at one time as large a practice as any man in the county.

"*Dr. Cook* practiced in Charlottesville thirty-five years ago, and was a very fine and successful practitioner. *Dr. Stuart*, of Fortville, was one of his students. *Dr. Stuart* and *Dr. Troy* must be nearly the same age, and must have commenced practice about the same time. I am told that *Dr. Troy* has always had quite a large business, and that *Dr. Stuart*, at Fortville, has had an extensive practice.

"*Dr. Hiram Duncan* came to Hancock county over thirty years ago. He commenced practice near Willett's Mill, but moved to a settlement north of Fortville, on Fall creek, in the edge of Hamilton county, before Fortville was laid out. When it was made a town he moved there, and practiced there alone for ten or twelve years. He is a well posted, though unassuming, man, and is one of the most careful practitioners I ever knew. He is now in Indianapolis.

"*Dr. Paul Espy* is another of the old physicians of the county. I think he commenced business at or near Philadelphia, but soon went to New Palestine. He could speak German fluently, and no better location could be found in the state for a man of his ability and social habits than New Palestine. The Doctor made good use of his facilities, energies and surroundings, and was one of the wealthiest men in the county. His tireless energy and his unceas-

ing devotion to business, together with his good judgment and good management, placed him beyond want and in possession of innumerable friends. But few doctors succeed as well, pecuniarily, as Dr. Paul Espy."

It is only fair to say of Dr. Hervey himself, that after his early experiences in Hancock county, he went to Indianapolis, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. Fifty years ago he had a standing in his profession such as is enjoyed by Drs. Noble, Potter, Cook and a few others at this time.

There are also other names that should be added to the list of those who practiced among the early settlers of the county. Among these were Dr. Edmundson, a one-armed physician, who lived in Blue River township, and who also kept a small store there. Dr. Newby was also located in the eastern part of the that township in its early history. In Brown township were Drs. Logan Wallace, Aaron Gregg, William Reed, C. C. Loder, and Dr. William Trees of a little later date. In Sugar Creek township Drs. Hudson McAnlistter, J. H. Hazen, W. H. Dye, H. B. Wilson, James M. Ely, Jacob Buschel and Kellogg, hung out their shingles before the Civil War. In Jackson township Drs. S. A. Troy and Amos Bundy were established in what was then known as Portland. At Greenfield, Drs. Jared Chapman, Leonard Bardwell and Simon Alters were among the first physicians. Later they were followed by Drs. Martin, Howard, Barnett and others above mentioned.

Prior to 1874 there was no organization among the physicians of the county. On January 6 of that year, however, a meeting of the doctors was held at the I. O. O. F. hall at Greenfield, at which they effected an organization, known as the

HANCOCK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The minutes of this meeting are herein set out in full:

"In pursuance of a Call heretofore issued by Drs. N. P. Howard, S. M. Martin, M. M. Adams and E. I. Judkins to other physicians of the County, the following physicians assembled in the I. O. O. F. Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.: Dr. S. A. Troy, J. G. Stewart, H. Duncan, S. T. Yancey and T. K. Saunders, of Fortville, H. J. Bogart, J. B. Sparks and G. T. Wrennick, of Charlottesville, M. M. Hess, of Cleveland, G. C. Eubank, of Philadelphia, and N. P. Howard, S. M. Martin, M. M. Adams and E. I. Judkins, of Greenfield, Indiana.

"Dr. S. M. Martin briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to form or organize a County Medical Society auxiliary to the State Medical Society, and upon motion and vote of all present, Dr. S. T. Yancy was made temporary chairman and E. I. Judkins, temporary secretary.

"Upon taking the Chair, Dr. Yancy made a few appropriate remarks, returning thanks, etc., for the honor conferred, and encouraged the object of the meeting. Upon motion the following were appointed as a committee to draft and submit a constitution, viz.: Drs. S. M. Martin, M. M. Adams and Hiram Duncan.

"Upon motion of Dr. Judkins, a committee of five were appointed on permanent organization, to-wit: Drs. Judkins, Troy, Sparks, Stewart and Eubank.

"After discussing various points in regard to organization, etc., the meeting adjourned until one o'clock P. M., to give time for the several committees to confer and adopt reports.

"At 1 P. M. the meeting was again called to order by the temporary chairman.

"Thereupon the Committee on Constitution reported a Constitution of 17 Articles, which was ordered read by Article and Section, and then unanimously adopted.

"The committee on permanent organization then reported the following nomination for officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Dr. N. P. Howard, president; Dr. S. A. Troy, vice-president; Dr. M. M. Adams, treasurer; Dr. E. I. Judkins, secretary; Drs. J. B. Sparks, S. M. Martin, S. T. Yancy, censors; Drs. J. G. Stuart, H. J. Bogart, M. M. Hess, trustees.

"Upon motion and unanimous vote of the meeting the nominations of the committee were confirmed and the officers named declared elected, and Society permanently organized as the Hancock County Medical Society.

"Upon motion a committee of two were appointed to conduct Dr. Howard, President-elect, to the Chair.

"Upon taking the Chair the President returned thanks for the honor conferred, called the meeting to order, and asked for further business.

"Upon motion Drs. Martin and Yancy were appointed a committee to procure a suitable seal with appropriate inscription for the Society.

"Upon motion an order of business was adopted.

"And upon further motion and vote of the Society a system of By-Laws was adopted.

"The secretary was ordered to procure a suitable Record Book for the Society, and also a book for the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society and to record the same therein.

"Also the secretary was authorized by unanimous vote to sign the names of all the organizing members of this Society, to the Constitution, when copied in appropriate book.

"The President appointed J. B. Sparks to prepare and read an essay upon Purulent Pneumonia at next meeting, also Drs. S. M. Martin and S. T. Yancy to read an essay upon any subject they might choose to select.

"The question of a Fee Bill came up and was discussed at considerable length, and upon motion a committee of three, viz.: S. A. Troy, J. B. Sparks and S. M. Martin, were appointed to prepare and submit a Fee Bill at next meeting.

"Upon motion the secretary was ordered to furnish the 'Indiana Medical Journal' and 'Hancock Democrat' with a summary of today's proceedings for publication.

"Upon motion the Society adjourned to meet in Greenfield on the second Tuesday of February at 1 o'clock P. M.

"E. I. JUDKINS, Secretary."

The purpose of the society is further stated in the constitution:

"To provide an organization through which the regular physicians of the county shall be united in one professional fraternity for the better promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering; the improvement of the health and the protection of the lives of the community, and for the mutual improvement; the advancement of medical knowledge; the elevation of professional character; the encouragement of professional intercourse and the protection of professional interests."

Regular meetings for the society were appointed for the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October annually at Greenfield. The physicians whose names appear above—fourteen of them—became the charter members of the society. In April of 1874, the names of Drs. John L. Marsh, William N. Pierson, C. H. Kirkhoof and J. M. Ely were added to the list.

Although a complete organization was effected on January 6, 1874, and dues were paid and all other relationships established and maintained with the State Medical Society during the years that followed, a charter was not obtained until April, 1911, when it was issued in the following words:

"INDIANA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

"Know All Men By These Presents

"That by virtue of authority vested in the House of Delegates of this Association by the Constitution and By-Laws, it hereby issued a Charter to the Hancock County Medical Society of which Joseph L. Allen, M. D., is President and Earl R. Gibbs, M. D., is Secretary, and the Charter Members now belonging to such society and to their successors in perpetuity with all

of the honor and privileges pertaining thereto, so long as such Society conforms to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association.

"No. 87.

"Given Under the Authority of the House of Delegates
this tenth day of April, 1911.

"CHARLES N. COMBS, M. D.,

"Secretary,

F. C. HEATH, M. D.,

"President."

That the physicians set about to accomplish the purpose of their new organization and to profit by mutual consultation and discussion, is evidenced by the following excerpts taken from the minutes of their different meetings:

"February 10, 1874.—Dr. Martin read a paper on 'Tympanites,' upon which but few remarks were made, from the fact that but few present seemed prepared to discuss its merits, but upon motion of Dr. Troy, Dr. Martin was requested to read his paper again before the society at its regular meeting in April.

"Dr. Troy verbally reported some cases of bronchitis met with, not yielding to the ordinary treatment with tonics, stimulants and expectorants, but yielded to aconite. Dr. Stuart had met some similar cases in which he found gelsemium the best remedy. Dr. Adams had met a few slight cases in which he found quinine and glycerine, aided by copious draughts of cold water at bedtime, to speedily relieve symptoms.

"Dr. Eubank verbally reported a case of periodical spasms of a child resulting in atrophy of right arm and leg, which elicited some remarks."

The committee to report on a fee bill or a schedule of fees to be collected for various services failed to report at this meeting. On the meeting of April 7, 1874, the committee did report a bill, which was placed on file for further consideration. The report was taken up again at the July meeting in 1874 and was discussed by the physicians assembled. It seemed to be unsatisfactory, however, and when a vote was taken thereon, the motion to adopt the bill was defeated. Dr. Martin then moved, at the meeting of July 7, 1874, that Drs. Yancy, Hess and Adams be appointed a committee on fee bill for next meeting, but for the want of the second the motion was lost.

April 7, 1874:—"Upon recommendation of the board of censors, Dental Doctors W. R. Wolf and E. B. Howard were unanimously elected honorary members of this society.

"Dr. Sparks read an able paper upon pneumonia, as per special appointment at first regular meeting."

Remarks by sundry members:

"Dr. Martin disbelieves in the term (strictly speaking) of typhoid pneumonia; thinks two distinct diseases cannot exist at the same time in one patient, and that there is almost always some bronchial trouble, and the pleura generally affected. Pain usually due to pleuritic complication. The disease usually tends to recovery; he does not use nauseating expectorants, relies upon sustaining treatment.

"Dr. Sparks denounces the term 'lung fever' as old foggy, and insists upon physicians using the terms 'pneumonia' or 'pneumonitis' when naming the disease. Dr. Judkins remarks, physicians ought to speak in terms that would be understood by their patients when diagnosis is clear, or made up, and if asked for a name of the disease, by the patient's friends, if we have to, say 'lung fever' instead of 'pneumonia,' or 'ague' instead of 'intermittent fever.'

"Dr. Howard called Vice-President Troy to the chair, and then made some remarks upon Dr. Sparks' paper; recommends calomel in most cases and sometimes uses it to ptialism, uses blisters, gives ammonia, quinine, etc., as symptoms indicate. Remarks were made by several other members upon the pathology, nomenclature, and treatment of pneumonia.

"By request, Dr. Martin read his paper on 'Tympanites,' which he had read at the February meeting.

"Remarks on pathology, treatment, etc., by several members, Dr. Sparks thinks it might have resulted from retained feces. Dr. Ely regards it as pyema from absorption from uterus. Dr. Martin defends his diagnosis, quoting from authors, and comparison with peritonitis. Dr. Sparks favors spirits turpentine in treatment. Drs. Sparks and Pierson discussed the pathology of the disease, at some length.

Drs. Pierson, Kirkhoff and Marsh were appointed to write an essay upon any medical subject they may choose for next regular meeting.

"Dr. Yancy continued for an essay also at next meeting."

July 7, 1874:—"Essays being again called for, Dr. J. L. Marsh read an able paper on 'Ancient and Modern Therapeutics.' Remarks by Yancy, Sparks, Wolf and Ely."

October 6, 1874:—"Verbal reports being called for, Dr. Stevens reported a case of post mortem, where injury of the cranium had caused death, in which there was almost complete absorption of the bone, and full absorption of the membranes, corresponding to the size of the injury."

April 6, 1875:—"Essays being called for, Dr. Marsh read a lengthy and able paper upon the 'Therapeutics of Aconite,' which elicited quite a discussion from Drs. Martin, Hess, Sparks and Judkins. Dr. Martin never used aconite, hence could not tell of its virtues from experience. Dr. Hess used it but seldom. Dr. Sparks had it used internally in tonsilitis with good results.

"Dr. Martin read a paper on the fallacies of the treatment of pneumonia. The subject was pretty thoroughly discussed by all members present. All discard nauseating expectorants."

July 6, 1875:—"Dr. Adams reported a case of 'progressive locomotor ataxia' which he was treating with nitrate of silver, but with slight show of improvement. Remarks by Drs. Martin, Pierson and Judkins. None had ever treated a case of the kind. Dr. Pierson had seen one case in the Indiana Medical College, supposed to have been induced by the excessive use of tobacco; treatment, discontinue tobacco and administer nitrate of silver. Lost sight of the case, did not learn result of treatment. Dr. Adams asked the advice and opinion of the society regarding the treatment of his case; all endorsed the use of nitrate of silver with the observance of due caution of its toxical effects, a point the Doctor says he has carefully watched, and as yet no indications for discontinuance were observable, but on the contrary when the remedy had been left off for a few days for fear of toxic trouble, the symptoms had increased. Dr. Judkins suggested that when the nitrate of silver had been carried to its reasonable limits to substitute nux vomica or strychnia and phosphorous, in full doses.

"The discussion here ran into the pathology of such cases and the general arguments were that the intemperate use of tobacco and excessive venery or undue venereal passion or excitement without proper or due gratification might induce an attack, but that Dr. Adams' case was probably the result of severe injury received on the head many years ago, which had frequently produced severe nervous trouble, and sometimes severe and almost intolerable pain in the head, for which Dr. Judkins had frequently administered chloroform, by the mouth, ammonia and bromides, giving only temporary relief."

Though the fee bill failed in its adoption at the first meeting of the physicians, further steps were taken at the meetings in the latter part of 1875 for their financial protection, in the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that after January 1, 1876, no service shall be rendered to persons who are able to pay their bills, but who evade them by changing from one physician to another, unless the fee for such service is paid in advance.

"Further resolved, that it shall be the duty of each of us to furnish all others a list of such parties from time to time as they make satisfactory settlement.

"That this is no combination to raise our fees—as will doubtless be charged—our patrons will be convinced when they pay their accounts; neither is it an effort to shirk our share of the charity work. We each pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the noble reputation of our profession in this respect, to the best of our ability. By this movement we expect to be better enabled to do all that public opinion demands of us for the worthy poor and unfortunate. And also to treat the patrons who pay and support us in a more liberal and businesslike manner, hoping thereby not to be forced to the necessity of selling every good note we take to the brokers; or of dogging our patrons at their houses by sending importunate collectors after them; or of offending them through the public prints by frequent demands to settle, as has been done by some, who will now be interested in charging that this is a 'ring'. (Signed): S. M. Marsh, J. A. Hall, George Tague, J. J. Carter, J. G. Stuart, J. Francis, C. C. Loder, H. J. Bogart, L. A. Vawter, E. I. Judkins, H. A. Greenleaf, R. E. Barnett, T. J. Saunders, J. O. Espey, William Trees, N. N. Howard, S. S. Boots, John L. Marsh, S. T. Yancy, J. M. Jones, M. M. Hess, W. E. Kearns."

The above resolution was published for a number of issues in the *Hancock Democrat* and brought forth a series of protests from the laity. Some of the good people of the county suggested through the columns of the local papers that if the physicians would pay their own accounts as they came due, it might help others to pay them. The physicians offered a reply or two to these protests, which of course failed to silence them. Finally someone became so unkind as even to suggest that if the physicians would pay their whiskey bills it might help the other fellow.

The society, however, did not limit itself to such matters only as might be of personal profit to the physicians. It must appear to anyone that the essays that were read, the general matters as well as specific cases that were brought before the society from the individual practice of the doctors, and the help that the society was able to give in such matters by way of consultation and advice, were of practical benefit to the public.

The society has from time to time given some attention to matters before the General Assembly, which they considered of interest to themselves and to the profession. At the close of the legislature in 1879, the doctors of the county adopted the following resolution in appreciation of the services of Dr. Edwins in that body:

"Resolved, that the thanks of this society are hereby unanimously tendered to Dr. Stanley M. Edwins, of Madison county, for the very able and zealous manner in which he sought to rid the profession of its parasites, and thereby benefited the public, by securing the passage of his Medical bill, by our State Legislature at its recent session; and that we express the hope that by the time that body convenes, the 'Mother of Israel' of the period with her tanzy tea, and the Good Samaritan of the generation, with his liver-regenerator, may have lost something of the potential influence they now seem to exert over our dignified executive department of state government."

On January 27, 1883, the society also considered the advisability of raising the standard of the profession by legal requirement. On this point the doctors of the county placed themselves on record in the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, although the medical profession of Hancock county, as represented by the members thereof here present, is in no sense desirous of any legislation in its behalf, the interest of both the public and the profession of some parts of the state seem to imperatively demand some protection from the army of quacks and charlatans driven into the state by the stringent medical laws of other surrounding states; it is hereby

"Resolved, that our representatives be respectfully asked to vote for a medical bill requiring that every practitioner of medicine have a diploma from a reputable medical school, or, if he has no such diploma, shall have been in the practice of medicine ten years in the state of Indiana and attended one full course of lectures in any accredited medical college and that he shall file his credentials with proof in each county in which he proposes to practice.

"Resolved, that in our judgment some simple, uncomplicated law will meet all the necessities of the case better than the proposed complicated and expensive measures involving state boards.

"N. P. Howard, Sr., M. M. Adams, E. I. Judkins, Lon A. Carter, Jacob A. Hall, F. F. Hervey, S. S. Boots, Joseph Francis, J. F. Trump, W. R. King, Chairman; S. M. Martin, Secretary."

Such a law was passed in 1885, making it unlawful for any person to practice medicine without first obtaining a license so to do. The license was to be issued by the clerks of the courts, and could only be issued to persons with the following qualifications:

1. To graduates of some reputable medical college.
2. To applicants who filed their affidavits and also the affidavits of two reputable freeholders or householders of the county stating that the applicant

had been engaged in the practice of medicine for ten years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the act.

3. To applicants who filed their affidavits therein of two reputable freeholders or householders of the county stating that the applicant had been engaged in the practice of medicine for three years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the act, and had attended one full course of lectures in some reputable medical college.

Under this law the physicians of Hancock county who applied for such licenses during the year 1885 were able to show the following qualifications, the dates of graduation being also shown:

Samuel S. Boots—February 8, 1870. Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Orlando S. Coffin—February 16, 1883. Indiana Eclectic Medical College.

Marcellus M. Adams—February 26, 1885. Medical College of Indiana.

Noble P. Howard, Sr.—February 8, 1879. Medical College of Indiana.

Noble P. Howard, Sr.—February 28, 1879. Medical College of Indiana.

Orlando M. Edwards—One full course lectures.

Elam I. Judkins—February 22, 1878. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana.

Warren R. King—Two full course lectures.

Nathan L. Hammer—March 26, 1885. Physic Medical College of Indiana.

Samuel M. Martin—June 19, 1885. Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Jacob F. Trump—June 22, 1881. Medical Department of University of Vermont.

William B. Ryan—One full course lectures.

Frank F. Herney—February 28, 1879. Medical College of Indiana.

Almond A. Stuart—One full course lectures.

John G. Stuart—March 2, 1885. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana.

Simeon T. Yancy—Two full course lectures.

James M. Larimore—February 10, 1867. Medical Department of Iowa University.

Robert D. Hanna—February 27, 1880. Medical College of Indiana. Department of Butler University, of Indiana.

William Trees—Practiced Medicine ten years.

Lon A. Carter—March 1, 1882. Indiana Medical College.

Ira W. Ellis—March 1, 1882. Medical College of Indiana.

Samuel A. Troy—Practiced medicine ten years.

Charles C. Pratt—One full course lectures.

James P. Julian—February 21, 1881. Physic Medical College of Indiana.

Jacob Buchel—Practiced medicine ten years.

James M. Ely—February 28, 1872. Medical College of Indiana.

Murray M. Hess—Practiced medicine ten years.

William A. Justice—1878. Kentucky School of Medicine.

Samuel A. Troy—March 1, 1882. Medical College of Indiana.

Benjamin F. True—Practiced medicine ten years.

John W. Selman—February 28, 1873. Indiana Medical College of Indiana.

Thomas P. Hervey—Practiced medicine ten years.

John D. Cory—Practiced medicine three years and one full course lectures.

George M. Darrach—March 8, 1850. Medical Department of the University of Gettysburg at Philadelphia, Pa.

William B. Cox—Practiced medicine three years and one full course lectures.

William M. Pierson—February 28, 1874. Indiana Medical College of Indiana.

John Biebinger—March 1, 1883—Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, Ind.

Franklin J. C. Rawlins—March 1, 1850. Transylvania Medical College of Lexington, Ky.

Benamin L. Russell—March 17, 1869. Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Andrew F. Cory—February 8, 1860. Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elridge Field—March 1, 1885. Medical College of Indiana.

Jacob G. Wolf—March 8, 1885. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

But the meetings of the physicians have not all been serious occasions, nor has all of the time been devoted to professional matters. On January 1, 1884, the physicians brought their wives with them who spent a part of the day at the residence of Dr. Noble P. Howard. At the noon hour, as we

learn from the *Hancock Democrat*, the physicians "adjourned to the residence of Dr. Howard to accompany their wives and lady friends to the Guymon House, where there was in waiting a dinner prepared by Jackson Wills and his most estimable wife. The dinner was indeed a banquet and would be worthy a Delmonico not only in variety but in the manner in which it was prepared and served. After dinner E. I. Judkins offered the following toast: 'The Medical Profession, the Past and Present Status,' which was responded to by Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Indianapolis. He excited much mirth with his description of the early mode of practice with the lancet, calomel and blisters."

Other toasts offered were the "Growth of the Hancock County Medical Society," and the "Home of the Physician." There were present on that occasion, W. R. King, W. B. Riley, S. A. Troy, L. A. Carter, J. B. Richardson, E. I. Judkins and Drs. N. P. Howard, Jr. and Sr.

Other features of the doctors' work are also shown on the records of their minutes. For instance:

October, 1884: "Communication from Wayne County Society relative to the precarious condition of Dr. Pennington, of Milton, Wayne county, owing to the total destruction of his home by fire. Dr. Howard, Sr., was appointed to solicit and transmit such aid as could be obtained."

Later, a personal donation was made by each member of the society present, which was sent to the treasurer of the Wayne County Medical Society for the benefit of the brother in trouble.

Along professional lines, the society continued to discuss particular cases that came within the experience of its members very similar to those that have been heretofore cited. Assignments also continued to be made to individual members upon which reports were made either in writing or orally. A few other instances are taken from the minutes of the society:

July, 1886: "Dr. Ryan presented himself as a clinic; expectoration of blood. Upon motion and vote of society, Dr. J. M. Ely was appointed to examine and report the Doctor's condition, which was disease of the heart and larangitis bronchitis and pharangitis."

February, 1887: "A clinic was presented by Doctor King; abdominal dropsy. Upon motion, Dr. J. M. Ely conducted the examination of the case, after which a discussion followed. There was not a unanimous agreement by all the members as to the cause of the effusion."

March, 1887: "Upon motion of Dr. N. P. Howard, Sr., the regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of performing a surgical operation upon a clinic presented by Howard and Howard: Talapis equinas.

"The operation was performed by Howard and Howard, assisted by Ely and King, in the presence of the society."

June 1, 1887: "Doctor Nancy reported an autopsy he had witnessed when a child six years old had died from congestion of the stomach and liver. A stone the size of one-half walnut was found in the bladder from which it had suffered for four years, the attending physicians supposing other causes had produced the troubles.

"Doctor Pierson reported the case of phthisis under treatment with gas that he had reported during the last meeting and that it was still favorable; also a case of ulceration of the stomach of probable malignant type, which was thoroughly discussed by the society."

April 3, 1888: "Bright's disease was made a special subject for consideration at the next meeting."

September, 1890: "Doctor Hervey presented a specimen of an injured spinal cord that was of much interest to all present. The substance of the cord having been entirely severed and held in contact by the membranes only, the result of an injury, when environment of the cord showed no evidence of injury."

April 4, 1892: "The regular order of business being called, Dr. B. H. Cook proceeded to read a paper upon 'Influenza or La Grippe.' The discussion was opened by Doctor Howard, Sr., who thought the paper a good one. Doctor Ely did not regard the disease within itself fatal, but it leaves few healthy ones in the country and we should look carefully as to its complications. Doctor King approved of the paper and regards it as being more fatal than cholera and more formidable. Dr. J. H. Justice approved of the paper and said he regarded the disease as no trivial disease and thought the epidemic of 1891 more formidable than the epidemic of 1890. Doctor Cook in his closing remarks thanked the society for their remarks and thinks he gained considerable information as to its treatment."

November 1, 1892: "Doctor Troy presented a boy of fifteen years (Arnet Kellar). The members of the society made an examination of the boy and proceeded to discuss the case and suggested a general line of treatment.

"A question was asked about the propriety of a member of this society dressing a cancerous breast that was being treated by an 'irregular.' It was discussed. No opinion agreed upon, and the suggestion was made to decide upon it at next meeting."

December 6, 1892: "Doctor Troy made an oral report of a boy presented at last meeting, that by bandaging and a general tonic treatment that he was better and promised to present him to the society in the future.

"Doctor King made a statement about a patient of his own that was being treated by an 'irregular' (the one spoken of at last meeting), that he dressed the breast, cut out the tissue destroyed by the escharotic. Doctors Pratt and Ely so expressed their opinion that he (King) did right in treating her. Doctor Ely also gave us quite a talk on cancers and 'cancer doctors.' During this talk Dr. W. A. Justice 'put in his appearance.'"

The foregoing notes taken from the minutes of the society indicate in a general way the nature of the discussions engaged in at various times and the lines of work followed. Such in the main has been the plan of the society to the present. Specific cases coming within the practice of the members have been presented from time to time and general topics have been assigned for reports. During the past fifteen or twenty years more time has probably been given to general discussions, and less to special cases, than formerly. The programs of the latter years have usually been limited to one or two papers upon general subjects followed by general discussions. Of this, the following schedule of subjects prepared for the summer of 1896 is a fair illustration:

Tuesday, March 3.

Neuralgia Dr. A. C. Barnes.
Consumption Dr. O. C. Neier.

Tuesday, April 7.

Pathogenic Bacteria with demonstration, Dr. S. W. Hervey.
Diseases of the Kidneys Dr. C. K. Bruner.

Tuesday, May 5.

Synthetical Remedies Dr. J. A. Comstock.
Paralysis Agitans J. W. Selman.

Tuesday, June 2.

Diagnosis of Presentation Dr. J. E. Lummis.
Pneumonic Fever Dr. J. H. Justice.

Tuesday, July 7.

Neurasthenia Dr. Mary L. Bruner.
Nervous Diseases Incident to the Rebellion, Dr. W. R. King.

Among the papers that have been presented during the last few years, the following may be mentioned: "Local Anaesthesia," by Doctor Cregor, November, 1900; "Serum Therapy," by Doctor Ferrell, November, 1900; "Ca-

tharrhal Jaundice," by Doctor Ferrell, January, 1911. On October 5 the subject of "Tonsils" was treated from four viewpoints: "Anatomy and Function of Tonsils," Dr. C. W. McGaughey; "Pathology of Tonsils," Dr. C. A. Barnes; "Therapy of Tonsils," Dr. E. R. Sisson; "Surgery of Tonsils," Dr. C. K. Bruner.

In December, 1911, the subject of "Diphtheria" was discussed by Doctors Justice and Slocum.

DISTRICT MEETINGS, ETC.

The Hancock County Medical Society has on several occasions entertained visiting physicians. On January 20, 1910, the seventh annual meeting of the doctors of the sixth councilor district of the Indiana Medical Association was held at Greenfield. Physicians were present from Rushville, Moreland, Carthage, Millville, Knightstown, Shelbyville, Indianapolis, Richmond, Middletown, Bloomington, Lewisville, Spiceland, Newcastle, Dublin and Straughn. A general program along professional lines was given, a banquet served, etc., and a general good time enjoyed with the visiting physicians.

On January 8, 1914, just forty years after the organization of the Hancock County Medical Society, the anniversary of that event was celebrated in an elaborate and appropriate manner. Following are a few paragraphs from the report of the anniversary meeting:

"At the first meeting of the year of the Hancock County Medical Society, held Thursday night at the Columbia Hotel, Dr. Joseph L. Allen, the secretary, produced the old record containing the minutes of the organization meeting of the society, held January 6, 1874, or forty years ago, almost to the day. He read the minutes of that meeting to the physicians present Thursday night, showing that fourteen physicians were present at the organization meeting and not one of them is living now. Dr. M. M. Adams was the last to succumb.

"At that first meeting Dr. J. B. Sparks read an essay on 'Purulent Pneumonia' and the coincidence was that at the meeting Thursday night this same subject was discussed by Doctor Emerson. His talk was of great interest to the physicians present, who included the new officers of the county association, Dr. P. E. Trees, of Maxwell, president; Dr. E. R. Sisson, of Greenfield, vice-president; Dr. J. L. Allen, of Greenfield, secretary-treasurer; Dr. J. E. Ferrell, of Eden; Dr. Milo Gibbs and Dr. C. K. Bruner, censors; Dr. W. A. Justice and Carl McGaughey, of Greenfield; Dr. C. E. McCord, Dr. S. W. Hervey and Dr. Stuart Slocum, of Fortville; Dr. Edgar A. Hawk, of Finly; Dr. E. E. Mace, of New Palestine; Dr. E. M. Bennett, of McCordsville, mem-

bers, and Doctor Emerson, dean of the medical department of Indiana University; Doctor Bosworth, of Birmingham, Alabama, and Dr. Max Barrett, Knightstown, visitors.

"Following the business session of the association, a five-course banquet was served to the doctors. The Hancock County Association now has twenty members."

The Sixth District Medical Society met in annual session at Greenfield, May 14, 1914, with President Paul E. Trees, of the Hancock Society, presiding. A program was given, after which the society adjourned to the Columbia Hotel at six o'clock, where members of the Hancock County Society had prepared an elegant dinner. Councilor O. G. Gronendyke presided as toastmaster, and Rev. Joshua Stansfield, of Indianapolis, delivered a splendid address, his subject being, "The Doctor."

The meeting was reported as a very fine one from every point of view. Good work was presented, the attendance was good, and so was the dinner.

FEE BILL.

Among the last actions that have been taken by the society as a whole has been the adoption of a fee bill. A meeting for the consideration of this matter was held at the Columbia Hotel on Thursday evening, November 12, 1914. A buffet luncheon was served, and good will and unity of action prevailed. As a result of this meeting, a schedule of fees covering all fees of office practice as well as on fees of general practice, including surgery, operations, etc., was agreed upon and the following contract entered into by the undersigned physicians:

"CERTIFICATE OF AGREEMENT

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned physicians, who practice in Hancock county, Indiana, do hereby enter into and agree to the following contract, binding ourselves as men, and pledging our word of honor to not violate the provisions of this agreement in any event or in any manner.

"1st. We agree to uphold the dignity of our profession, and will endeavor to follow the revised code of ethics.

"2nd. We will adhere strictly to the rates and prices of the fee bill, as herewith appended.

"3rd. We will furnish to each physician who signs this agreement, residing within a radius of seven miles of each of us, a list of all persons whom we find to be unworthy of credit, and also another list of those whom we find worthy, but slow pay.

"This list to be compiled from our books and sent to the physicians as above indicated, on January 1, 1915, and revised and sent every three months thereafter.

"We further agree, that we shall render no aid to a person whose name is on any of the above stated lists, except in an emergency or on the payment of cash for said service.

"We further agree to furnish information to any other physician signing this agreement as to the standing of any person of whom he may inquire.

"4th. We agree to enter into no contract with any person or persons, official or officials, company, corporation, lodge or other organization to do any practice for any stated contract price or period of time, for any sum other than at least the minimum price, as per the fee bill.

"5th. We agree that this agreement and fee bill shall be effective December 1, 1914.

"6th. We agree that the secretary of the Hancock County Medical Society shall cause to be printed copies of this contract and the fee bill, together with a printed card for our officers, stating the most important facts of the fee bill, and that we each pay the pro rata of said expense.

"Joseph L. Allen	Greenfield	Stuart Slocum	Fortville
Ernest R. Sisson	Greenfield	J. B. Ellingwood	Fortville
Tyner E. Lowe	Greenfield	C. E. McCord	Fortville
C. W. McGaughey	Greenfield	Charles A. Roark	McCordsville
O. S. Heller	Greenfield	C. J. Kneer	Oaklandon
Rolla B. Ramsey	Greenfield	R. S. Records	Lawrence
J. M. Larimore	Greenfield	L. H. Ratliff	Lawrence
W. R. Johnston	Charlottesville	John P. Black	Greenfield
Paul W. Trees	Maxwell	W. A. Justice	Greenfield
Oliver A. Collins	Mohawk	Milo Gibbs	Greenfield
E. A. Hawk	Finly	C. K. Bruner	Greenfield
Elmer E. Mace	New Palestine	Mary L. Bruner	Greenfield
W. H. Larrabee	New Palestine	I. W. Trees	Greenfield
Earl R. Gibbs	Wilkinson	A. M. Calvert	Lawrence
Charles Titus	Wilkinson	John W. Cook	Pendleton
J. P. Julian	Wilkinson	O. W. Brownbact	Pendleton
Ralph Wilson	Shirley	L. E. Alexander	Pendleton
J. W. Shrout	Shirley	W. R. Sparks	Pendleton
J. E. Ferrell	Fortville	F. L. Stone	Pendleton
S. W. Hervey	Fortville	H. C. Martindale	Pendleton

Lundy Fussell	Markleville	H. B. Cox	Morristown
O. H. Cook	Fortville	F. C. Bass	Morristown
C. B. Pendleton	Markleville	R. S. McCray	Morristown
D. N. Conner	Markleville	W. M. Pierson	Morristown
J. B. Young	Cumberland	V. C. Patten	Morristown
U. C. Ambrose	Cumberland	R. S. Wiltshire	Gwynneville
H. E. Nave	Fountaintown	J. A. Sipe	Carthage
E. B. Miller	Fountaintown	F. E. Hypes	Carthage"

FRATERNALISM.

The minutes of the medical society show that a close relationship exists among the professional brethren. Only once within the past forty years were charges preferred by one member against another before the society. Once also has the society refused consultation with a practicing physician because of his unprofessional conduct. Resolutions of appreciation of the ability and services of brethren, as well as of condolence with bereaved families, appear frequently on the record. The society now has twenty members.

ANSWERING CALLS.

The early physician depended on his faithful horse to carry him through the forest, over streams, and whithersoever he was called.

With the construction of better roads following the Civil War, he purchased a cart or buggy in which he made his calls. Within the last decade, however, he has indulged in the greater comfort, and has given his patients the more careful attention, afforded by automobile service.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS.

The following are the physicians now residing within Hancock county, who are engaged in the practice of medicine:

Joseph Allen	Greenfield	C. K. Bruner	Greenfield
Ernest R. Sisson	Greenfield	Mary L. Bruner	Greenfield
Tyner E. Lowe	Greenfield	*I. W. Trees	Greenfield
C. W. McGaughey	Greenfield	*J. M. Larimore	Greenfield
O. S. Heller	Greenfield	C. Herbert Bruner	Greenfield
John P. Black	Greenfield	W. R. Johnston	Charlottesville
W. A. Justice	Greenfield	Oliver A. Collins	Mohawk
Milo Gibbs	Greenfield	E. A. Hawk	Finly

Lucian C. Ely	New Palestine	W. H. Larrabee	New Palestine
*Samuel S. Boots	Greenfield	J. E. Ferrell	Fortville
*James R. Trees	Greenfield	S. W. Hervey	Fortville
S. L. Witham	Fortville	Stuart Slocum	Fortville
S. D. Clayton	Maxwell	J. B. Ellingwood	Fortville
Earl R. Gibbs	Wilkinson	O. H. Cook	Fortville
Charles Titus	Wilkinson	C. E. McCord	Fortville
J. P. Julian	Wilkinson	O. C. Adkins	McCordsville
J. W. Shrout	Shirley	*Retired	
Elmer E. Mace	New Palestine		

THE INDEPENDENT MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR.

In the fall of 1879 Drs. S. S. Boots and John L. Marsh, brother of Ephraim Marsh, commenced the publication of *The Independent Medical Investigator*. It was at first the intention of the publishers to conduct the paper so that it might be of interest to the laity as well as to the medical profession. Just one issue appeared on this plan. With the second number it was made a strictly professional magazine. It was published for several years at Greenfield by Doctors Boots and Marsh. Later it was transferred to Indianapolis and was published for a number of years as the organ of the eclectic school of medicine. Its publication has since been suspended.

THE CHANGE.

Writing in 1882, Doctor Hervey said, "The entire diathesis of the diseases of the country has changed since forty years ago. The plan of treatment has changed with the change in type and character of disease. The forests have fallen; the sunshine has been let in upon the earth, for centuries covered with thick undergrowth and magnificent forest trees; the ground, then covered in many places with water, has been ditched; the land, so long idle, has been cultivated; obstructions from streams have been removed; old rotting logs and decaying matter have been cleared away. It is, therefore, not strange that malaria should be less, and that the whole character of morbidic causatives should undergo a change.

"Forty years ago, blood letting, blistering, calomel and jalap, together with a prolific profusion of emetics, nauseants and antiphlogistics, were the sheet and anchor. Now the aim of the physician is to save and vitalize the blood, energize and build up the wasting strength, and save all the power of the system to battle disease and perform life's essential functions."

CHAPTER XIII.

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Blue River township was organized on April 7, 1828, as one of the three original townships. At first it included the entire eastern portion of the county, but at the May term, 1831, it was cut down to its present dimensions. One change has been made since then. At the January term, 1836, Center township was enlarged and took two sections, 2 and 11, out of the northwest corner of the township. It then kept those dimensions until March 11, 1853, when all the townships were given their present boundary lines.

Blue River civil township is located in two congressional townships. A strip two miles wide off of the west side of the civil township lies in congressional township 15 north, range 7 east; the remaining portion of the township, consisting of eighteen square miles, lies in congressional township 15 north, range 8 east. The township is five miles east and west by six miles north and south.

The surface of the township is probably a little more rolling than the surface of some of the other townships. This is occasioned by the streams. Blue river, its largest stream, and into which practically the entire county drains, crosses the southeast corner of the township. Six Mile creek enters Blue River township at about the middle of the east line of section 16 and, except for the distance of one-half mile or a little more, remains in the eastern part of the township until it reaches Blue river. Nameless creek, formerly known as Straight creek, enters the township about the middle of its north line and pursues a course almost due south until it reaches Blue river at a point about a mile above the south line of the township. Three or four large open ditches have also been constructed through different parts of the township leading to the larger creeks. The creeks, together with the large open ditches and their blind arms, complete a perfect system of drainage for the township.

Blue River township received the first settlers who made their homes within Hancock county. Andrew Evans is said to have built a log cabin in the township in 1818. Other settlers followed. In 1822 Thomas Phillips began operating a blacksmith shop, and in 1833 Elijah Tyner built the first store. This store was located in the southeast quarter of section 35, township 15, range 7, on the east side of the road running north and south parallel with the east line of section 35. The store building stood in the angle made by the turn of this road to the southeast.

A large number of family names that are still familiar may also be found on the entry docket, showing by whom the land in Blue River township was entered. Among them are Henry Wilson, John Justice, Joshua King, William New, Elisha Butler, Hugh Sparks, Samuel Parker, John Foster, William Tyner, Joseph Fort, Homer Brooks, John Smith, Elizabeth Wood, Abraham Smith, Jacob Smith, Arthur Lewis, Nathan Hill, Isaac Davis, Josiah Bundy, Charlotte A. Butler, Reuben Bentley, George Kiser, Meredith Gosney, John Ogg, Isaac King, Daniel New, Elias Marsh, William Hamilton, Samuel Hendricks, Richard Tyner, Silas Porter, James Sample, Festus Hall, Basil Meek, James Tyner, Jr., John Haskit, Robert Wilson, Abraham Miller, Benjamin Lineback, Benajah Binford, Joseph Cox, Robert White, Samuel B. Binford, Abraham Cook, James L. Loehr, John C. Wilson, Thomas C. Chapple, Silas Moore, Zachariah Coffin, Joseph Myers, John Hill, Elijah Ballenger, Daniel Smith, Benjamin Miller, Fielding Willis, Jacob Wolf, Harmon Warrum, William A. Crider, Adam Allen, Samuel Hill, Abraham Lineback, Phineas White, James L. Binford, Mathew Simmons, George Bundy and Joseph Andrews.

STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

The store of Elijah Tyner, above mentioned, became one of the best known stores during the early history of the county. Mr. Tyner continued to do business at this place until 1872. The old store buildings are still standing. People came to trade there from the entire southeastern part of the county, as well as from Shelby and Rush counties.

Following are some of the earlier industries of the township:

Grist and saw-mill, erected in 1824 by Joshua Wilson along Blue river, near where the range line crosses it. Wilson operated the mill for about two years, when Henry Watts purchased it and attached a bolt to run by hand. The mill was probably moved about this time to a point on Blue river below the Hancock county line, though a large portion of the mill race was constructed in Hancock county. It was purchased in 1840 by John Wolf, who also attached a carding and spinning machine for weaving. This mill, like Tyner's store, was patronized by people from the southeastern part of Hancock county as well as from the adjoining counties of Shelby and Rush. It was later owned by a man named Bacon and was familiarly known for many years as Bacon's mill. During the seventies Jacob Wolf, a son of John Wolf, the former proprietor, bought the mill and operated it until in the nineties, when it burned.

Saw-mill, erected about 1830 by James P. New, Abraham Miller and Silas Moore, on Nameless creek, just east of Westland, and operated until about 1855.

In the early fifties Isaac Beeson established a pottery at the southeast corner of section 12, township 15, range 7, on the site now occupied by the Western Grove church. He made jars, jugs, etc., from clay which, after being burned in a kiln, were dipped in a solution and then burned again until glazed. The potter's wheel was in operation for about nine years. Some of the first tile in the county were also made by Mr. Beeson. He began making round tile in 1858, just before Jacob Schramm began making the "horseshoe tile" in Sugar Creek township. Some of Mr. Beeson's tile are now in the museum at the state house.

Cooper's shop, maintained by Solomon Catt from a very early day, on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 15, range 7. Barrels were made in great numbers at this shop and shipped by wagon loads to distant points.

Shingle factory, operated by Elihu Coffin during the forties and fifties on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 15, range 7. Shingles were made by a machine operated by horse power. Walnut and poplar timber was used. It was cut into lengths of eighteen inches, boiled for several hours and then made into shingles eighteen inches long and from one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick at the butt. The machine could cut about five thousand shingles per day.

Saw-mill, erected by John Hunnicutt on Nameless creek, near the line dividing sections 19 and 30, township 15, range 8.

Grist and saw-mill, erected by Jesse Hunt, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 15, range 8, sometime during the latter forties.

Saw-mill, erected by Lewis Rule at the southeast corner of section 1, township 15, range 7.

Wiley's saw-mill stood for many years on the northwest corner of section 24, township 15, range 7.

Saw-mill, erected by Caleb Pusey at the northeast corner of section 1, township 15, range 7.

Saw-mill, erected by Charles Bash on the southwest quarter of section 5, township 15, range 8.

Tile factory, erected by Elias Marsh on the south half of section 13, township 15, range 7, just about a mile west of the Westland postoffice.

Saw-mill, established by King Lewis on the west side of the southwest quarter of section 17, township 15, range 8, during the sixties and operated until during the seventies.

Tile factory, erected by Walter Luse on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, township 15, range 8.

Saw-mill, erected immediately south of Cleveland during the early seventies, in the northern part of section 4, township 15, range 8; moved from Leamon's corner in Jackson township and operated by Walton & Rule; later by Thomas L. Marsh and another. Moved from here to Eden in 1881 and operated by C. Mingle.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad constructed through any portion of Hancock county was built across the southeast corner of Blue River township. It followed the south valley of Blue river and was known as the Knightstown-Shelbyville Railway. Work began on it about 1846 and trains began running in 1848. The railroad was operated until about 1855. The old grades may still be followed without difficulty. The road was constructed of what were known as flat bar rails. Cross ties were put down, on which four by four wooden stringers, twelve or sixteen feet long, were laid. Iron bars, about one and one-half inches thick and two inches wide, were then placed on the stringers and both spiked to the cross ties with spikes eight or ten inches long.

PETERSBURG.

The railroad maintained one stop in Hancock county for taking on and letting off passengers. It was known as Petersburg, named in honor of Peter Binford, who erected the first log cabin in the neighborhood of the station. It was located at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 15, range 8, or on the county line east of the Handy school house.

Silas Haskett sold a small lot at the corner above described to John Young for the purpose of having a store started in the neighborhood. Young conducted a store and eating house at this point for several years and then sold it to Daniel Haskett, who kept a general store there until after the railroad was discontinued. The station and a large platform for loading were across the line in Rush county. It was a very accommodating railroad, it is said. If one failed to reach the station, he could stop the train anywhere along the line by waving his handkerchief.

Blue River has no railroad at this time except the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, which is built directly upon the north line of the township.

Capt. P. A. Card also conducted a store about a half mile west of the southeast corner of Blue River township for four or five years after 1872.

WESTLAND.

Westland was never laid out as a town and no plat thereof is recorded in the recorder's office. The first store was erected there about 1852 by Samuel Heavenridge. Like most other buildings of that day, it was just a small log house. Later owners were Levi Reece, Ambrose Miller, Henry Newby and Calvary G. Sample, who quit business at the outbreak of the Civil War. Later, another store was opened by William New, who was followed by Lemuel Harold and Levi Cloud. James L. Binford then owned the store for a time. It burned on April 13, 1881, but in the eighties another building was erected and the store was conducted for a number of years by M. A. Catt and John Howard. About three or four years ago it was bought by the present owner, Francis C. Landrus.

In addition to the stores above mentioned, there have been blacksmith shops from time to time and it has formed a central meeting place for the people of the township. A postoffice was maintained for many years, until the rural routes were established from Greenfield. Route 3 from Greenfield, which distributes mail through Blue River township and in the vicinity of Westland, was established on October 1, 1900.

SCHOOLS.

The first school is said to have been built in the township in 1823. It was located on the northwest quarter of section 36, township 15, range 7. Lewis Tyner was the first teacher. Early log school houses were built in different communities, as they were needed. Nine district schools were finally established in the township and used until the first movement was made towards consolidation, on September 1, 1893. On that date William Toms, trustee of Blue River township, and the patrons of districts numbers 4, 5 and 8 of said township, petitioned the county superintendent of schools, asking for the consolidation of the above-named districts. This petition was signed by a majority of the patrons, and on April 25, 1894, Mr. Toms, trustee, gave notice to the citizens of Blue River township and to the patrons of the districts above named that the petition would be presented to the county superintendent of schools, at his office in Greenfield, on May 15, 1894, asking for authority to consolidate the three districts above named and to establish the site of a new school building for the use of said consolidated district. The point selected for the new building was the southwest corner of section 18, township 15, range 8.

This movement, of course, aroused more or less opposition and a protest was filed by Robert B. Binford and fifteen others against changing the site of the school in district number 5. The matter came up on hearing before Quitman Jackson, who was then county superintendent of schools, and authority was given the township trustee to establish the site of a new school in the consolidated district at the point above designated.

This was the first effort made towards consolidation of schools in Hancock county. It was a vision of Mr. Toms that finally all schools in the township should be consolidated at this building and that there should be established in the school a complete high school course for all the children in Blue River township. In starting this movement, Mr. Toms was wholly unselfish, even moving the site of the school to a point a mile farther from his residence than it had been before. His dream was no doubt realized more completely and at an earlier date than he had anticipated. In 1894 he erected a two-room building. In 1901, during the administration of J. F. Coffin, trustee, two rooms were added to the building. In 1909 two additional rooms were built and in 1914-15, during the trusteeship of O. J. Coffin, all of the children of the township were, for the first time, conveyed to this central building. Seven teachers have been employed for the past several years, four grade teachers and three high-school teachers. All of the children of the township have the advantages of graduation such as is offered in city systems. A complete four-year high-school course has been maintained for a number of years, and for the past two years the school has been listed among the unconditioned commissioned high schools of the state. The township has also erected a long barn, with thirty-two stalls, in which children may leave their rigs while attending school.

The high school work was commenced in the fall of 1894. The first teacher was Aldice Harold, who had the high school work and also some of the grade work. He resigned during his second term and J. E. Radcliffe finished the term of 1895-6. Following are the names of the principals who have been in charge of the school since that time: J. H. Brooks, 1896; Edward Geiss, 1897; Mary Catherwood, 1898; Walter Orr, 1901; R. E. Cavanaugh, 1905; W. M. Stafford, 1906; F. C. Landrus, 1907; C. M. Conger and William Brandenburg, 1910; Walter Orr, 1911; F. C. Landrus, 1914.

The school has a good library. Graduating classes have left beautiful pictures as memorials in the building, and two or three years ago the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the township, upon dissolving, placed a beautiful portrait of Frances Willard in the high school room. Almost fifty dollars in cash was also donated for library purposes.

Noble Crider, one of the teachers of the township, has taught at the building now for a period of nine years. Horatio Davis, another native teacher, was an assistant in the high school for three years or more; Miss Hazel Binford, also a resident of the township, has been an assistant in the high school for the past five years.

During the past six or seven years George Mace has acted as janitor of the school. He is an old sailor, and from 1866 until 1874 roamed the seas. He first shipped from New Bedford for the South Pacific islands, in 1866. He went round Cape Horn, cruised along the western coast of Chili, finally reaching the East Indies, the Yellow sea and other points in the Pacific. He came back to Chili, where he worked in a copper mine for several months and then shipped back to England on a copper-oreman. He next made several cruises to the Mediterranean sea, visiting Sardinia and Messina. On another cruise he went from England to Calcutta through the Suez canal, then back around the cape of Good Hope, stopping at Capetown and also at the island of St. Helena, where Napoleon was held prisoner for a number of years. He later made one more cruise around Cape Horn into the Pacific ocean, then left the sea. He is an authority on geographical questions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blue River township has a population of 904, as shown by the census report of 1910. Two hundred and eighteen children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township in the spring of 1915. The enrollment in the schools during the school year of 1914-15 was 197. Of these, forty-two were in the high school and 155 in the grades. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools was \$2,902.10. The total cost of maintaining the high school was \$2,077.20. The total amount paid teachers in the township for the year was \$3,916. The estimated value of the school property is \$14,000. The total taxables as reported by the assessor in 1914 was \$1,099,610. Transportation of school children during the year 1914-15 cost the township \$1,952.07.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served as township trustees since the enactment of the law creating the office in 1859: B. P. Butler, 1859; N. D. Coffin, 1860; James New, 1863; Lemuel Hackleman, 1865; B. F. Luse, 1869; Samuel B. Hill, 1873; Lemuel Hackleman, 1877; Thomas E. Hill, 1880; Robert B. Binford, 1882; Samuel B. Hill, 1884; Henry White, 1886 (resigned—term finished by Theophilus Hargrove); William Toms, 1888-1890; J. F. Coffin,



WESTLAND HIGH SCHOOL



CHARLOTTESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL



WESTLAND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

1894; Reuben F. Cook, 1900; Morton Allender, 1904; Obed J. Coffin, 1908; Harry Fletcher, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts have been presided over by the following men since the organization of the township: John Osborn, 1834; Samuel A. Hall, 1836; Richard Hackleman, 1836; Richard Hackleman, 1840; Adam Allen, 1848; Richard Hackleman, 1851; John Coffin, 1856-57; Thompson Allen, 1865-69; John O. G. Collins, 1869; Edward L. Coffin, 1872; Walter S. Luse, 1877; Elijah Tyner, 1878-82; John O. G. Collins, 1884; Nathan Newby, 1888; Eli O. Catt, 1892-96; Adam Sivard, 1900-02-06-10.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Among the county officers that Blue River township has furnished are William Handy, representative; George W. Hatfield, county treasurer; George W. Hatfield and Calvary G. Sample, county surveyors; William New, Augustus Dennis and Theophilus Hargrove, commissioners.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

Among the early families of Blue River township were the Andrews, Binfords, Brooks, Butlers, Coffins, Catts, Beesons, Gates, Hacklemans, Hatfields, Hills, Hunts, Jessups, News, Puseys, Samples and Tyners. These families and their descendants have contributed generously of their strength and substance to make the township what it is today. Others who have accumulated property and who shared the burdens of civil administration by the payment of taxes in 1915 in sums exceeding one hundred dollars are: Morton Allender, \$140.91; Lydia Ann Binford, \$113.22; Joseph L. Binford (estate), \$409.02; Albert Binford, \$220.12; Joseph Omer Binford, \$252.60; Joseph Butler (estate), \$154.22; Richard A. Bennett, \$117.56; Leander Billman, \$216.24; Robert W. Brooks, \$187.68; Jesse W. Beeson, \$106.28; Oliver M. Brown, \$272.95; Eli O. Catt, \$148.10; R. F. Cook, \$290.70; Cerena Fort, \$148.51; Dayton H. Gates, Jr., \$127.87; Margaret Gates, \$169.12; Lemuel Hackleman, \$278.87; Henry D. Holt, \$109.75; Carl V. Hardin, \$197.12; Lewis C. Jessup, \$138.52; Mary A. Jessup, \$173.40; Sebrone Jessup, \$142.39; James Lindamood, \$152.79; Albert L. and Maude E. New, \$149.33; James H. Parnell, \$105.26; Lewis G. Rule, \$145.04; William S. Rutledge, \$114.85; James E. Sample, \$116.89; Pearl E. Tyner, \$182.90; George S. Wilson, \$466.32; Franklin E. White, \$106.54; Daisy S. Wilson, \$335.31; Huldah A. Binford, \$149.33; Robert B. Binford, \$350.27; Oliver L. Binford, \$112.00;

William Penn Binford, \$150.00; Oliver M. Binford, \$150.55; John H. Binford, —; Mary Bash (estate), \$220.73; Mary Bash, \$103.22; Lemuel Ball, \$300.67; William N. Bassett, \$114.44; Benjamin P. Catt, \$130.15; Riley A. Catt, \$101.59; Martha J. Elliott, \$292.74; George W. Gates, \$482.26; John W. Gardner, \$117.91; George Gates (agent), \$233.62; John T. Hatfield, \$116.69; George W. and M. J. Howery, \$127.10; Levi Jessup, \$180.13; Sylvester Jessup, \$149.53; Mary J. Lynam, \$157.28; Cicero Newhouse, \$118.52; Caleb W. Pusey, \$102.00; Samuel C. Pitts, \$101.59; Claude Poer, \$149.74; Caroline Righter, \$188.50; Abram Romack, \$200.45; George W. Scott, \$196.66; John Unger, \$118.93; Lydia White, \$117.10; Wilbur T. Wright, \$102.20; James A. White, \$170.75.

PHYSICIANS.

Blue River township has not had a great number of resident physicians. Probably the first one was Doctor Edmondson, a one-armed man who also conducted a little store on the angling road northwest of Mooresville. He was followed by Doctor Newby, who had an office in the eastern part of the township on the north line of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 15, range 8, across from Mooresville, where Joshua Moore maintained a blacksmith shop for a number of years. Among other physicians were Joseph O. Andrews, who was engaged in the practice of medicine during the seventies and early eighties. He was located on the road angling to the southeast through the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 15, range 8. Dr. A. T. Hunt and Doctor Trump were also engaged in the practice about the middle of the eighties, and probably earlier. Drs. Charles K. and Mary L. Bruner located immediately north of the Friends church at the southeast corner of section 18, township 15, range 8, early in 1886 and remained until the fall of 1888, when they established themselves at Greenfield.

Physicians from Greenfield, Charlottesville, Carthage and Morristown have practically always divided the practice of the township.

MOORESVILLE.

Mooresville is a collection of a few houses located along the south line of section 21, township 15, range 8, about a quarter of a mile west of the county line, and a little more than a quarter of a mile east of Hardys Fork school house. At a very early day, probably in the latter forties or early fifties, one Sim Williams operated a blacksmith shop at this place. Later the shop was operated by Joshua Moore. Moore took the shop about 1854 or 1855 and operated it for twelve or fifteen years. At the same time Doctor Newby es-

tablished his office just across the road from the shop and engaged in the practice of medicine from this point for a number of years. Joel Pusey, a grandfather of Caleb Pusey, also had a small store at this point for a number of years following 1855.

It seems that originally the little town, if it can be called a town, was known as Mt. Pleasant. For the last half century or more it has been popularly known as Mooresville, in honor of Joshua Moore.

Doctor Edmondson, the one-armed physician previously referred to, engaged in the practice of medicine for a number of years, his office being located about fifty rods northwest of Hardy's fork school, on the angling road passing through the southwest quarter of section 21, township 15, range 8.

TEMPERANCE ACTIVITY.

The residents of Blue River township, and especially the Friends, have always been active and earnest temperance workers. Several Woman's Christian Temperance Unions were maintained in the county during the later seventies and eighties, and on May 26, 1877, the Blue River Township Temperance Association was organized at the Westland Friends church. Forty-five persons signed the pledge and became charter members. The purpose of the association was "to plan and carry forward measures which, with the blessings of God, will result in the suppression of intemperance."

Any person could become a member of the association by signing the following pledge: "We, the undersigned men, women and children, of Blue River township, feeling that the use of intoxicating liquors has reached a point no longer to be endured, do, by the help of God, promise to use our utmost endeavors to banish this evil from among us; and, in order to strengthen our influence in this regard, we hereby agree to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages and we will discourage their use in all possible ways."

The society had an executive committee, whose duty it was to decide upon the times and places of holding meetings; "to produce a program at each meeting for the one following; to see that those on duty are informed thereof, and to give them such assistance as is necessary in the preparation of their duty."

After the organization of this association, meetings were held at the school houses in different school districts of the township. Literary programs were given and people were solicited to sign the pledge. During the early eighties the association numbered almost four hundred members, ranging from children to grandparents. An organization was maintained in the township until two or three years ago. The ladies sewed, served lunches at sales, and in various ways raised funds. When the association dissolved, it had almost

fifty dollars on hands, which was donated to the Westland high school to be used in purchasing books. The ladies also presented a biography and a beautiful portrait of Frances Willard to the school.

HANCOCK COUNTY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Hancock County Insurance Association, which has been discussed elsewhere, and which now carries a great number of risks in Hancock county, had its inception in Blue River township.

TOWNSHIP HALL.

The church building known as Mt. Olivet church was purchased for the township by William Toms in 1894. It was used as a general meeting place where it originally stood, and in 1903 it was moved to Westland, by R. F. Cook. Since that time it has been used for voting purposes, concerts and other entertainments.

WESTLAND CORNET BAND.

The Westland Cornet Band was organized about 1880 and played until the fall of 1885. Isaac Davis, of Greenfield, was its first teacher. The boys had a band wagon of the popular type—high at each end and low in the middle. Like all rural bands, its membership kept changing continually, but among the players whose names can be recalled were Reuben F. Cook, Edgar V. Toms, Frank Bools, Lin B. Newby, Joe Outland, John Allen, Abe Coffin, Jehu Andrews, Jasper Glascock, John Curry, Riley Cook, Aaron Scott, Logan Glascock, Sam Staley, Jonas Bates, Joe Burton and Elwood Burtch.

GILBOA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Gilboa Methodist Episcopal church was located at about the middle of the west line of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 15, range 8. It was among the first churches and religious organizations in Blue River township. The society was organized about 1830 and their meetings for worship were held at private residences for about two years. The meetings were conducted principally as prayer bands, with an occasional visit of a preacher in the neighborhood. The membership increased and in 1832 the society built a log church on the ground donated for that purpose by James Sample and Benjamin Miller, two of its first members. This church stood near the site above described. In the summer of 1852 a frame building was erected, which was used as long as the congregation remained in existence. In the year 1876 the enrollment was twenty-one members. In 1895 there were

only six members, some having moved away and others died. No regular Methodist services have been held at the church since the early nineties.

The church building has now been moved, and nothing remains as an evidence of the former site except the burial ground which adjoined the church. The old Gilboa cemetery has buried within it some of the oldest citizens of the county. Several of the stones marking the graves show that the persons whose memory they are to perpetuate were born during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Among the families that belonged to the church were James Sample and family, John Sample and family, Elizabeth Wood, Sarah Sample, Polly Meek, Arthur Lewis and family, Adam Allen and family, Benjamin Miller and family, Johnson McGinnis, James Lemay and family, and James McGinnis and family.

MT. OLIVET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Mt. Olivet Christian church was originally organized in 1838, in what was known as the Allen school house, in district number 3. Among its early ministers were the Reverends Hubbard, Epplesizer and Jonathan Lineback. Among its early members were John Lineback and wife, Absalom Davis and wife, Eli Risley and wife, John New and wife, and Miss Lizzie Miller.

About 1862 or 1863 the church was reorganized by Elder William Grose, at what is now known as the Temperance Hall school house, which stands in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 15, range 8. Among the charter members of the reorganization were Jonathan Lineback and wife, Thompson Allen, Elijah Allen, John Allen, Nathan Newby, Richard Richardson, Jesse Hunt, Mary J. New, James Veach and Walter Luse. It was then known for a time as the Christian New-Light organization. Among the early pastors was one Jonas Burkett, a blind minister. In the course of time the membership of the church reached about sixty.

In 1871 a building was erected, at a cost of one thousand dollars, at the southwest corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 7, township, range 8, on land donated for the use of the church by William New. It was erected by A. H. Allison and was dedicated in June, 1871, by Elder Homer.

Among the families belonging to the church were Miles Cook and wife, Walter S. Luse, John Hackleman, Polly Lineback and others, constituting a membership of about forty. A number of the older members died, while some moved away, so that in the course of the next ten or fifteen years its member-

ship became very small and in the early nineties services ceased to be held. In 1894 William Toms, trustee of Blue River township, bought the church building for the use of the township.

About 1888 a Christian Union church organization had been effected, with the following charter members: Thomas M. Smith, Joseph D. Willis, John W. Bash, Isaac Smith, George W. Smith, Margaret J. Willis, Mary A. Smith, Mary J. Bash, Milton C. Wood, Mary Smith, George W. Parish, Jennie Parish, James Bell, with Rev. N. L. Williams, pastor. After services ceased to be held at the Mt. Olivet church, the new organization moved to Westland and in 1894 erected a church building there, which is known as the

SUGAR GROVE CHURCH.

Services and a Sunday school have been maintained at this church since its erection, in 1894. This house stands in the southwest part of town and was dedicated by the Rev. Duckworth. The membership has been small, and at times services have been held at irregular periods. At present the church has about forty members. The average attendance at Sunday school is twenty-five. Three classes are organized in the church and adult members are in attendance.

WESTLAND FRIENDS CHURCH.

When Blue River township was first settled it was a dense woodland. The struggle for a living and for future prosperity then began, and it may well be said that the first settlers sought a firm foundation of Christian principles on which to build character and association. There were many obstacles to be met in those early days. The people were few and the facilities were not as they are today for conducting church work, yet the true light of Christ was shining forth and the faithfulness of a few of their earnest endeavors was rewarded with the flourishing churches of today. The work of Christ began with the daily toil of this newly settled land and soon the work of the churches was rapidly progressing until the attendance became a routine and a duty.

In the year 1832 Joseph Andrews located in the vicinity of Westland. He was followed by John Brown, in 1833, and Elias Marsh, Elisha Butler, Nathan Perisho, William Brown, Frederick Brown and others, until the year 1839. All of these being members of the Walnut Ridge Friends church, and having settled quite a distance from their regular place of worship, they held a meeting in the same year for the purpose of binding themselves together in church fellowship. In 1840 church services were begun by the above

organization. The newly-born society was in charge of a committee that was appointed by the Walnut Ridge monthly business meeting and it remained under its charge for several years.

The society at that time consisted of about fifteen families. In the year 1841, at the Walnut Ridge monthly business meeting, they appointed the following named Friends as trustees: Samuel Bundy, Joseph Andrews and John Brown, who were to purchase a lot on which to build a church. They purchased two acres off of the farm owned by Nathan Perisho and wife, in the southeast corner of section 18, township 15, range 8, paying the sum of five dollars therefor. The lots have remained the property of the church to this day. Here the present church building is located and here lie many of the charter members and their children.

Soon a log house was erected on this lot and used as a place of worship. A teacher was employed for the education of their children and the school was held in the church building for many years. Among the early ministers which held meetings in the log house were Mary Hodson and Melissa Hill. A Sabbath school was organized, which was in charge of Abigail Hubbard. After a number of years of worship in the log house the society deemed it best to erect another house in which to hold their services. Willing hands set to work and a small frame house was built. This building served as a house of worship and for a Sabbath school until the year 1866. In the meantime the membership had increased, a preparative meeting had been granted, and in that year the present building was erected.

A committee composed of Elihu Coffin, Joseph O. Andrews, Jesse Brown and Benjamin H. Binford was appointed by the preparative meeting to consider the propriety of repairing the old house or building a new one. After investigation they reported to the meeting that the probable cost of repairing and enlarging the old house would be fourteen hundred dollars; also that the cost of building a new frame house, thirty by fifty feet, would be about one thousand dollars, furnished inside with new benches, outside with slat window shutters, painted inside and out. The meeting chose the proposition of a new building and directed the same committee to proceed with the work. A subscription had previously been taken to aid the carpenter in procuring material. Elihu Coffin was the contractor. The house was finished and furnished at a cost of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-two cents. The old house was sold for a barn for seventy-five dollars and is used at the present time as such.

As the church prospered in membership and interest it began to assume new duties. In 1883 a home mission committee was appointed by West-

land and Western Grove preparative meetings jointly, of men and women Friends, who met monthly for consultation and to receive reports of work done. A number of cottage prayer meetings were held; visits were made to the sick and aged, to the county infirmary and county jail, giving good literature to the inmates and trying to encourage them to live upright Christian lives. Often very interesting and encouraging reports are given by different sections of the committee. This work is still carried on.

About 1890 the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized, whose main object was to raise money to help send and keep missionaries in the field. Raymond Holding, a member of Westland church, went to Cuba as a missionary a few years ago and still remains in the mission field.

In 1872 Walnut Ridge monthly meeting, endorsed by Walnut Ridge quarterly meeting, established a monthly meeting to be known as Westland monthly meeting of Friends, to be held on the fourth seventh day of each month at eleven o'clock a. m. (later on the time was changed to ten o'clock a. m.), to be held alternately at Westland in the even months and at Western Grove in the odd months. The first monthly meeting was held at Westland, October 26, 1872. The committee appointed by the quarterly meeting to attend the opening of the meeting was composed of David Marshall, William Binford, Sr., George Swain, Micajah C. Binford, Sarah J. Hill, Eliza A. Chappell and Elizabeth Hunt. Josiah Binford and Lydia A. Binford were appointed clerks. The first minister with a minute to attend the new monthly meeting was Charles Hubbard of Raysville monthly meeting of Friends.

On August 25, 1877, Joseph O. Andrews, Lemuel Harold and Benjamin H. Binford were appointed trustees of the meeting property. R. Barclay Binford and Jesse W. Beeson are trustees at the present time.

In the year 1890 a band of young Christians organized themselves into a Christian Endeavor Society. There were nineteen who signed the pledge as active members and started to battle through life with the great object in view of making themselves more useful in the service of God. The organization was small, but the true Christian spirit was prevalent, and the society grew steadily until the organization numbered about sixty members in 1896. Later, the members began moving away, going to school and teaching, until in 1906, it was deemed best to discontinue the society.

O. Winbern Kearns, who had been recorded a minister of the Gospel by Walnut Ridge monthly meeting about the year 1870, served as pastor of this church until his death, May 8, 1894. Other ministers occasionally visited the church, but the meeting felt the need of a regular pastor and secured the services of Micajah Morris for two years. Following him were

James F. Price, 1897; Benjamin J. Mills, 1902; Frank N. Edwards, 1903; Levi Pennington, 1905; William J. Cleaver, 1906; James D. and Marguerite Carter, 1907; Frank N. Edwards, 1908; Isaac N. Stanley, 1911; Thomas R. Woodard, 1914; Frank N. Edwards, 1915.

At the present time there are one hundred and twenty-one members, eighty-five resident and thirty-six non-resident. Average attendance for the past few years, about fifty-five.

With the exception of a few years at the beginning of the meeting, the Sabbath school has been maintained regularly, with an attendance of from fifty to sixty-five. There are seven classes. Adult members attend regularly. The oldest member attending is seventy-five years of age, and one member enrolled in the home department is seventy-nine years of age. This department has an enrollment of seventy-three and the cradle roll has thirty-three, with Martha J. Elliott as superintendent. Elma Binford is superintendent of the primary department.

The clock purchased by the Sabbath school in 1879 is still doing faithful service. The school has purchased and placed in the library three hundred volumes of good books. E. Clarkson Elliott is superintendent of the Sabbath school. The following is a list of past superintendents, according to records available: Isaac Harold, Mary L. Binford, Oliver Brown, David Newlin, William P. Binford, Lydia A. Binford, Lemuel Harold, Micajah Young, Mark A. Catt, M. C. Butler, Abe L. Coffin, Olive Binford, Charles Kearns, Naomi Binford, Charles Cook, John Curry, Abigail Butler and Eldora Binford.

The present house was remodeled and reseated in modern style in 1902, at a cost of eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifteen cents. The building committee was composed of R. B. Binford, M. C. Butler, James Lindamood, Eldora Binford and Charity Toms. John Anderson was the contractor.

SHILOH PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

now of Greenfield, was organized at the home of Solomon Tyner, nearly eight miles south of Greenfield, on the fourth Saturday in June, 1841. The charter members were Solomon Tyner, John H. Caldwell, John M. Duncan, Jemima Tyner, Nancy Duncan, Caroline Randall and Rosanna Caldwell, who selected as help in this organization a council composed of the following: From Blue River church, Jacob Parkhurst, Samuel Ferguson, John Osborn, T. Porter and H. Bowen; Mt. Gilead church, J. Reeves and E. Brizendine; Mt. Carmel church, Morgan McQuary and George Pricket; Sugar Creek church, G. Hunter and J. Beaman; Concord church, Stephen Harlan and Cicero Wilkinson.

The charter members selected Solomon Tyner for their moderator, who presented to their council for examination their constitution and articles of faith. After a careful examination, Morgan McQuary, the moderator for the council, gave the right hand of fellowship to the moderator of the brethren wishing to be constituted, and, in behalf of the council pronounced them a Gospel church to be known by the name of Shiloh.

At the first meeting after organization the membership was increased by the following: Nicholas Ridlin, Hannah Ridlin, Phebe New, Nancy Porter, Richard Hackleman, Peter M. Newhouse and Margaret Newhouse. The church selected Morgan McQuary for its first pastor, Richard Hackleman, first clerk, and J. H. Caldwell and Nicholas Ridlin, first deacons. In July, 1841, the church attached herself to the Lebanon association.

In 1853 the question of ordaining or not ordaining deacons was taken up and decided by vote to ordain.

In January, 1854, the church appointed brethren J. H. Caldwell, James Tyner and Richard Hackleman, trustees, to receive deed for ground on which to build a church. On February 25, 1854, on motion, the church agreed to build a frame meeting house, forty by fifty feet. The trustees were to learn the probable cost and report at next meeting. The committee made a favorable report and a new frame church was erected at a cost of eight hundred dollars. It stands at the southeast corner of section 26, township 15, range 7.

In February, 1876, the act of the church of 1841, requiring articles of faith to be read at each meeting, was repealed, the acts to be read whenever called for.

In November, 1891, the church voted to hold a business meeting in Greenfield on the first Saturday of each month, and to hold services on Sunday following. It was also decided, however, to still hold services on the fourth Sunday at the former place of worship in Blue River township.

In November, 1895, the church decided by vote to build a house on a lot on North street in Greenfield for a place of worship. James Tyner, D. H. Goble and Isaac Bennett were elected trustees to do all lawful business for the church; the total cost of the house and lot was three thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents.

In February, 1904, the frame building in the country where this church used to meet was sold to the congregation of the Disciples of Christ, who now worship there, and whose history follows. In July, 1904, the entire debt of the new building in Greenfield was paid.

The following men have served the church since its organization: Trus-

tees, James Tyner, John Tyner, D. H. Goble, W. T. Allen, George Allen, J. S. Thomas and Isaac Bennett. Pastors, Morgan McQuary, 1841; William Baker, 1852; George Zion and Elias Poston, 1853; Wilson Thompson, 1854; Jesse G. Jackson, 1857; David Caudell and George Weaver, 1864; George Weaver, 1867; George Weaver and A. B. Nay, 1869; A. B. Nay and Harvey Wright, 1871; John T. Weaver and W. N. Tharp, 1885; R. W. Thompson and W. N. Tharp, 1886; R. W. Thompson, 1889. Church clerks of records, Richard Hackleman, 1841; J. F. Watts, 1871; W. N. Tharp, 1875; D. H. Goble, 1881; W. M. Cofield, 1885. Deacons, J. H. Caldwell, Nicholas Ridlin, James Tyner, Barnabas Coffield, D. H. Goble, Henry Mannon, J. N. Goble and W. P. Denny. Singing clerks, James Tyner, 1852; W. M. Cofield, 1882.

The membership in 1841 was fifteen; in 1881, thirty-seven; in 1891, seventy. The average attendance for the last twenty years has been about twenty-five.

SHILOH CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Shiloh Christian church stands at the southeast corner of section 26, township 15, range 7. On the 24th day of March, 1854, Elijah Tyner and Sarah A. Tyner, his wife, donated to the Baptists the land on which to build a church, the same to be held so long as it should be used for church purposes, then to revert back to the donors.

A regular Baptist church was organized, with James Tyner, John H. Caldwell and Richard Hackleman as trustees. This organization used the property until about 1890, when they moved their congregation to Greenfield. A union Sunday school was then conducted for a time when, in 1903, after a short meeting held by Omer Hufford, of Charlottesville, an agreement was entered into by which the trustees of the Regular Baptist church, for a consideration of three hundred dollars, deeded the property to the trustees of the Shiloh Christian church. The trustees of the Christian church were Elbert E. Davis, George W. Matlock and Claude Poer.

The Shiloh Christian church was organized at the home of George W. Matlock, on the 6th day of January, 1904. The charter members were George R. Siders, Rebecca Siders, John H. Huffman, Anna L. Huffman, Carrie E. Huffman, H. J. Strakey, George W. Matlock, Ina J. Matlock, Charlie H. Matlock, Mary J. McClintock, Elbert E. Davis, Laura Davis, Paul Davis, B. T. Bennett, Fannie Bennett, Nathan Hinton, Delphia C. Hinton, Claud Poer, Marzella Poer, Henry D. Holt, Daisy Jacobs, James Wilhelm, Margaret H. Wilhelm, W. H. Fleener, Lucinda A. Fleener and Andy Fleener. The church has a membership of about forty persons.

On the third Sunday of April, 1904, T. J. Legg, of Indianapolis, dedicated the church. Some noble men have served the Shiloh Christian church in its short period of service. Among them have been Ernest Addison, of Knightstown; James Conner, of Indianapolis; B. L. Allen, of Indianapolis; E. L. Frazier, of Morristown; Carl Berry, of Carthage; N. D. Webber, of Indianapolis; Omer Hufford, of Shirley. Evangelistic meetings have been held by L. E. Murray, Erastus Conner, E. L. Frazier, N. D. Webber, M. S. Decker. Shiloh has maintained preaching services one-half time since its organization.

The attendance during the past few years has averaged about forty. A Sunday school has been conducted since the organization of the church, with an attendance of about forty. There are four classes. The superintendents have been Theophilus Hargrove, George R. Siders, Claude Poer, John Huffman and George W. Matlock. A Ladies' Aid Society has been organized in connection with the church.

PLEASANT VIEW FRIENDS CHURCH.

Pleasant View Friends church stood at the southeast corner of section 9, township 15, range 8. It was established under the authority of the Spiceland quarterly meeting in November, 1850. The first meetings were held in the school house that stood on a lot adjoining the church. Among the members of this church were William Hill and family, Libni Hunt and family, Samuel Brown and family, Phineas White, Mathew Dodson, Daniel Hastings, Alfred and John Hunt, Eli and Robert Brown, Daniel and John Rein, Albert White, Enoch Pierson, Amos, Samuel and John Hill.

A Bible school was connected with the meeting and was well attended for many years. Samuel B. Hill, at one time trustee of Blue River township, and for many years a prominent citizen of the county, was one of the first teachers in this Bible school, and was connected with the church and Bible school for more than a quarter of a century. Services were not held in this church after the early nineties. Since that time the church has been torn away and no evidence remains of the original church site except a small cemetery connected therewith.

WESTERN GROVE FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Western Grove church stands at the southwest corner of section 12, township 15, range 7. In the year 1864 the Friends of this neighborhood, then forming a part of the Westland preparative meeting, made a request through that meeting to the Spiceland quarterly meeting, to establish a meet-

ing for worship and a preparative at this place. Following is the record granting the request:

"Spicecland Quarterly Meeting of Friends,
held Ninth Month, Tenth Day, 1864.

"The committee appointed on the request of Friends living west of Westland for a meeting for worship and a preparative, report that they have visited Westland Preparative Meeting and the Friends making the request, and are united in the belief that it would be right to grant the same, which is united with and the meeting established accordingly, by the name of Western Grove. The following Friends were appointed to attend the opening thereof at the time proposed, in Eleventh month next: Jesse Bond, Charles S. Hubbard, Jason Macy, Hannah Dickinson, Elizabeth Edwards, Deborah Bond, Eliza Butler and Nancy Bales.

"CALEB JOHNSON,

"LUCINDA WHITE,

"Clerks."

Pursuant to the foregoing minute, Western Grove preparative meeting was opened and held eleventh month, sixteenth day, 1864.

Following were the charter members: Isaac Beeson, Elias and Margaret Marsh, Jonathan and Mary Jessup, Jacob and Rebecca Jessup, Elihu and Nancy Coffin, Mahlon and Mary Beeson, William P. and Mary Annis Outland, John and Sarah Hunt, Mathew and Laurinda Jessup, Joseph J. and Lydia B. Lamb, Elkanah and Mary Reece, Josiah and Lydia Lamb, Timothy and Rebecca Lamb, Edward and Mary Butler, Martha Marsh and Aaron S. White. Jonathan Jessup and Nancy Coffin were appointed to time or sit head of the meeting. William P. Outland was appointed first clerk of the meeting. Jacob Jessup, John Hunt and Elihu Coffin were appointed trustees.

The house and lot, consisting of two acres, were bought of Isaac Beeson for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. The house, which was a hewed-log building, was used for several years previous as a "potter's shop," and was known by that name for nearly nine years, when a committee, composed of Jonathan Jessup, John Hunt, Lewis G. Rule and Elihu Coffin, were appointed to solicit money and material for a new church building. Much of the material was donated. The timber from which the seats were made was donated by Jonathan Jessup; also one oak tree sufficient in size when made into shingles to make the roof. Solomon Catt cut, rove and dressed the shingles by hand. Elihu Coffin donated the rock for the foundation and Henry Coffin and his brothers delivered them. Much time and help

were given by all to forward the work. Elkanah Reece did the frame work of the building, the finishing being done by another carpenter. Beside the donations of material, the cost of the building was near fourteen hundred dollars. In the eleventh month, 1873, the dedicatory services were conducted by Caleb Johnson, with a crowded house.

Joseph O. Binford was the only resident minister until 1893. His work and services as a minister during these years were wonderfully blessed of God and the community is much better by his having lived in it. From 1893 until 1897 the meeting was without a regular minister or pastor. Following are the pastors who have served the congregation since 1897: Lindley A. Wells, 1896-7; Mary T. Willson, 1907-9; Levi T. Pennington, 1903-5; William J. Cleaver, 1905-6; James D. and Marguerite Carter, 1906-8; Frank N. Edwards, 1908-10; John M. Binford, 1910-12; Charles M. Elliott, 1912-15; John R. Kitterman, 1916. Lindley A. Wells, who was called in the fall of 1897, was the first salaried pastor for the meeting.

The older generation that organized the meeting has passed to its reward, but the church now has about one hundred members and is in a prosperous condition.

A Sabbath school was also organized in 1864. Some of the men and women who have served as superintendent of the school are, Lewis G. Rule, Isaac N. Hunt, Henry B. White, Thomas L. Marsh, Mary T. Willson, J. J. Beeson, Riley A. Catt and Orlando F. Addison, the latter being superintendent at this time. The school has five classes with an average weekly attendance of sixty.

In 1898 the women organized the Women's Sewing Circle for the purpose of raising funds for remodeling the church, which had been used since 1873. In the spring of 1893 a committee was appointed to coöperate with them and the work of remodeling was done, at a cost of three hundred and thirty-two dollars. In 1914 the church was reseated with circle seats, at a cost of four hundred dollars.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, CLUBS, ETC.

The young people of Blue River township took a great deal of interest in literary and debating societies, exhibitions, etc., during the seventies and eighties. One of the societies that is well remembered was organized in the neighborhood of the Western Grove church. After the present frame church was built the old log house was moved a little to the north of the present building, where it was used for many years for social and literary purposes. Exhibitions were given, debates were held and literary programs were rendered for a period of ten years or more. Among the young people of the

community who took an active part in the society were Isaac N. Hunt, Lucinda Hunt, Harvey J. Catt, Jesse Reece, Mary A. Hunt, Luther Jessup, A. T. Hunt, Rebecca A. Catt, F. N. Coffin, Fannie Lamb, O. M. Hunt, Henry Coffin, Jennie Reece, M. A. Catt, Robert Lamb, Narcissa Coffin, Albert Reece, Lucinda Catt, Jennie Jessup, Eliza Lamb and J. W. Beeson.

Another literary society was organized during the early eighties in the neighborhood of the Gates school house, which stood at the northeast corner of section 36, township 15, range 7. Not only the young people of the immediate neighborhood participated in giving the programs of the society, but young people from Greenfield, including Will H. Glascock, Logan Glascock, S. E. Jackson and others, also appeared upon the platform with them. Among those whose names can be recalled are R. W. Brooks, J. H. Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Luther Hackleman, Alice Hackleman, Lida Ann Holden, Nora Holden, M. B. Morrison, Ada Morrison, Logan Glascock, Will H. Glascock, Edward Jackson, Ollie Bentley, D. H. Gates, Jr., Sarah E. Gates, R. D. Andrews, J. M. Tyner, F. M. Moore, and Lin Binford. The society met every two weeks and remained in existence from about 1883 to 1887.

On one occasion, probably in the spring of 1885, the society gave a play entitled, "The Queen of Welber Heights." A stage was built at the foot of the hill in the woods of Francis M. Moore on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 15, range 7; the audience was seated on the hillside and the play given in the open air. It drew an immense crowd, and the gate receipts on that evening were worthy of mention for the society. This play is still remembered as one of the star occasions of the society.

The Blue River Township Temperance Association also carried on its temperance campaigns during the latter seventies and eighties in all parts of the township by means of literary programs. Entertainments were given in the different school houses with the idea of getting something before the young people that was clean, wholesome and uplifting, and that also impressed upon them the dangers and evils of intemperance. Other societies of shorter duration were organized.

Since the decline of the old-fashioned literary society more systematic study has been begun by the organization of ladies' clubs. The first of these, which had its inception at the Mt. Lebanon church, but which included a number of ladies of Blue River township, was the Country Literary Club. Another was the

WESTERN GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Western Grove Woman's Club was organized in 1910, with fourteen charter members. The purpose of the club is mental and social improve-

ment. It has both an active and an honorary membership, and is limited to twenty members of the Western Grove neighborhood. At present there are eighteen active and four honorary members. There are two standing committees—the program committee and the relief committee. The motto of the club is "To Promote the Welfare of the Community." The club colors are red and white; its flower, the carnation. Miscellaneous programs have been given. Special emphasis has been placed on the home. Economics, and the study of Indiana history, with music, readings and magazine articles will make up the work for 1916. The club has access to the Greenfield library and is a member of the County Federation of Women's Clubs.

Following are its active members: Marticia W. Beeson, Mary Bentley, Lena Binford, Rebecca Binford, Ella R. Briney, Pharaba Catt, Anna Hawkins, Gladys Hamilton, Jennie Jessup, Elmina Jessup, Laura Jessup, Mary Jessup, Grace Johnson, Amy Parnell, La Merle Parnell, Hazel Powers, Eva Pusey, Catherine Pusey, Nelle White, Pearl White. On the honorary list are Grace Howard and Elmina Wallsmith. In Memoriam: Della Coffin and Bessie Snow.

The following ladies have acted as president: Ella R. Briney, 1910; Lena J. Binford, 1911; Rebecca Binford, 1912; Ella R. Briney, 1913; Elmina Jessup, 1914; Grace Johnson, 1915.

THE FOUR CORNER SOCIETY.

The Four-Corner Society was organized in the year 1913 and was federated with the Country Clubs' Federation of Hancock county in 1914. The club consists of sixteen active members of the Western Grove neighborhood. Its object is the intellectual and social improvement of its members. The phases of work of the club are domestic science, music and literature.

SUNSHINE CLUB.

The Westland Ladies' Sunshine Club was organized in October, 1913, for the purpose of stimulating more friendly intercourse among friends and neighbors, and for the mental improvement of busy housewives and mothers. The club meets the third Tuesday in each month and the members discuss household problems, current events, and any other item of interest that may come before the club.

Light refreshments are served at each meeting and a portion of the time devoted to social conversation. With the exception of a small amount of charity work and flowers for the sick, the club has no special work to report.

CHAPTER XIV.

BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

Brandywine township is located in the south central part of the county. On April 7, 1828, it was organized as one of the three original townships and included the entire central portion of the county from north to south. Since that time its boundary lines have been changed on several occasions, all of which may be followed by referring to the chapter on county government. At present the township contains twenty-four square miles. It is six miles east and west by four miles north and south. Eight square miles, or a strip of the uniform width of two miles off of the west side of the civil township, lies in congressional township 15 north, range 6 east. The remaining portion of the township, consisting of sixteen square miles, lies in congressional township 15 north, range 7 east.

The natural drainage of the township consists of Brandywine creek, which flows to the south through its eastern part, and Little Sugar creek, which flows in about the same direction through the western part of the township. All the land has been well drained artificially. Its surface is level or slightly rolling. It is one of the most fertile townships in the county and is admirably adapted to heavy farming.

The first settlers came into the township about 1820, or just a year or two after the first settlers had come into the county. Many of the names that are still familiar in the county may be found on the tract book, showing who entered the land. Among them are, Benjamin Fry, Joseph Thomas, Ezekiel Thomas, Rachel Collyer, William Service, Samuel Liming, Richard G. Snodgrass, James H. Anderson, Harrison Allen, Hiram Banks, Michael Manon, Ezekiel Hutton, Alexander Kauble, Elias Marsh, William Williamson, Morris Pierson, Amos Fouty, William Simmons, James Smith, William Gillispie, Eson Thomas, John Alexander, Wellington Collyer, Nathaniel G. Lewis, Samuel Hawkins, John Snodgrass, Garret Snodgrass, Barton W. Anderson, Charles Banks, Samuel Cones, John Taylor, Edward Randall, Robert Smith, John Cowden, Joseph Wood, Isom Snider, James Tyner, Otho Gapen, Benjamin Snider, William Thomas, Hiram Thomas, Joseph Hawkins, Derastus Fry, Henry J. Fry, Eleazer Snodgrass, Robert W. Dars, George Gray, John Manon, James Alyea, John Zumwalt, William Hamilton, John Williamson, Ebenezer Allen, Joseph Lucas, John Simmons, Thomas Duncan, Mark Whitaker, Henry Duncan, James Ryon, William Martin, William H. Porter, Lucius Brown, John Pope, John Smith, James Gunn.

Fifty years ago, or about the time of the Civil War, and for a number of years thereafter, the Collyers, Wilsons, Lowes, Thomases, Potts, Banks, Milbourns and Andises were the prominent families of the township. The older people have been "gathered unto their fathers," and the younger generations have scattered, yet there are representatives of all of the older families left in the township.

MILLS.

The streams of Brandywine township were rather inadequate to furnish water power for mills. There was, however, one water mill constructed in the township which became very prominent as a point of departure for the construction of roads, etc. This mill was built by Othniel H. Sweem, in 1828, on the southwest quarter of section 16, township 15, range 7, the mill and mill race being on the land now owned by Anton Rabe and John Milbourn. Section 16 was the school section and was under the supervision of the school trustees of that congressional township. The school trustees had power to lease the land of the school section for any term not to exceed three years, taking the rents payable in money, property or improvements to be made on the real estate. If directed by a majority of the qualified voters of the township, such lease could be made for any term not to exceed ten years. Sweem did not care to go to the expense of constructing a mill and mill race without assurance that he could hold the property for a longer term than ten years. To make sure of this, a bill was introduced into the Legislature during the winter of 1827-8, which was approved on January 24, 1828, giving the school trustees of this particular section the right to enter into such a contract. Following is the law, which is self-explanatory:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that the trustees now appointed, or that may hereafter be appointed, to superintend the school section in township numbered 15 north, of range number 7 east, in the county of Hancock, be, and they are hereby authorized to lease the southwest quarter of said school section to Othniel H. Sweem, for the purpose of building a mill thereon, for any term of time not exceeding twenty years, as they in their discretion may find, will most increase the value of said school section and seem most conducive to the public good.

"Section 2. That Othniel H. Sweem shall be bound to build a mill on said southwest quarter section and to complete the same within two years from the time he may enter into the contract with said trustees so to do; said mill when built, shall be of the most durable timber, and everything relative to the same to be made in a workmanlike manner, and when left at the expiration of

said lease shall be in good repair. The lessee shall have the privileges that are given by law to other lessees of public lands.

"Section 3. It is hereby made the duty of the trustees of said school section to take good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of said contract.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next."

Pursuant to the foregoing act, Samuel Martin, Elijah Tyner and Lucius Brown, as trustees of said school section, leased said real estate to Othniel Sweem, for a period of twenty years.

In this lease Othniel Sweem "doth covenant and agree to build a grist-mill with two run of stones, and a country bolt and house twenty by twenty-six feet square, two stories high, and clear and fence twenty acres of ground; also set out fifty apple trees and build such dwelling house as he sees proper; and the said Sweem also binds himself to destroy no timber unnecessarily only for the use and improvement of said house agreeable to an act authorizing the leasing said part of the above named school section, approved January 24, A. D. 1828." (Deed Record "A", page 2.)

The first petition asking for the construction of a highway, was presented to the board on August 11, 1828, and asked for a highway to begin at a point below Sweem's mill; "thence to Sweem's mill on Brandywine creek; thence the nearest and best way to the town of Greenfield." This was the first county road constructed through this section of the county, and became a highway with which others from other sections were connected to lead to Greenfield. The early commissioners' records show that Sweem's mill was often referred to in proceedings before the board.

Sweem at first constructed a small grist-mill; later he added a little saw-mill. After a few years he sold out to George Troxwell, who not only operated the mill, but carried on a hatter's shop, and also built a still house near the mill. Other mills were:

Saw-mill, established about 1850, on Brandywine creek, just below the north line of section 32, township 15, range 7, by one Walton. Later owned by Wilkins & Laporte, Charles Gunn, and one Durbin. Durbin also made pumps at the mill.

Hominy mill, established by James Smith during the fifties and located on Brandywine creek a short distance below the north line of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 15, range 7.

Nathaniel Moore built a grist-mill at Carrollton during the sixties, or possibly a little earlier, which was operated until in the latter seventies.

Hiram and John Comstock built a steam saw-mill at Carrollton in 1856; it burned down during the latter seventies, but was rebuilt by William Gordon. Gordon sold the mill to James Boyce, who operated it until about 1894. The machinery was then taken out of the mill, but a year or two later Frank Engle installed other machinery and operated the mill until about 1902, when it burned.

The present grain elevator was built by Buckingham & Patten, of Morristown. During the past ten or twelve years Patten & Zike have owned the mill. For many years it was operated by Charles Amos, and for the past several years Mr. Anderson has had charge of it.

Duncan McDougall and his brother, Dugald, had a tile factory for a number of years about one-half mile below Carrollton. It was established in 1869, and was operated until 1886. The factory itself was located on the Shelby county side of the road.

SCHOOLS.

Little log school houses were built in the township by the different communities just as they were built in other townships. Frame buildings were constructed during the latter sixties and early seventies, nearly all of which are still standing and in use. At Carrollton a small one-room frame building stood on the west side of the street just west of the present school house. It faced the east. Religious services were also conducted in this building for a number of years before any churches were built at Carrollton. About 1875 a two-story frame building was erected on the east side of the street, which stood between the present brick school and the street. It was a two-room frame building and faced the west. This building was used until the present two-room brick building was erected about 1892, during the trusteeship of Andrew Williamson. John S. Orr was the builder.

An effort was made during the trusteeship of Charles L. Scott, about 1898, to consolidate the schools of the township for the purpose of establishing a high school. The late Joshua Barrett, Oliver H. Tuttle, John W. Jones, and others, circulated petitions to accomplish this end. The opposition was led by Uriah Low and others. The movement ended in failure.

In the spring of 1913 the school house at Cowden was condemned by the state board of health. This brought on another effort to consolidate the schools. Petitions were circulated in the four eastern districts and a majority of names procured thereon. The township advisory board was composed of William Lowe, Thomas M. Tucker and Riley Siders, of whom Lowe and Tucker opposed making the necessary appropriation for the construction of

such a building, and the movement failed again. This leaves Brandywine township as the only one in the county retaining her original frame school houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brandywine township has a population of 821, as shown by the United States census report of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 188 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township for school purposes. Of this number, 133 were enrolled in the schools during the previous winter. The total cost of maintaining the schools during the year 1914-15 was \$2,923.50. The teachers were paid \$2,082.50. The estimated value of all school property as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915, is \$4,300. The total assessment of taxables in the township as reported by the assessor in 1914 was \$981,290. Thirty pupils were transported to school during the school year 1914-15, at a cost of \$566 to the township.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Brandywine township has always been a rock-ribbed Democratic township. It presents an unbroken line of Democratic township trustees. Following are the names of the men who have served in this capacity: William Service, 1859; Andrew Williamson, 1869; John G. Service, 1874; Duncan McDougall, 1880; Coleman Pope, 1882; John G. Service, 1884; John G. Service, 1886; Andrew Williamson, 1888; Andrew Williamson, 1890; Charles L. Scott, 1894; Dr. Edgar Smith, 1900; Tilghman Scudder, 1904; William A. Scott, 1908; Orlen F. Thomas, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts have been presided over by a number of men, as indicated below: Benjamin Spillman, 1828; Orange H. Neff, 1830; Joseph Chapman, 1831; Joseph Thomas, 1832; Eleazer Snodgrass, 1836; Abram Liming, 1842; G. Dillard, 1842; Abram Liming, 1847; Henry Lemain, 1847; Mark Whitaker, 1849; Abram Liming, 1852; Mark Whitaker, 1855; Abram Liming, 1856; Mark Whitaker, 1859; Abram Liming, 1860; Benjamin F. Goble, 1863; Alfred Potts, 1865; Andrew J. Smith, 1868; George W. Askin, 1867; Alfred Potts, 1870; Urith Low, 1872; Ephraim Ward, 1874; John Q. White, 1876; Uriah Low, 1876; Benjamin F. Wilson, 1880; Thomas W. Larrabee, 1881-82; John Davie, 1884; James B. Johnson, 1886-90-94; Joseph E. Glass, 1890-98; Adam F. Brown, 1894-98-1902-06.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Brandywine township has contributed her quota of men who have served the people as county officers; among them are William A. Service, clerk; Lawrence Boring, auditor; Theodore L. Smith, treasurer; William Wilkins, William Thomas, W. H. Thompson and Marshall T. Smith, sheriffs; Edmond Jacobs, recorder; Alfred Potts, county assessor; James Tyner, Benjamin F. Wilson and John T. Burk, commissioners; John Q. White has also served the people in the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature.

BRASS BANDS.

Brandywine township has had two brass bands. The first was known as the Carrollton Band and was organized in the spring of 1880. The following were the charter members of the organization: James F. Reed, first E-flat cornet; Joseph Peck, second E-flat cornet; Wesley Boles, first B-flat cornet; Charles W. McDonald, second B-flat cornet; Burt Rouner, first alto; Lawrence Boring, second alto; Hester Hutton, first tenor; Alvin Boles, second tenor; Ott Willis, baritone; Charles Campbell, tuba; Morton Furry, snare drum; Wilson Campbell, bass drum. John Garver was the first teacher of the band. Other teachers were Isaac Davis and Oliver Lisher. The boys played through the campaign of 1880 and for a year or two following.

Another band was organized in October, 1880, known as the Brandywine Township Band. Following were the members: Aaron W. Scott, Edgar B. Thomas, J. W. Thomas, Charles Scott, John Lining, Carson W. Rush, Emanuel Smith, Frank Kinder, James Scott, William Scott, John Gwinn and Aaron Alyea. Isaac Davis also taught this band for a time.

SUGAR CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Little Sugar Creek Christian church, located on the southeast corner of section 23, township 15, range 6, Brandywine township, was first organized in the summer of 1834, with only eight charter members. The persons who composed the organization were Joseph and Margaret Snodgrass, Matilda Wheldon, Phebe Smith, Marshall and Lucinda Snodgrass, Catherine Crouch and Martin Davis. By the close of the year the membership had increased to fifty-seven and the records show a steady gain in membership for several years.

After this little band had met together a few Lord's days they proceeded to perfect their organization by setting apart Eleazer Snodgrass and Joseph Snodgrass as elders and William McCance, James H. Anderson and

John Baker as deacons. These officers continued to hold their positions in the church until the year 1843.

From this time until the year 1850 deaths and changes were frequent. In 1848 Jonathan Evans and Eleazer Snodgrass were the elders, and Daniel Long and John Baker, deacons. At this time the membership had increased to eighty-seven.

Until the early sixties the congregation was without a house of worship, having used the log school house which stood on the east side of the road about a half mile south of the present place of worship. A committee was appointed to meet with the Methodist brethren to determine upon building a house of worship to be used jointly by the two denominations, neither organization feeling strong enough financially to build a house of worship alone. The two organizations, however, failed to agree on terms. The brethren at Little Sugar Creek continued to meet and worship at the school house until 1868, when they built the present house of worship.

Among those who are known to have labored with the church in its early days are Isaac Webb, Drury Holt and Thomas Lockhart, very earnest and devout Christian ministers. Among the ministers who have conducted meetings and served the church as pastors during the last third of a century are elders John Smith, J. T. Pierce, James Roberts, Dr. J. C. Stanley, Aaron Walker, H. R. Pritchard, Thomas Vance and M. F. Rickoff. During the last decade the congregation has been favored with ministers like Thomas Vance, C. A. Johnson, W. D. Willoughby, Cloyde Goodnight, Newton Wilson, Clarence Reidenbach, Harry H. Martindale, W. A. Craig and Ernest A. Addison.

For twenty years past the ladies have maintained a Mite or Helping Hand Society at the place and the valued service they have rendered is almost beyond estimate. Among the charter members of the Ladies' Mite Society were Nancy Furry, Caroline Thomas, Bridget Furry, Deborah Baker, Olive Furry, Eliza Scott, Mollie Gunn, Ellen Conner, Alice Tuttle and Josephine Swain.

Another feature of this church is that, although handicapped by bad roads much of the time, it has been able to support a thrifty Sunday school for forty years or more, and the school at this place, while not so large as formerly, compares favorably with the best in Brandywine township.

Of the many who have held positions of trust in this church none stand out more brilliant than John Thomas, George Furry, Hiram Thomas, Wellington Collyer, Cass Thomas, T. J. Nelson, Charles Gunn, and Charles Vettters, the presiding elder at the present time.

With its present membership of almost sixty, although scattered, and with its intelligent young people coming on, representing the best element of our best families, the church at Little Sugar Creek lives on.

EDEN CHAPEL.

Eden Chapel was a United Brethren congregation, organized about 1840. Their church building was located just about one mile east of Carrollton. The early membership included the Muths, Higgenbottoms, Elmores, Mrs. Hoagland and others. The first meetings were held at the residence of George Muth, who was a United Brethren preacher. About 1850 a frame church was built, which became known as Eden Chapel. For a little more than fifteen years the congregation worshipped at the Chapel, when they sold it to the Methodist Protestants, who continued to worship in the house until about 1883.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH AT CARROLLTON.

About 1870 the United Brethren began worshipping in the old frame school house that stood just across the street from the present school house in Carrollton. Here they worshipped until about 1855, when, through the efforts of Rev. George Muth and others, a United Brethren church was erected a few feet west of where the old frame school house stood. This church was erected to the memory of Mrs. Muth. On the wall just behind and over the pulpit hung the following neatly framed inscription: "Dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by the United Brethren in Christ. When not in use by them, then open to all religious denominations." Services were held in the church for a number of years afterward, but the local correspondent from Carrollton called attention to the condition of the church in February, 1907, as follows:

"The old United Brethren church is nearly gone and some of the good people are taking care of some of the furniture as a souvenir of old Father Muth, who was the founder of the church many years ago. It is a shame the way the good old Bible has been left to fade away. Likewise the memorial of old Mother Muth, which hangs on the wall, is defaced in a shameful way. Many times has that memorial been read by the people. It was the first thing they saw when they entered the church. It was a beautiful inscription. The old fathers and mothers of this country are fast passing away and we should ever keep their good works in our minds and before the people. Many fine sermons did Brother G. W. Hagans preach in the old church, but he too has passed to that great beyond."

Since that time the church has been torn down and nothing now remains of it.

Among the early ministers were George Muth, Amos Hanway and Rev. Ball. Later ministers of the church that are well remembered are Reverends McNew and Hagans.

MT. LEBANON METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant church originated in 1848. Rev. Thomas Shipp came through Brandywine township and stayed all night at the home of James Smith. He desired to organize a church at some point, and it was suggested that a church could be organized in that immediate locality. Word was sent to the neighbors and arrangements were made for holding a meeting, or revival rather, at the vacant house of Mrs. Robert Caldwell, whose husband was a soldier in the Mexican War. Sixteen persons joined the class at this revival. Among the charter members were James Smith and wife, Richard Dobbins, James Baker and wife, Hezekiah Barrett and wife, Richard Milbourn and wife, Mrs. Robert Caldwell, John Roberts, ——— Wellington, and Henry Smith and wife.

A log church was at once completed at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 15, range 6. It stood on the spot now occupied by the old Mt. Lebanon cemetery. The church was a small building with puncheon seats, and was used until just prior to the Civil War, when it burned. Among the old ministers who preached here were the Revs. Thomas Shipp, Harvey Collins, ——— Bogul, Samuel Lowden and Dr. Rigdon. The first class leader was James Baker, who was followed by Henry Smith.

After the burning of the log church, probably in 1858, the class scattered and services were held at Scott, Cowden and Pleasant Hill school houses until about 1872. At that time the church was reorganized through the efforts of Harvey Collins and John Myers. Preaching services and Sunday school were held at the Pleasant Hill school house until 1882.

Among the charter members of the church organized at the Pleasant Hill school house were Cicero J. Hamilton and John Myers. John Myers was the first class leader and Harvey Collins was in charge of the meeting. Other ministers at the Pleasant Hill school house were Revs. John Low, Isaac Duckworth, Salem Shumway and J. S. Sellers.

In 1882 subscriptions were taken for the purpose of purchasing ground and erecting a building for a church. Rev. J. S. Sellers was pastor on the circuit at the time. The church trustees were Cicero J. Hamilton, Marshall

T. Smith, J. W. Comstock, John Roberts and William A. Milbourn. But a short time was required to raise the necessary funds and the new brick house was completed during the summer of 1882, adjoining the spot occupied by the first log church.

Hugh Stackhouse was president of the conference at the time and dedicated the house. The first minister in the new church was the Rev. John Heim. He was followed by James Hughes, S. J. Jones, J. G. Smith, B. W. Evans, Reverends Martin, Iliff, Barclay, and Leffingwell, D. W. Hedricks, George Carns, J. S. Clawson, W. H. Carns and possibly others whose names have been omitted. The first class leader in the new church was John Rush.

The building was remodeled in 1914 during the pastorate of J. S. Clawson, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars. It was dedicated clear of debt by W. W. Lineberry. Among the families who have long been faithful to this church should be mentioned William M. Liming, Andrew Richey and Marshall T. Smith. Services are held every second Sunday; Sabbath school every Sunday, with an average attendance of from seventy-five to eighty.

An Aid Society was organized in the church on May 7, 1890, with sixteen charter members. The enrollment during the first year reached sixty-six. The society met monthly, each member contributing ten cents per month. The first officers were Kate Milbourn, president; Iduna Barrett, secretary; Linda Duncan, treasurer. The society kept up the running expenses of the church and made many improvements. It at one time made a "name" quilt, with about four hundred names put on blocks, each name yielding ten cents. The quilt was sold and is now in possession of Harrison Duncan and wife. The most of the names were run on the quilt by the late J. H. Barrett. The society was active for sixteen years and dissolved voluntarily March 1, 1906. During its life it earned about nine hundred dollars for the benefit of the church. Its last officers were Luna Kauble, president; Iduna Barrett, secretary, and Linda Duncan, treasurer.

Since that time another Aid Society has been organized, which is rendering efficient service in the church and has paid three hundred dollars on improvements for the church.

CARROLLTON METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Carrollton Methodist Protestant church was originally organized during the Civil War, or more probably during the fifties. Though they may not have been charter members of the church, or even members of the church at all, the following families were among those who worshipped at

Eden Chapel while the Methodist Protestant services were conducted there: John P. Wickliff and family; Dan Muth and family, Robert P. Andis and family, John D. Lucas and family, Amos Ashcraft, Joseph Higginbotham, Thomas Lowe, Ellis Noe and wife and George Evans. There are no early records of the church, but it seems that they at first worshipped with the different members in the locality immediately east and south of Finly.

In 1865 the congregation bought the Eden Chapel, which stood on the south side of the Brookville road, just west of the east line of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 36, township 15, range 6. They continued to worship at the chapel until about 1882 or 1883, the last minister at that point being the Rev. James Hughes. Among the early pastors who served the congregation were Revs. Samuel Lowder; J. H. G. Prim, 1878-80; W. G. Callahan, 1880-81; James Hughes, 1881-83; A. W. Motz, 1883-84; W. G. Callahan, 1884-85; J. G. Smith, 1885-86; John Heim, 1886-88; J. R. Lenhart, 1888-90; J. R. French, 1890-91; T. E. Lancaster, 1891-92; G. W. Bundy, 1892-93.

About 1882 or 1883 the congregation moved its place of worship to Carrollton and for several years worshipped at the United Brethren church. It is remembered that the Rev. John Heim and others conducted revivals at this church.

In 1893 the present church, which stands on the north side of the Brookville road, in Finly, was constructed. The following ministers have served the congregation in the present building: Revs. G. W. Bundy, 1893-95; J. L. Barclay, 1895-99; J. R. Lenhart, 1899-01; J. R. Lenhart and S. Heininger, 1901-02; W. C. Reeder, 1902-04; W. L. Martin, 1904-06; L. V. Sharps, 1906-08; P. W. Boxell, 1908-09; W. S. Coons, 1909-10; A. Leffingwell, 1910-11; Forest Crider and H. C. Ross, 1911-12; H. C. Ross, 1912-14; S. S. Stanton, D. D., and A. E. Scotten, 1914-15; J. G. Smith, 1915-16. This church has an average attendance at services of one hundred and thirty.

A Sunday school was organized in 1897. It now has five classes with an average attendance of sixty. Following are the persons who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school: J. W. Boring, Vernie Boring, Jessie Barnett, Edgar Wood, Lloyd Ferris, Henry Noe, Crystal McRoberts and Dora Cox.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

About 1872 a small Christian Union congregation was organized, which held services for almost ten years at the Porter school house, located at the southeast corner of section 28, township 15, range 7. Among the families

that met here for worship were those of Alex Hargrove, George Handy and James Rector.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

To Brandywine township belongs the honor of having the first country club in the county, the Country Literary Club. This club was organized October 9, 1903. It owes its birth to a lecture given by a woman foreign missionary at the Mt. Lebanon church during the pastorate of the Rev. D. W. Evans. After a few meetings as a missionary society the members changed the work to literary, and at the home of Mrs. J. C. Tyner, on Mrs. Tyner's birthday, the Country Literary Club began its literary and social career. The first three years were devoted to miscellaneous subjects, following which Bible study was introduced and has been supplemented each year with either domestic science, various literary subjects or state history. The meetings are held on every third Wednesday during the year. The active members are limited to twenty and are residents of Center, Brandywine and Blue River townships. The Country Literary Club was federated with the Hancock County Federation of Country Clubs at its organization in March, 1914.

The Klover Reading Club is a literary club organized by the ladies of Brandywine township on April 4, 1912, with an enrollment of twenty members. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Maud Porter, president; Mrs. Alice Scott, vice-president; Mrs. Belle Milbourn, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Charlotte Rush, Mrs. Carrie Porter, Mrs. Orville Pope and Mrs. Maud Porter compose the program committee. The club meets on Thursday afternoons at the homes of the various members once each month. The program for the first year consisted of magazine articles, book reviews, domestic science and word study. The program for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 consisted of work from the "Bay View Magazine," Bible and "Research." The membership is limited to twenty. The club has lost one member by death, Mrs. Mary Porter. The present officers are Mrs. Manie Burke, president; Mrs. Ina Pope, vice-president; Miss Carrie Porter, secretary and treasurer.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

Following is a list of the taxpayers of the township who, during 1915, paid taxes in amounts larger than one hundred dollars: John R. Andis, \$174.10; Morgan Andis, \$206.09; John Alyea, \$129.95; George W. Alyea, \$117.47; Henry H. Duncan, \$168.63; John Hawkins, \$225.11; Judea Hutchison (estate), \$120.42; Jacob C. Hamilton, \$209.36; Herman C. Hill, \$120.59; John L. Milbourn, \$479.22; Charles R. Milbourn, \$387.29; John

E. Smith, \$197.41; Emanuel Smith, \$112.60; George R. Siders, \$126.21; Tilghman H. Scudder, \$161.30; Christian W. Schilling, \$101.55; Fannie E. Schilling, \$105.93; Isaac J. Bennett, \$135.57; John T. Burk, \$149.76; William F. Espey and wife, \$147.75; Uriah Low, \$110.38; Richard W. Low, \$231.51; Henry M. Lantz, \$175.34; Jerry W. Porter, \$153.35; Francis M. Porter (estate), \$164.27; L. C. N. Pope, \$178.87; Thomas M. Tucker, \$103.59; John Q. White, \$233.63; Lewis J. Webber, \$182.37.

CARROLLTON.

A postoffice named Kinder was established on the present site of Carrollton, or near there, on April 28, 1847. Its name was changed to Carrollton on January 26, 1869. The postoffice was maintained until September 30, 1905, when it was taken away and mail was delivered by rural carrier from Fountaintown. Carrollton was then without a postoffice until October 13, 1913, when it was reestablished under the name of Finly, in honor of Congressman Finly Gray. A rural route from this postoffice was started on March 1, 1915. Before the completion of the railroad, in 1869, the mail was delivered by a star carrier, who made two trips per week between Indianapolis and Rushville, as set forth under the history of mails at New Palestine.

The original plat of the town of Carrollton was surveyed by Hiram Comstock, on February 28, 1854, and contained thirty-two lots. The Rev. M. S. Ragsdale platted the only addition to the town, on August 23, 1870.

The business men of the place have been John Elinore, Andrews & Rosebury, Lucas & Armstrong, Henry Noe, A. R. Shirley, C. W. Amos, Harvey Breedlove, Madison and George Campbell, J. W. Hungate, W. P. Giles, T. E. Arnold and John Schenck. The physicians have been Hiram Comstock, Warren R. King, J. M. Larimore and Edgar Smith. Their practice has been lucrative. Dr. J. M. Larimore especially had a very extensive practice, covering miles in all directions from the town. Dr. Edgar Hawk is the present physician.

This little town has borne more names than any other town in the county. Originally it was known as Kinder. After the name of the postoffice was changed to Carrollton, in 1869, the town was given that name. The railroad and express companies, however, adopted the name of Reedville for their stations. When the postoffice was reestablished in 1913, the name of Finly was added to the list. Amidst all this babel of appellations the common folk christened it, "Tailholt," upon which Riley seized and, with poetic genius, immortalized the town.

CHAPTER XV.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Brown township was originally included as a part of Blue River township. Later it was set off as a part of Green township. At the September term of the board of county commissioners, in 1836, it was organized as a separate township with its present dimensions. It is six miles east and west by five miles north and south. The civil township of Brown lies in two congressional townships. A strip one mile wide off of its entire west end lies in congressional township 17 north, range 7 east; the remaining portion of the township, consisting of twenty-five square miles, lies in congressional township 17 north, range 8 east.

Its surface is generally level or slightly rolling. Its natural drainage consists of Sugar creek, Willow branch and Brandywine creek. Sugar creek enters the extreme northeast corner of the township; then flows to the southwest about four miles; thence to the northwest about four miles; thence to the southwest, leaving the west line of the township about one and one-half miles south of its north line. Sugar creek, though small, is the largest stream. Willow branch, which rises about two and one-half miles north and a mile east of the southwest corner of the township, is nothing more than a large open ditch. The same is true of Brandywine creek, which rises in the northwestern part of section 20, about a mile northwest of Warrington and flows southward through the township. The latter two streams were formerly sluggish, but they have been deepened and widened and now furnish good outlets for the southwestern part of the township. Sugar creek furnishes a good outlet for its entire northern portion. The land has all been well drained and is admirably adapted to heavy farming and grazing.

The first land entry in the township was made by Pryor Brown (for whom the township was named), who, on July 3, 1830, entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 17, range 8. He was followed by a number of families whose names are still familiar in the county. Among them are Adaline Edwards, John S. Murfin, Eli Baldwin, John McQuery, Aaron Cass, Elizabeth McCarty, John Walker, Alford Thomas, Seth Walker, Samuel Collins, Samuel Noland, Stephen Noland, Stephen Harlan, Abraham Cook, William Walker, Jesse Oldham, John Kennedy, George Kennedy, Ursula Wilkinson, Conrad Coon, William Wilkinson, Ben-

jamin Ross, Robert Eakin, John Hendren, Hervey Scott, John Sparks, John Brewer, Samuel Smith, Thomas H. Murfin, John Hays, James Wood, John Collins, James Piper, David Piper, Samuel Kennedy, Daniel Blakely, Thomas Collins, Hiram Harlan, William F. Thomas, Joel Cook, Abraham Nibarger, Seth Rozell, Samuel Blakely, Barzilla Rozell, William Sparks, Charity Wilkinson, Edward Beeson, Peter Moore, Samuel Creviston, John Vandyke, Elvin Roland, Zachariah Sparks, Henry John, Eli Bailey, Maria Edwards, Harvey Bates, William Bussell, Charles Piper, John Mitchell, John Thomas, Joseph Kennedy, Daniel Justice, Jesse Collins, James Judd, John Cook, David Hedrick, Tary Wilson, William Kennedy, John Hargrove, John Oldham, Cicero Wilkinson, Daniel Wilkinson, William Oldham, John McCray, William Cauldwell, Marill Reeves, Moses McCray and Stephen Sparks.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Sugar creek was the only stream large enough to furnish water power for the early settlers. Among the mills established were grist-mills, erected by Stephen Harlan, in 1834, on Sugar creek, in the northern part of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 17, range 8. Mr. Harlan had learned the milling business thoroughly in the noted White Water mill, situated near Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, which was patronized at a very early day by Hancock county's pioneers. In 1834 he removed with his family to Brown township, Hancock county, where, in 1835, he built the first mill in the township. He was both miller and millwright. His first mill was situated on Sugar creek on Mr. Harlan's farm, southeast of where the Harlan cemetery is now located. It was of the "corn cracker" variety, and was propelled by an undershot water-wheel. The building was made of poles and covered with clapboards and was considered as the most "up-to-date" mill in the county. It was abandoned about 1852, and was used as a dwelling for several years by Lorenzo Brown, who had married Mr. Harlan's daughter, Nancy. Mr. Harlan immediately erected a larger and better mill, one-fourth mile distant, which was run by an overshot wheel. It was so near the source of Sugar creek, and the creek being flat and shallow at this point, the race could not be kept within its banks in times of high water and during a dry season the water supply was insufficient to propel the wheel. It was operated for about ten years.

A saw-mill was erected by David Blakely in 1836, on Sugar creek, just above Nashville, and one was erected by one Jenkins in 1850, at the northwest corner of section 10, township 17, range 8, on the line between Hancock and Madison counties. It was operated for several years after the war. A saw-

mill was erected by Lane & Company, in 1852, at the northeast corner of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 17, range 8, at what became known as Scrabbletown. This mill was later owned by Dr. Samuel A. Troy and others and was finally moved away, probably during the seventies. A saw mill was erected in 1855 by Stephen Harlan and Lorenzo Brown on Sugar creek, a little south and west of the Harlan cemetery; one by Trees & Brother, in 1863, in the northeast part of Warrington, and one by Walton & Brother, in 1868, on Sugar creek, in the western part of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 7, township 17, range 8, the latter being operated for ten years or more.

A tile factory was established in September, 1870, just southwest of Warrington by John K. Trees. The factory was later operated by Copeland & Garriott, James Trees and Mr. Thomas. During the seventies and early eighties a great many tile were manufactured at this place. Work was suspended about 1885.

A grist-mill, built at Warrington in 1875 by Dr. C. C. and John Loder, was sold to Power & Cranfill in 1876; Cranfill's interest was sold to Frank Marsh in 1879. The mill burned in 1877 and was rebuilt by Power and others. An interest was also held in the mill by Dr. Charles Titus and William I. Garriott. Hanna, Power, Titus, Garriott, all had an interest in the mill at different times during the eighties and nineties. In 1898 it burned again, but was rebuilt in 1899 by Keller & Wilson. Untried machinery was installed, which proved to be a failure. The mill has now stood idle since about 1900.

A tile yard was established just east of Willow in 1906 by Fred Wicker and Earl Frost, who sold to Herschell C. Hutchins in the spring of 1915.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Brown township was built by Moses McCray, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 15, 1794. He was reared and educated in Fayette county, Indiana, near the city of Connersville, where, in 1817, he was married to Jane Sparks. In 1831 he removed with his wife and children to Rush county, Indiana, where he remained for two years. He then came to Brown township, Hancock county, in 1833. A few families had preceded him, but they were of small means and with limited or no education. He entered in all four hundred acres of land. No sooner had his two-story log house and big log barn been constructed, than he cut from his own forest poplar and walnut logs, and, with the help of his boys built the first school house in Brown township, in 1834. For seven years he

wielded the rod and taught "the rule of three" without receiving any compensation as a teacher. In this old log school house, which stood on the site of the present McCray cemetery, he educated his family. The school often numbered thirty children, some of whom came a distance of seven miles. Among those who came so far were Samuel Wales, father of John Wales, of Jackson township, Wintford Wales, and their sister, who married Nathan Overman. When the snows were too deep or the creeks too high they would remain with Mr. McCray until conditions improved. Sunday school and singing schools were conducted in this school house on Sundays and usually lasted from early morning until night. Logs split lengthwise were used for benches, and all available literature was pressed into use. Bibles, almanacs, readers and arithmetics served as textbooks, from which the fundamentals were taught.

Brown township also had its other log schools, all of which were replaced by frame houses about the time of the Civil War, or a little later. These, in turn, were followed by the brick houses that were constructed during the eighties and nineties. Originally there were nine single-room district school buildings. About 1874 a two-story brick school house was erected at Warrington with two rooms. This house was used until 1894, when it was torn down and a four-room brick house was constructed. At different times during the eighties, and probably earlier, high school classes were organized for the term. District No. 7, where Wilkinson now stands, also had a large enumeration, and in 1884 a brick school was erected there. A small recitation room about twenty feet square was carved out of one corner of the larger room so that two teachers were employed during the eighties. Later, another room was added and three teachers were employed until the four-room house was erected, in 1904. Old printed lists of teachers show that sometimes two teachers were employed, at other times one teacher for each of these schools.

Systematic high school work was begun at Warrington in 1894, the same year that the four-room brick building was constructed. W. B. Stookey was the first principal of the high school. Following are the teachers who have had charge of the school since that time: Walter Bridges, 1895; Walter T. Orr, 1897; A. H. Symons, 1899; Ord Kuhn, 1902; O. W. Jackson, 1903; D. W. Sanders, 1904; L. L. Lydy, 1905; Jesse D. Knight, 1907; Lawrence Bridges, 1908; Eva Hubbard, 1909; John T. Rash, 1911; Leland S. Hamilton, 1912, after holidays, and J. P. Amick, 1914.

The school at first followed the regular three-year course that was organized for the county. Its first class graduated in the spring of 1899 during the principalship of Walter T. Orr. After the towns of Shirley, Wilkinson

and Willow came into existence, and after the interurban line had been constructed through the southern part of the township, there was a feeling that the school should be located at Wilkinson, where it would be more accessible. From 1903-1907 it had a full attendance. But for several years prior to 1911 the attendance at Warrington did not exceed fifteen or eighteen students, those along the car line asking to be transferred to Kennard, in Henry county. In the fall of 1911 the question of the location of the high school became acute and it became necessary for the trustee to make a decision as to whether it should remain at Warrington or be moved to Wilkinson. It was finally moved to Wilkinson, with John T. Rash as principal. The school at once had a large incoming class. Each of the successive classes has been large, and in the winter of 1915-16 the school had an attendance of about seventy-five. It was certified by the state department in 1911-12. Two additional rooms were built in 1913, and the school received its first commission during the winter of 1913-14 under the principalship of J. P. Amick. A kitchen was fully equipped for domestic science work in the fall of 1914. Three teachers are now employed in the high school.

Shirley, although a town with a population of about one thousand and two hundred, has never appointed a school board to take charge of its schools. For several years during the growth of the town, rooms were rented here and there, and schools conducted in various places. A four-room building, however, was erected in 1900, which burned during the winter of 1907-08. In 1908 the present six-room building was constructed, during the trusteeship of John S. Mooney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown township has a population of 3,028, as shown by the United States census report of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 630 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated for school purposes. There were enrolled in the schools of the township in 1914-15, 594 pupils. Of these, 62 were in the high school and 532 in the elementary grades. The average daily attendance for the year 1914-15 in the high school was 53; in the elementary grades, 404. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools during the year was \$9,209.76; the total cost of maintaining the high school during the year was \$3,058.24. The total amount paid teachers for the year was \$8,045. The estimated value of the school property as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915, was \$50,000. The total assessment of taxables in the township as reported by the assessor in 1914, was \$1,680,580. Ninety children were transported to school at a cost to the township of \$1,487.00.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served as township trustee since the enactment of the law creating the office in 1859: William L. Garriott, 1859; Montgomery Marsh, 1861; B. F. Reeves, 1863; J. W. Trees, 1864; William Marsh, 1865; William L. Garriott, 1878; John B. Hays, 1882; John S. Orr, 1884; Benjamin F. Reeves, 1886-1888; J. C. Kennedy, 1890; P. K. May, 1894; Arthur B. Harlan, 1900; John S. Mooney, 1904; Ord Kuhn, 1908; and James C. Van Duyn, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts have been presided over by the following men since the organization of the township: Barzilla Rozell, —; Seth Walker, 1836; Robert Eakin, 1840; Benjamin F. Reeves, 1870-74; H. B. Collins, 1876; Daniel Wilkinson, 1840; Robert Eakin, 1845, 1855; A. D. Childers, 1848, 1853, 1857; Neville Reeves, 1850, Benjamin McCarty, 1858, 1862, 1866; William L. Garriott, 1862; Benjamin F. Reeves, 1866, 1878; Alfred P. McKinsey, 1870; Joseph Garriott, 1880, 1884, 1890, 1906; William Collins, 1881; George Sowerwine, 1882-86; John S. Thomas, 1883-84; Henry Valentine, 1888; William R. Reeves, 1888-1900; John W. Smith, 1894-1911; Sylvester Hamilton, 1901; Joseph H. C. Denman, 1903; Omer C. Tucker, 1905; Jesse W. Smith, 1906; Alfred M. Mannings, 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Brown township has furnished a number of the people's servants, among whom are Lysander Sparks and William I. Garriott, auditors; George W. Ham, treasurer; Taylor W. Thomas and William G. Caldwell, sheriffs; James K. King, county surveyor; Ephraim Marsh, clerk; Seth Walker, Daniel Wilkinson, Neville Reeves, John B. Hays, Moses Bates and James H. Buswell, county commissioners; Benjamin F. Reeves, representative.

TAXPAYERS.

Following are also the names of the persons who paid taxes in amounts exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915: Thomas H. Armstrong, \$119.57; American Creosoting Company, \$230.60; William T. Bridges, \$115.30; William A. Barrett, \$141.61; John Brooks, \$155.90; Lorenzo D. Cook, \$221.07; Elmer Cook, \$125.76; William A. Collingwood, \$228.37; Meshack Collier, \$184.53; Robert J. Collins, \$265.52; E. J. Cranfill, \$115.30; Elizabeth Copeland, \$196.71; Lafayette Delph, \$185.04; William S. Eakin, \$233.25; William R. Gibbs, \$102.71; Thomas Albea, \$111.03; James H. Bus-

sell, \$109.21; William O. Bridges, \$140.99; Sarah E. Braddock, \$155.49; John F. Cook, \$295.97; Eli Cook, \$128.71; Matt F. Cook (heirs), \$123.63; Charles R. Collier, \$212.04; George W. Collins, \$253.14; William H. Chew, \$157.73; William H. Collier, \$130.74; Porter Copeland, \$124.44; Della Doolittle, \$103.53; Moses C. Fort (estate), \$255.89; Stephen J. Harlan, \$356.69; Stakely Hays (heirs), \$114.69; John D. Hedrick, \$223.10; John L. Hanna, \$142.82; Nancy A. Judge, \$140.48; George T. Johnson, \$121.60; James M. Keller, \$132.26; Ord W. Kuhn, \$125.16; John L. Kennedy, \$101.30; Frank M. Martindale, \$106.17; Henry Marsh, \$145.75; Jacob McDaniel, \$157.88; James B. McDaniel, \$150.42; James E. Nolan, \$115.91; Emiline I. Paxton, \$174.93; William R. Reeves, \$152.84; Eli A. Richart, \$226.55; J. B. and R. J. Simmons, \$369.06; Charles F. Smith, \$142.52; Juliette Thomas, \$163.82; Taylor B. Thomas, \$190.00; Charles Titus, \$149.92; Warren W. Van Duyn, \$106.98; Albert Walker, \$241.98; William Whetsel, \$149.40; Margaret Burris, \$173.05; Farmers National Bank, \$564.99; Jacob W. Price, \$174.93; Charles A. Frash, \$125.04; Guliford Kerr and wife, \$103.79; Kuntz Lumber Company, \$224.84; Mary E. Hays, \$166.26; William Hanna, \$109.01; David A. John, \$100.89; Charles E. Judge, \$220.37; John William Jackson, \$110.75; Florence A. Kerwood, \$250.30; Ira C. Kendall, \$137.43; Martha F. Martindale, \$356.07; Emma F. Marsh, \$109.01; John Masters, \$111.45; Jacob A. McDaniel, \$123.53; John F. McCray, \$137.94; James T. Overman, \$101.89; Joseph P. Reeves, \$134.18; John A. Reddick, \$133.57; Raleigh F. Rigney, \$180.47; Weston Summerville, \$221.89; John B. Simmons, Jr., \$291.27; Joseph E. Thomas, \$171.13; Elmer E. Trees, \$121.52; J. R. Titus and Sarah J. Titus, \$211.94; Joseph H. Walker, \$118.56; John Whisler, \$338.30; Harrison Cook, \$412.62; Elijah Martindale, \$305.53; George W. Sowerine, \$161.28; George W. Ham, \$235.08; Charles Martindale, trustee, \$225.77; Woodbury Glass Company, \$746.29.

CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Concord Baptist church is located at the northwest corner of section 22, township 17, range 8. When the township was first organized and populated some of its most prominent settlers were believers of the Hardshell Baptist faith. These pioneers worshipped regularly at the home of Stephen Harlan, and in the log barn of Moses McCray, until the erection of the first log school house in 1834 (where the McCray cemetery now stands). This building was used for church purposes as well as for school.

On October 29, 1838, the Baptist brethren met at the home of Stephen Harlan and organized the Concord Baptist church, with the following char-

ter members: Stephen Harlan and Polly, his wife, Moses McCray and Jane, his wife, Hiram Harlan and wife, Morgan McQuery and wife, William Sparks, Jane Ross (Reeves), Jane Wilkinson, Chanty Wilson, Jacob Parkhurst. Morgan McQuery was chosen moderator and Jacob Parkhurst, clerk. They proceeded at once to erect a log church. The logs were donated by Stephen Harlan and Moses McCray, and the church was erected on a little knoll in the southwest corner of the present cemetery boundaries.

In 1855 the old log church was abandoned and a frame building, thirty-four by thirty-six feet, was erected, a little north and east of the old church site, and was dedicated in 1856 by Elder John Sparks, of Connersville.

The families of Cooks, Nolands, Abram Nibargers, Jacob B. Hamilton, Johnsons, Wrights, Isaac Hamilton, and many others had been added to the list of church members and the church flourished for twenty years thereafter. Jacob B. Hamilton, Cicero Wilkinson and William Wright were its first trustees, and John and William Sparks, of Connersville, were its first pastors. These brothers were also brothers of Polly Harlan and Jane McCray (charter members). They were highly educated Baptist ministers and possessed of much earthly goods. They were great powers in the upbuilding of this church, making the trip from their homes once or twice each month on horseback. Other ministers who labored for the church after its reorganization in 1855 were John F. Johnson, Daniel Cunningham, James F. Collier, Thomas Smith, Matthew Harlan, Samuel D. Harlan, Thomas S. Lyons, William Buckles and S. David Harlan. S. David Harlan was the last person ordained to preach in this church. This ordination occurred more than thirty years ago and was very beautiful and impressive. Very few of the pastors received pay for their services, and all but three were from Fayette and Rush counties. Nearly all of the early members of this church were originally members of the White Water association of Connersville, consequently this association often held its yearly meetings here.

Early in the seventies a Missionary Baptist church, known as the Collier church, was erected five miles north of Concord church and a great part of the Concord membership united with the Collier organization. The older members were passing to their reward and within the space of ten years or about 1885, the church membership dropped from one hundred and twenty-five to less than forty, since which time the membership has gradually decreased until there are but two surviving members, Lealden Johnson, of Shirley, and Mrs. Sarah Cook, of Wilkinson, one of the pioneer members, who is now in her eighty-fifth year.

The silent "city of the dead," which surrounds this old church, was laid

off in 1855 and many people who labored for the welfare of church and community in Brown township's early history slumber in its bosom. Caroline Mays, wife of John Mays, one of the very early pioneers, was the first person laid to rest in the original plot; the present boundaries have been extended to include the grave of a little child who froze to death on Sugar creek in 1832.

Some twenty years ago the church was remodeled by public subscription and has since been kept as a community building for any sort of public worship or endeavor. Though Baptist services are no longer held beneath its kindly shelter, its pioneer memories linger dear in the hearts of Brown township's people. The first trustees elected by the public to care for church and cemetery were Joseph McDaniel, William Chew, and Robert Collins, who served in this capacity for many years. The present trustees are Joseph McDaniel, Allen Nibarger and Guy McCollough.

ZION'S CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL.)

A small band of Methodists held services in the vicinity of Nashville during the thirties. Among those who worshipped together were Mrs. Seth Walker, Maria Wilson, John Kennedy and wife, Elizabeth Walker, Samuel Griffith and wife, Sarah Newkirk, John Nibarger, Sarah Nibarger and Amanda Childers. These people worshipped at the residences of each other until 1839, when the men contributed of their time and built a church at Nashville.

Among those who donated labor and material were Dr. William Trees, Thomas W. Collins, David Noble, Samuel Griffith, John Kennedy and Seth Walker. They continued to worship at this church until 1856, when it became dilapidated. Services were then conducted in a school house until 1859.

For some time previous to this date another group of Methodists at Warrington had been worshipping at the house of Dr. William Trees. In 1859 these wings united and built a new church midway between Warrington and Nashville. This church, formerly called Clifton, was located at the southeast corner of section 8, township 17, range 8, where the congregation still worships. The union was effected during the pastorate of the Rev. Templeton. Among the charter members of the new congregation were also Samuel Griffith and wife, Mrs. Sarah Newkirk, Thomas Collins, Samuel Noland and wife, Lewis Stickler and wife, Jesse Collins and wife. The new church was used until July, 1881, when it burned. In 1882 a new frame house was erected. The church has a membership of about forty-five.

In the absence of records the following pastors are called to memory:

Revs. John Thomas, three years; Circle, Pierce, S. F. Harter, Pfeiffer, Wright, W. E. Loveless, Harvey, Hartman, Bright, Westhafer, Phillips, Parkenson, Crider, Oliver P. VanWie. The church at different times has been on the Cadiz, Shirley and Markleville charges. At present it constitutes a part of the Markleville charge.

A Sunday school has been maintained for a number of years, but no record has been kept from which an accurate history can be written. At present there is an average attendance of about thirty. Four classes are maintained and most of the adult church members are in attendance. Among those who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school are, William Bridges, Philip Van Duyn, Frank Bridges, William Whetzel, Grover Van Duyn, Ella Bridges, John Collier, Walter Adams and John Morris.

WARRINGTON.

Warrington is one of the old towns of the county, located on the Knightstown and Pendleton state road. The town was originally laid out by John Oldham, on October 6, 1834, the original plat consisting of forty-eight lots. A re-survey of this plat was made by Montgomery Marsh on February 1, 1865. The following additions have been made since that time:

Trees' Addition, platted on April 13, 1877, by William Trees; eight lots.

Lewis E. Trees' Addition, platted by Lewis E. Trees, September 29, 1892; twelve lots.

Margaret Trees' Addition, platted by Margaret trees, May 18, 1898; thirteen lots.

The first postoffice in the vicinity was kept by Samuel Blakely at his residence on the state road a distance northwest of Warrington. Later the office was moved to the town. Before the railroad was built through Wilkinson the mail was delivered by the Knightstown and Anderson stage, which made a trip over the road daily. Freight was brought from Knightstown and Anderson, principally from Knightstown. Since the construction of the railroad, mail is brought daily from Wilkinson.

Warrington is centrally located in Brown township. For many years there were no surrounding towns of any prominence and Warrington became the metropolis of that part of the country. Though the resident population of the town was small, its trading population twenty and twenty-five years ago extended in all directions for a distance of six or eight miles. It was one of those little country towns to which people came for miles to trade. Among the early business men were John Sparks, Robert Eakin, James K. King, J. R. Trees, Barzilla Rozell, Ferguson & Goble, Seward & McComas

and Montgomery Marsh. Thruppe & Brother engaged in the merchandise business there almost a half century ago. H. C. Garriott in 1874 opened a store that was conducted by himself and his son, William I. Garriott, for almost twenty-five years. The present merchants are James B. Clark and W. E. Albea. Charles W. Zedekar owns the blacksmith shop.

LODGES.

Very early in the history of Warrington, about 1856, a lodge of Masons was organized. Among the early members were James K. King, Lysander Sparks, James McCray, William G. Caldwell, Thomas Walker, Andrew Vandyke, James Daugherty, Ananias Conklin, W. P. White, Moses Cottrell, J. A. McDaniel, John Vandyke, William Marsh and F. L. Seward. In 1866 the lodge room burned and the charter was surrendered.

Warrington Lodge, No. 411, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized May 21, 1873, with the following charter members: William Trees, J. D. Newkirk, J. G. Trees, William Kenyon and Henry C. Garriott. The lodge grew to a membership of about forty during the early eighties and owned its own hall. With the growth of Wilkinson and Shirley, new lodges were organized. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows emblem may still be seen on the old hall at Warrington. The members of the Odd Fellows lodge consolidated with the Wilkinson lodge about ten years ago.

Friendship Lodge No. 138, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized at Warrington on December 16, 1874. Its charter members were Henry C. Garriott, Matilda Trees, William Kenyon, A. M. Smith, J. D. Newkirk, Dr. C. C. Loder, Jennie Loder, William H. Power, Sarah Newkirk, William Trees, John Miller and M. L. Miller.

Warrington Lodge No. 531, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized at Warrington May 22, 1877, with the following charter members: William G. Caldwell, Henry B. Wilson, William H. Hays, Robert Blakely, William Marsh, J. A. Hamilton, F. M. Graham, John Vandyke and A. C. Walton. It owned its own lodge room and had a membership of twenty-five or thirty during the eighties.

A Red Men's lodge was also organized a few years ago, but has since been moved to Wilkinson.

For several years no lodge meetings have been held at Warrington by any of the orders.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, WARRINGTON.

The United Brethren class at Warrington was organized about 1859, and worshipped for ten or twelve years at Zion's chapel. In 1872 the congregation

erected a neat frame building at Warrington at a cost of two thousand and four hundred dollars. The money was raised by public donations. The church was built of native timber which was prepared by the Warrington Saw-mill Company, who donated the sawing. The owners of the saw-mill were Thomas Armstrong, John Tharpe, Littleton Davis and Frank Rock. The seats were of ash taken from the farm of Joseph Baer. They were sawed at the Warrington mill and then taken to Knightstown to be planed. The lot on which the church stands was purchased from John Trees at the cost of one hundred dollars. The contractor was James Pratt, of Charlottesville, Ind. The church was dedicated by Bishop Edwards in 1872. The first trustees were John Bridges, Thomas Armstrong and John Trees. Among the older members of the congregation were John and Elizabeth Trees, E. J. Kennedy and wife, Rebecca Armstrong, Elizabeth Holliday, Thomas and Mary Armstrong, John and Elizabeth Bridges, Ross and Sarah A. Gard, Joe Baer and wife, John and Emma Thorp, Maria Delph, Joel and Emily Cook, John and Rebecca Rigor, Lewis and Louisa Copeland, Mary Brown, Jerry Martin and wife.

Following were some of the pastors of the church: Revs. Halleck Floyd, William Gossett, Milo Bailey, W. C. Day, Phelix Denunbrum, D. E. Johnson, A. Myers, M. F. Dawson, John Seelig, William Griffin, Grover White and A. Edrington.

A Sunday school has been maintained in the church for a number of years. Following are a number of the persons who have served as superintendent of the school: J. T. Roberts, M. F. Dawson, A. C. Wilmore, Rebecca Armstrong, Elizabeth Bridges, Louisa Copeland, Littleton Davis, Martecia Carter, Minervia Armstrong, Clema Delph, Omer Tucker, and Earl Albea, the latter being superintendent at this time. The church belongs to the Liberal branch of the United Brethren organization.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT WARRINGTON.

In the old log school building which stood on the present site of the McCray cemetery, and through the efforts of John McCray and his wife, Mary Frances (Brown) McCray, a band of brothers and sisters met in the year 1855 and organized the first Christian church in Brown township. There were twelve charter members: John McCray and his wife, Moses McCray, Martha and Nancy McCray, Isaac and Catharine Smith, and their daughter, Mary, Kitty Ann and Nancy Garner, Mrs. Garner, their mother, and Mrs. Penina Slaughter. John McCray was chosen elder, Isaac Smith, deacon, and Mary Frances (Brown) McCray, clerk. This little band grew in grace and in the

nurture of the Lord and occasionally added another to its list of members. For more than twenty years they met in the log school house until it was no more, then at the residence of John McCray, or in the Warrington school house.

The ministers who preached for this pioneer band were Isaac Snodgrass, Isaac Lowe, Aaron Walker and David Franklin. Moses McCray, John McCray and Mary Frances (Brown) McCray were able exhorters. John McCray supported the early preachers when they were in his midst and gave liberally of his earthly store when they were ready to depart.

In the winter of 1876-77 a union meeting was held in the United Brethren church in Warrington. Elders Floyd, Day, Davenport, Gossett, Halstead, Gronendyke and Freeman expounded the United Brethren and Methodist faith, while Robert Edmundson, John McCray, and occasionally David Franklin, expostulated on the Bible according to the views of the Christian church. Each day and night for six weeks these men extended the invitation for followers of Christ to unite with the Christian church, and many people answered the call and were baptized by Robert Edmundson or others. This meeting had a broad and telling effect on the people of the community, and materially strengthened the membership of the little band of believers organized twenty years prior to this date. Out of this great religious effort grew the idea of erecting a Christian church. Accordingly, on March 2, 1877, John and Mary Frances (Brown) McCray, father and mother of the Christian church in Brown township, again called a meeting of the old organization and all the new members and organized the Warrington Christian church.

John McCray, whose death occurred on May 10, 1915, was the last of the twelve charter members that organized the church in 1855. His sister, Martha McCray McDaniel, preceded him in death a few weeks.

The charter members of the Warrington Christian church were: John McCray, Mary Frances (Brown) McCray, Martha (McCray) McDaniel, Nancy (McCray) Vandembark, Penia Slaughter, Kitty Ann (Garner) Sparks, Mary (Smith) Cory, Newton Martindale, Jane Martindale, Margaret Martindale, John White, Temperance White, John Vandyke, Elsie Stewart Vandyke, Alice Holliday, Alice Collins, Tabitha Johnson, Edith Johnson, Anderson Johnson, Absalom Coon, Mary Jane Coon, George Coon, James Gilmore, Mary Gilmore, Mary J. McCray (Reeves), Alice McCray (Hanna), E. C. Martindale, Sarah Jane Martindale, William R. Reeves, Cyrus N. Reeves, Sarah M. Reeves (Gibbs), Laura Reeves (Jones), Melvina Johnson, John Nelson, Emma Nelson (Marsh), Janie Nelson, Belle Nelson, Sophrona Tucker, Martha Welborn, Ella Welborn (Brandenburg), Adda Welborn

(Ritenour), Henry C. Garriott, Eliza A. Garriott, William H. Powers, Sarah M. Powers, Rachel Ross, Mary Jane Ross, Dr. C. C. Loder, Jennie Loder, Allen York and family, Jennie Sypole, Elsie Thomas, Calvin Thomas, Keziah Hayes (Hardy), Barbara Coon (Windsor), Alexander Eakin, Willie Smith. the only child member. John McCray and Newton Martindale were chosen elders, John Vandyke and C. C. Loder, deacons, and H. C. Garriott, clerk.

The erection of the building was immediately planned, and the little village of Warrington, old almost as the township, and already the seat of the United Brethren church, was soon to claim a frame structure thirty-six by fifty-four feet, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty, at a cost of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. The brotherhood responded willingly to the call for money. Six hundred dollars was paid by John McCray and wife. The house was dedicated to God on December 25, 1877. The pastors of the church were Wiley F. Ackman, 1877-78-79; David Franklin, 1880-81; Cornelius Quick, 1882; Newton Wilson, 1887-88; A. M. Weston, 1889; George Mayfield Shutts, 1890; Thomas Hall, 1891; E. Moore, 1892; Robert Howe, 1893-94; Esom Hammond, 1895-96; D. W. Campbell, 1897-98; George Wagoner, 1899; Thomas Mitchell Wiles, 1900; D. W. Campbell, 1901-02; T. H. Kuhn, 1903; Carl VanWinkle, 1904; Omer Hufford, 1905-06-07; no regular pastor, 1908; ——— Wallers, 1909; Frank Summer, 1910-11-12-13.

The following persons have served the church in the capacity of elders: John McCray, Newton Martindale, William R. Gibbs, Ord W. Kuhn, Riley Titus; deacons, John Vandyke, C. C. Loder, E. C. Martindale, Frank Martindale, J. P. Reeves, James Clark, Will Jackson, Albert Armstrong; trustees, John McCray, John White, E. C. Martindale, W. I. Garriott, James Clark. Clerks, Mary Frances McCray, H. C. Garriott, William R. Reeves and Ward Martindale.

On March 14, 1915, most of the active members of this church abandoned it, uniting with the church at Wilkinson, where a beautiful edifice had been erected two years previous to this date.

The few remaining members whose love for the church in which they first worshipped is great are hoping to be renewed in strength and number under the pastorate of Elder Omer Hufford.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians who have been engaged in the practice at Warrington are William Trees, Logan Wallace, Aaron Gregg, William Reed, C. C. Loder, R. D. Hanna, Elbert Johnson and Charles Titus. The last was Dr. Titus, who removed to Wilkinson just a few years ago. At present Warrington is without a physician.

RACE COURSE.

About 1894 several men in the vicinity of Warrington associated themselves together for the purpose of building a race track and promoting races. The track was built southwest of the Knightstown and Pendleton road, and was located almost directly west of the town of Warrington. An amphitheater was constructed and for five or six years races were held at the track each summer. Large crowds were brought to Warrington and the business of the town was widely advertised. It was during the nineties, probably, that Warrington saw its palmy days. Among the men who were interested in the race track were Dr. R. D. Hanna, William A. Justice, William I. Garriott, Dr. Charles Titus, Porter Copeland, J. C. Masters, William Risk, James H. Bussell, Lewis Trees, and probably others.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville was originally laid out by John Kennedy and Daniel Blakeley on December 30, 1834. The original survey consisted of thirty-two lots. The town was located on the Knightstown and Pendleton state road where that road crosses Sugar creek. In its early history some business was done there. Stores and blacksmith shops have been maintained and among the early business men were Elijah Thornburgh, Allen White and others. William I. Davis was granted a license at the March term, in 1847, by the board of commissioners to keep a tavern at Nashville. But the stores disappeared years ago. The blacksmith shops survived them for a number of years, but at present only a few old houses are left and most of the lines between the original thirty-two lots have been obliterated.

MAPLE GROVE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, NASHVILLE.

The Maple Grove church was organized in August, 1891, with the following charter members: Charles Bray and wife, William Cass and wife, I. J. Kennedy and wife, John Bridge and wife, Mrs. George Powers, J. H. Kennedy and wife, George Whistler, Joseph Collingwood and wife, Ezra Collingwood and wife, Mrs. Lon Welborn, Mrs. Stephen Bales, Nancy Brooks, John Trees and wife, Herschel Hamilton and wife, and John Keller. It was at one time a part of the United Brethren church at Warrington. A question arose in the United Brethren church throughout Indiana and other states as to whether persons belonging to secret orders should be admitted as members. A division followed, of which one wing became known as the Liberals, the other as the Radicals; the Liberal wing of this particular congregation, favor-

ing the admission of such persons as members of the church, retained the use of the old church at Warrington for services. The Radical wing, which is represented by this church, held its meetings at the Christian church at Warrington, Breckenridge school house and at Zion's chapel.

In 1894 the congregation erected a neat frame church at Nashville. The house was built by I. J. Kennedy. The building committee was composed of Rev. John Breece, I. H. Kennedy, John Trees, Herschel Hamilton and Charles Bray. It was dedicated on June 17, 1894, the services being conducted by Rev. Halleck Floyd and Rev. John Breece. The church trustees at the time of the construction of the new building and for several years following were, Herschel Hamilton, John M. Trees and I. J. Kennedy. The church was blown down on June 25, 1902, but was rebuilt during the following summer by William H. Powers, contractor. The new church was dedicated by Rev. Thomas E. Kinnaman and Rev. John A. Rector. The average attendance at services for the past several years has been about forty-five. A Sunday school was organized in July, 1894, and has an average attendance of thirty-five. Five classes are organized and many of the adult members of the church are in attendance. Following are the persons who have acted as superintendents of the Sunday school: Will Cass, John Rozzell, Elmer Trees, Ed Jackson, Austin Smith, George Powers and Homer Collins.

The following are also the names of the pastors who have served the congregation since its organization: John Rector, 1891; John Reece, 1893-95; James Rector, 1895-98; A. J. Stanley, 1898-99, Robert Harlow, 1899-1900; Charles Rector, 1900-01; Thomas E. Kinnaman, 1901-03; Charles Bray, 1903-04; Abraham Rust, 1904-05; Everett Chalfant, 1905; James A. Rector, —; William Whetsel, —; Arlie Collins, 1909-10; Halleck Floyd, 1910-11; Abraham Rust, 1911-12; Charles Bray, 1912-13; Elias Levi, 1913-14; Lawrence Thornburg, 1914-15; James A. Rector, 1915-16.

WILLOW.

As early as 1854 Jonathan Smith, who owned the southeast quarter of section 35, township 16, range 7, in Green township, established a store and a postoffice along the north line of his farm a short distance west of the township line. The postoffice was named Willow Branch and was maintained by Mr. Smith for a number of years. In 1874 Austin B. Thomas engaged in the merchandise business on the site of the present town of Willow. The postoffice was moved to his store and he remained postmaster for a number of years. After the railroad had been constructed the town began to grow. Among the business men of the place have been Austin B. Thomas, A. W.

Hammer, W. H. Welborn, Patterson & Williams, merchants; Oren S. Record and Henry Johns, hardware and implement dealers; Henry Kenyon, J. N. Spegal, Fred Gates, Frank Snipe & Son, blacksmiths.

About twelve years ago Andrew J. and Thomas H. New built the elevator, which they sold to I. H. Kinder, and which is now operated by the Collingwood Brothers. About 1906 a tile factory was established just east of the town by Fred Wicker and Earle Frost. It is now operated by Herschell Hutchins.

The postoffice was first known as Willow Branch and the town was platted as Willow Branch by Austin B. Thomas on April 21, 1882, the original plat consisting of fifty-six lots. One addition of forty-eight lots was made to the town by Julia A. Thomas on October 13, 1886. During the nineties the name of the postoffice was changed to Willow.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH (WILLOW).

A United Brethren congregation at Willow was organized in 1889. During the summer of that year they purchased the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal church building and moved it to Willow. In June, 1889, the building had been remodeled and the people began worshipping in it. Among the families who belonged to the church were the Collins, Bakers, Valentines, Mills, Fletchers and Humbles. The pastors serving the congregation were the Revs. Roberts, Hunt, Veal, Wyant, Rice, and Martin. No Sunday school was conducted. Services ceased to be held about 1895-96.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (WILLOW).

The early history of this church has been given as a part of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal church in Jackson township. The congregation worshipped in that house until in the spring of 1889. Among the families who were interested in the removal of the site to the town of Willow were the Hustons, Staleys, Forts, Thomases, Paxtons, Babcocks, Mouldens and Ryons. The lot for the church was donated by A. B. Thomas and wife. The building committee was composed of Lucian Thomas, Martin Thomas, John R. Thomas, Jr., Moses Fort and Jasper Moulden. The house was completed at a cost of two thousand and seven hundred dollars and was dedicated on February 10, 1889. At different times the church has belonged to the Charlottesville, Maxwell and Shirley circuits. Among the pastors who have served the congregation, and who are well remembered by the people, are the Revs. Slack, Bowers, Ruley, Pierce, Albertson, Loveless, Duryee and Anderson. The congregation at present has a membership of about seventy-five. The

average attendance at church services is from forty to fifty. Many of the adult members of the church are also in the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of about sixty-five. Among those who have taken an active interest in the Sunday school during the past years are Messrs. Thomas, Higgins, Paxton, Fort, Sherry and Collins. A Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been organized in the church with twenty-seven members.

WILKINSON.

The original plat of Wilkinson was surveyed by Elnathan and Thomas B. Wilkinson on January 16, 1883, consisting of thirty-two lots. Since that time the following additions have been made thereto:

Vandenbark's Addition, platted by Benjamin H. Cook, William Kenyon, E. B. Byrket, J. H. Pennington, J. W. S. Graves, W. G. Bridges and P. K. May, July 20, 1893; forty lots.

South Addition, platted by Jonathan A. Ayers, trustee, November 19, 1900; thirty-two lots.

Vandenbark's Second Addition, platted by Moses W. Vandenbark in October, 1900; twenty-seven lots.

P. K. May's Addition, platted by P. K. May, April 8, 1901; sixteen lots.

Wilkinson has grown up since the construction of the railroad through that point. The discovery of gas gave the town quite a boom when several factories were located there, among them being two glass factories.

Wilkinson has two rural free delivery routes, established September 1, 1902, and May 1, 1903, respectively.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

Wilkinson was not incorporated until 1914. On January 28 of that year a petition was filed with the county board of commissioners of Hancock county asking for the incorporation of Wilkinson as a town. This petition was signed by John W. Garriott, Walter S. Reeves, James F. Miller, J. L. Justice, John Yeider, Claude R. Woods, J. E. Price, W. H. Julian, Earl R. Gibbs, L. L. Cooper, J. P. Cooper, John C. Wood, Milton Collins, W. L. Collins, E. C. Martindale, George W. Sowerwine, W. S. Crum, William W. Gipe, David M. Moore, Albert Armstrong, R. H. Yelton, Joseph Smith, Clarence Jones, A. Paxton, D. M. Cooper, William M. Valentine, Ward Keller, Guy L. Reeves, L. L. Scudder, A. E. Nicely, Walter Apple, J. S. Smith, Clarence Walker, R. E. Chapman, J. T. Overman, V. T. Chapman, George W. Julian, Claud Davy, John Vanneter, Wiley Tuterow, George E. Clouds, R. F. Gray, J. C. Cooper, A. L. Mogle, John A. Wisheart, Evert Hawkins,

E. C. Wischart, Charles Wischart, Charles Walker, Emma L. Justice, Mary C. Scudder, Minnie Valentine and Della K. Gibbs.

The petition showed that the town contained three hundred and forty residents, of whom one hundred and two were qualified voters. The board of commissioners at their February meeting, 1914, set the 18th day of February, 1914, as the time for an election to determine whether the town should be incorporated. Ninety-one votes were cast, fifty-seven being in favor of the incorporation and thirty-four against it. Upon receiving the report of this election the board of commissioners on February 21, 1914, ordered the town incorporated under the name of Wilkinson. An election was immediately held at which the following men were elected as the town's first officers: John C. Garriott, clerk; Dr. Earl R. Gibbs, treasurer; K. C. Garriott, marshal; Dr. Julian, health officer; S. C. Staley, John Cooper and Matt F. Cook, trustees. S. C. Staley was the first president of the board of trustees.

STORM.

On May 12, 1886, Wilkinson was partially destroyed by a cyclone, in which Glenn Smith, little son of John Smith, also Samuel White, who resided just east of the town, were killed, and Mr. White's daughter was seriously injured. Wilkinson was also visited by the storm of June 25, 1902, in which one glass factory was blown down and several men seriously injured, two of them dying from the effects of their injuries.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF WILKINSON.

The Farmers National Bank was organized at Wilkinson on November 21, 1908, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first officers were S. C. Staley, president; George Sowerwine, vice-president; Jesse F. Evans, cashier. The present officers are George W. Sowerwine, president; J. B. Simmons, vice-president; S. C. Staley, cashier; Robert I. Marsh, attorney; S. C. Staley, George W. Sowerwine, John W. Wales, W. H. Simmons, J. B. Simmons, R. S. N. Oldham and J. F. Evans, directors. The bank's capital and surplus now amount to thirty-five thousand dollars.

Its stockholders are Lucy Manlove, Margaret Burris, Harrison K. Cook, Elmer Cook, Nancy V. Cook, Mary C. Cook, John F. Collins, D. M. Cooper, Jesse F. Evans, John W. S. Groves, Amos Hill, Lawrence Kennedy, W. R. Kennedy, Emma Kendall, Morning Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias; I. H. Meredith, Etta Maxwell, William Noland, R. S. N. Oldham, J. E. Noland, S. C. Staley, George W. Sowerwine, Mary Scudder, John D. Simmons, William H. Simmons, Susie Tulley and John W. Wales.

LODGES.

Morning Star Lodge No. 136, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Wilkinson on February 16, 1886, with twenty charter members. The lodge held its meetings in several different rooms until 1892, when a hall known as "Public Hall" was purchased and occupied until 1914. At that time a trade was made with the Improved Order of Red Men. The lodge now owns its own building, composed of the lodge room and one business room. It also owns six shares of stock in the Farmers National Bank at Wilkinson. The estimated value of its property is five thousand dollars. Its membership at the close of 1915 was one hundred and sixty-two.

The Pythian Sisters at one time maintained a lodge, but they have surrendered their charter.

Evening Star Lodge No. 503, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was moved to Wilkinson from Maple Valley in 1886. It now has about seventy members.

Wilkinson also had several other lodges. The Good Templars instituted a lodge in 1886. The Daughters of Rebekah organized in February, 1896. The Red Men also maintain an organization.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first service of the Protestant Episcopal church in Brown township was held in Loudenback's hall, Wilkinson, on the evening of August 26, 1885, by the Rev. Willis D. Engle, of Indianapolis. Wilkinson then numbered about one hundred inhabitants and was without a house of worship, although the Friends had secured pledges toward a building, which was erected in the spring of 1887.

On September 15, 1885, the gift of a lot was secured upon condition that a church building be erected thereon within three years, T. B. and Nathan Wilkinson, of Knightstown, being the donors. In 1887 the work of church construction was begun. William H. Power was superintendent of the carpenter work and Hugh Carmichael of the stone work. The building material was furnished by S. P. Jennings, of New Castle.

Mr. Engle continued semi-monthly meetings from August, 1885, until September 23, 1887, when the corner stone for the church was laid with a beautiful ceremony, conducted by Rev. W. D. Engle and Bishop Knickerbacker, D. D., of Indianapolis.

On January 25, 1888, the building was dedicated in an impressive manner as St. Mary's church by Rev. Engle and a company of his brethren in the

faith from Newcastle and Indianapolis. For a number of years religious services were held regularly in this church, but having failed to secure one member who accepted the faith according to the Episcopal belief, the church was finally abandoned and later sold to the Christian church.

FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Friends church at Wilkinson was organized in 1885 under the Rev. William Watts, after revival meetings held by Revs. Seth Stafford and Clark Hosier. Following were the charter members: Lorenzo D. Cook, Elizabeth Cook, Lorenzo W. Forbes, Lydia Forbes, Cicero Hardin, wife and daughter, Hezekiah Wilkinson, wife and four children, Peter Hammer, wife and four children, Newton Hammer, Clayton Perkins and wife. Soon after the organization forty more members were added.

Among the pastors have been the Revs. Seth Stafford, Clark Hosier, Oliver Gotshell, Isaiah Jay, Alice Lawrence, Benjamin Hutchens, Sarah Healey and Oliver Beeson. For some time past the average attendance at church services has been about fifty.

A Sunday school was organized in 1886. At present four classes are maintained with an average attendance of about fifty. Adult members of the church attend Sunday school. Among the Sunday school superintendents have been Lorenzo Forbes, Ren Julian, Reuben Overman and Allton Dotson.

The church is a frame building with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. It was dedicated in 1886 by William Watts. The men serving on the building committee were Lorenzo Forbes, Asa James and Lorenzo D. Cook.

Weekly prayer services have been held ever since the organization of the church. The congregation has one of the best records in the county in giving pastors and Christian workers to the religious cause. It now has sixty-five members.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The Church of Christ, at Wilkinson, was temporarily organized on January 1, 1889. On that date a number of the members who had been worshipping at the Christian church at Warrington, met at the town hall, at Wilkinson, for the purpose of organizing another congregation because of the inconvenience of attending church at Warrington. On March 11, 1889, the church was permanently organized under the direction of Elder Charles Blackman, who served as pastor for the ensuing year. The charter members were John W. White, Leannah F. White, Henry C. Garriott, Eliza A. Gar-

riott, A. P. Combs, Rachel Combs, Eunice E. Woolen, Eliza Boyer, John Mingle, Sarah Mingle, Clayton Perkins, Sarah Perkins, George W. Coon, Eliza Coon, George W. Keck, John L. Carpenter, Nannie Carpenter, Ira C. Kendall, Emma F. Kendall, W. H. Power, Sarah M. Power, Ollie Lindsey, Alice McNatt, John W. Smith, A. L. Mogle, Jane Mogle, A. J. Reeves, William Keck, Charlotte Keck, A. F. Coon, Mark Coon, Catherine Coon, Sarah Coon, Benjamin H. Cook, John A. Wischart, Myrtle Combs Wischart, Jane Brewer, Charles Combs, Clara Brown, Laura E. Copper, William A. Woolen, Viola Ham, Frank E. Garriott, Allen Garriott, Frances McCray, Josie Garfield, Samuel L. Deck, George W. Sowerwine, C. F. Brower, Elsie Armstrong, Jesse Orr, Zora E. Ham, Alva Coon, Henry Gipe and Ann Gipe.

During the first year of the organization meetings were held in the Episcopal church at Wilkinson. The congregation, however, was constructing a new church and on December 29, 1889, Elder Thomas H. Kuhn, by a masterful sermon, secured the necessary pledges for the payment of the entire church debt and the new church was dedicated to the service of God. Mark A. Collins was the first pastor and began his labors on the following Sunday morning. The arrangement of this house was not entirely satisfactory, and after a period of ten years it was abandoned by the congregation and sold. Services were again held for a time at the Episcopal church, which had also been abandoned by its promoters. This house was then bought by the congregation and kept as a place of worship until it became dilapidated. The congregation then planned a new church. B. F. Hufford served as architect and builder and a beautiful and commodious house was erected. This church was dedicated on March 2, 1913, through the efforts of J. V. Coombs and the regular pastor, C. E. Schultz. The first Sunday school was organized on January 1, 1889, with B. H. Cook as superintendent. On March 11, 1889, when the church had been permanently organized, the Sunday school was re-organized and George W. Sowerwine elected superintendent, who served in this official capacity for five years.

About 1894 the church became disorganized: preaching services were held only occasionally for four or five years, and for several years no Sunday school was conducted. In 1900 the school was again re-organized. Guy Reeves was chosen superintendent, who at the end of one year was succeeded by George W. Sowerwine, who has now acted as superintendent for fifteen years or more. During the twenty-five years of the life of the Sunday school it has grown from an average attendance of probably forty to an average attendance of perhaps eighty. Many of the adult members of the church are also members of the Sunday school.

The first officers of the church were Elders H. C. Garriott and John W. White; deacons, A. P. Combs and Ira C. Kendall; clerk, George W. Sowerwine; treasurer, Benjamin F. Cook. The church at present has a membership of one hundred and sixty-five. The following men have served the church as pastors: Charles Blackman, 1889-90; Mark A. Collins, 1890-91; Aaron Walker, 1891; A. W. Jackman, September, 1891-94; David Gary (occasionally), 1894-98; A. J. Cheesman, 1890-1900; R. L. Handy, 1900-02; Carl Vanwinkle, 1902-09; Omer Hufford and B. F. Daily, occasionally, 1909-1912; C. E. Shultz, 1912-14; J. P. Myers, 1914-15; Frank Summer, 1915-16.

WILKINSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Wilkinson was organized in 1891, under the pastorate of Rev. Perry E. Powell. It was organized with eight charter members, some of whom were Mr. and Mrs. Emslie Julian, Mary Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Creteress. The people of this church worshipped with the Friends in their church until 1912. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Oliver VanWie that his people saw a new vision and got an idea of doing things on a larger scale. Under the able and worthy leadership of this pastor the people got together and decided that if they were to take care of their people as they should that they must have a church. In 1911 they began to build the Methodist Episcopal church, and on April 14, 1912, it was dedicated by Rev. W. D. Parr. The church cost about six thousand dollars. It is a beautiful church and well fitted to house the congregation for some time to come. The present membership is seventy-eight.

There is a break in the pastors from 1893-95. Perry E. Powell, 1891-93; S. F. Harter, 1895-96; F. W. Sandifur, April, 1896, to November, 1896; L. P. Pfiefer, November, 1896-98; E. E. Wright, 1898-1900; M. M. Reynolds, 1900-1902; B. F. Hornaday, 1902-03; F. B. Westhafer, 1903-05; G. Hartman Bright, 1905-06; W. F. Loveless, 1906-08; John Phillips, 1908-11; Oliver VanWie, 1911-13; C. W. Anderson, 1913-16.

The Methodist Sunday school as a distinct organization from the Friends commenced in the spring of 1912, with A. C. Faurot as superintendent and he has continued in this capacity ever since. The average attendance is seventy-eight. There are seven classes. The adult members of the church generally attend the Sunday school.

MCCRAY CEMETERY.

The McCray cemetery is located on the east side of the old state road, a short distance northwest of Wilkinson. Soon after Moses McCray settled in Brown township, in 1833, a beautiful girl who resided with her parents

several miles to the northward ran away from her father's home in company with her sister, to keep a tryst with a young man whom she was to marry. The evening set for the elopement was bitter cold, and the snow was deep and falling fast. The girl, faithful to her promise, reached the spot where the McCray cemetery is now located, where she was supposed to meet her lover. He believed the weather to be too severe for the girl to venture out and failed to meet her. She and her sister crawled into a hollow log to await his coming, but morning dawned upon the frozen corpse of the bride-to-be. The sister lived long enough to tell the tale to Moses McCray, whose house was only a few rods distant, and who found their frozen bodies. Mr. McCray laid the body to rest on the spot where she died. He carefully protected her grave, and the following year built a school house nearby. In 1837 his own daughter, Sara, died and he buried her near the grave of the faithful girl lover. He then laid off, fenced and cleared the ground, and gave to the public the cemetery which bears his name, and where his own body rests. For thirty years he was trustee of the cemetery. He was succeeded by his son, John McCray, who gave the trusteeship to Robert Slaughter about fifteen years ago. Mr. Slaughter has been an efficient trustee, and with the help of the interested public has converted this pioneer cemetery into a beautiful burial spot.

BUSY HOUSEWIVES' CLUB.

The Busy Housewives' Club was organized at the home of Mrs. J. F. Smith on February 4, 1915. It was organized by the ladies of Wilkinson for the purpose of promoting interest in needlecraft and for social development. The club meets in the homes of the members on every second Thursday afternoon. The club is not identified or federated with any other clubs of the county.

SUNSHINE CLUB.

The Sunshine Club of Wilkinson was organized in August, 1914, and has sixteen members. It is not a member of either the county or state federation, but is conducted on the same plan with officers and executive committee. A well-arranged program is prepared, consisting of miscellaneous topics, such as domestic science, current events, Indiana history, Bible lessons, music, and care and education of children. The club meets on the third Thursday of each month, devoting the entire afternoon to the program aside from the time required to partake of the tempting refreshments the hospitable hostess has prepared. The club colors are pink and white. All the members are true bearers of their motto, "Scatter Sunshine."

THE WILKINSON BAND.

The Wilkinson Band was organized by Aubrey M. Thomas on June 7, 1915. It meets for practice at the town of Wilkinson and is composed of the following members: William White, Herman Cook, Elmer Hasler, Ward Julian, Ward Blakely, Arthur Harlan, Earl Johns and Lawrence Kennedy, clarinets; Glen Johns, Roy Hassler, Ray Owens, Forest Yetter, Mattie Cook, Ferris Woods, Chester Kimmerly, cornets; Russel Yetter, Barren Cooper, Elmer Blake, Lawrence Johns and Fay Masters, altos; Russel Orr, Robert Blakely, tenors; Hoyt Blakely, Melborne Allee, Willie Judkins, Bertie Kuhn, slide trombones; R. D. Masters and Joe Bird, baritones; Virgil Whetsell and Clarence Walker, tubas; Harvey Williams, bass drum; Charlie Kimmerly and Glen Woods, snare drums.

The band has not yet purchased uniforms, but is getting well started and is preparing to play through the coming campaign. Mr. Thomas, the director, has had a long experience with bands and is an accomplished cornetist. For the past year or two he has also directed an orchestra that has played for several of the commencements in the county.

SHIRLEY.

The probability of a town became evident when the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railway, now a branch of the Big Four, was constructed across the east end of Brown township, in 1890. The original survey of the town was made by John W. White and Sylvester Hamilton, in October, 1890, and consisted of twenty-three lots in Hancock county and a number in Henry county. Since that time the following additions have been made:

John W. White's First Addition, platted by John W. White, May 14, 1894; forty-four lots.

Trustee's Addition, platted by George W. Sowerwine, trustee, May 21, 1896; seven hundred and ninety-eight lots.

Kuntz & Higi's Addition, platted by Shirley Lumber Company and Charles P. Kuntz, November 4, 1899; seven lots.

Only two buildings were erected in 1890, the residence of John Larimore and a blacksmith shop. C. L. Storer built a saw-mill, which was destroyed later by fire. In 1891 B. F. Taylor erected another residence and a business room, which he used for a grocery. The postoffice was also located in this building and Taylor became the first postmaster. In 1892 Joseph Steffey built a residence and John W. White erected a stone building on the corner of

Main and Center streets. Among the very early comers were George F. Fouty, druggist, and J. W. Kitterman, dry goods and groceries.

The county line road, running north and south between Hancock and Henry counties, became Main street. It was still a dirt road and soon became impassable, dangerous even for travel on horseback. About 1892 a movement began for an improvement of this street by graveling it. The work was accomplished under the law providing for improvement of highways by levying assessments on adjoining properties. A few more houses were erected before 1895, but the town was virtually at a standstill until that time. In that year the C. P. Kuntz Lumber Company was organized and began doing a large business. It burned in 1900. Beginning with 1895 and following, a number of lots were sold and about thirty buildings were constructed. Among them were the residences of A. C. Van Duyn, now an attorney of Greenfield; Frank E. Garriott, later deputy county auditor of Hancock county; A. S. Houck, Dr. Ralph Wilson, E. W. Varner, L. L. Camplin, W. L. Byrket and Shaw Brothers. Among the business men who had established themselves by this time were George F. Fouty and Frank E. Garriott, general merchants; A. S. Houck, druggist; H. S. Wales, hardware; John Lisher, meat market; Shaw Brothers, livery stable; Joseph Steffey, blacksmith, and George Craig, barber. A local newspaper was also established, known as the *Shirley Enterprise*, which was published for two or three years. In the meantime the streets had been graded and street lamps had been placed at the principal street corners.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

On October 11, 1898, a petition was presented to the board of commissioners of Hancock county, asking that the town be incorporated under the name of Shirley. This petition was signed by S. S. Houck, A. Sherry, E. M. Johnson, William A. Johnson, Samuel Smith, James Allison, A. C. VanDuyn, Allen Robinson, E. M. Warrick, Samuel Price, J. E. Larimore, Joseph Robinson, F. E. Mauck, William Croank, G. C. Shaw, Frank Gebhart, John F. Warrick, Benjamin L. Byrkett, James Robinson, C. F. Wilkinson, Ike Larimore, Thomas Crouch, J. L. Shumaker, C. A. Franklin, W. O. Newton, F. E. Shaw, Charles E. Snider, Charles F. Metsch, Dan Uher, Clinton Ridgeway, W. G. Burns, B. F. Taylor and W. T. Baker.

The board of commissioners ordered an election held on October 22, 1898, to give the qualified voters an opportunity of determining whether the town should be incorporated. Twenty-seven votes were cast in favor of incorporating, thirteen against it. A report of the election was made and the

board of commissioners on December 13, 1898, ordered the town incorporated under the name of Shirley. At the first election for town officers held May 1, 1899, the following men were elected: B. L. Byrkett, clerk; Henry S. Wales, treasurer; Isaac Cronk, marshal; Milton D. Masters, Joseph Steffey and Sylvester Hamilton, trustees.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

In 1899 B. F. Martindale purchased from Robert Martindale all his holdings in Shirley. He then invited Messrs. Shell, Miller and Litzenberger to establish a glass factory in the town. They agreed on condition of receiving as a bonus a plat of ground, a gas well, and one thousand dollars in cash. These conditions were met and a bottle factory was put into operation according to contract. It was at first difficult to get dwellings and sufficient business rooms. Later in the fall of that year he also erected the bank building and donated about one-half of the first year's rent as an inducement to have a bank locate in the town. M. E. Woods accepted his offer and established the Bank of Shirley, which stands on the Henry county side of the street. In 1900 the Banner glass factory was organized, with D. Gabrielle, president; Louis Waterloo, secretary, and John Lafever, treasurer. To secure this factory Mr. Martindale again guaranteed a bonus of one thousand dollars in cash and a gas well. Three hundred and fifty dollars of the cash bonus was subscribed by citizens of Shirley. This factory gave Shirley an increase of about five hundred people. In 1901 W. H. Wood laid out Woodlawn Addition, consisting of one hundred lots on the Henry county side of Main street. He brought the Baker Brothers window glass factory to the town, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The Hoseck Chimney House, operated by seven Hoseck brothers, came in 1901. The Shirley Radiator and Foundry Company was also established, which gave employment to about one hundred and fifty men and added greatly to the population of Shirley. In 1902-03 the population of the town was estimated at from fifteen hundred to seventeen hundred.

In 1902 cement sidewalks were made on Main street and a drainage system was installed. Shirley has two rural free delivery routes, one established August 1, 1902, the other a year or two later.

LIGHT AND WATER.

The principal streets in Shirley were lighted with gas for a number of years. In 1913 the electric lights were installed. Ten years or more ago the town installed a gravity water system at a cost of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. The tank has a capacity of thirty-eight thousand

gallons, and has an elevation of one hundred and five feet above street level. For protection against fire the town also has a truck and hose. Before the installation of the present plant the town used a chemical engine as a protection against fires.

LODGES.

Several lodges have been organized at Shirley. A Masonic lodge has its hall on the Henry county side of the town. An Odd Fellows lodge also met at Shirley for several years, but has now been moved to Kennard, in Henry county. The Red Men have an organization, but the early records have been lost and it seems to be impossible to obtain an accurate history of the order. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 651, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted in 1903. Among its first officers were Nellie Hodgins, noble grand; Florence Lavalley, vice grand; Grace Wink, secretary; Gertrude Sedam, recording secretary; and Minnie Doyle, treasurer. Shirley Camp No. 6358, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted July 13, 1901, with seventeen charter members. It now has a membership of forty-two.

SHIRLEY FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Friends church at Shirley was organized in 1892 with twenty-nine charter members. The church has had a steady growth and at present has a membership of one hundred and ten. The average attendance at services is probably fifty. A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church. Seven classes are maintained and many of the adult members of the church are in attendance at Sunday school. The congregation now worships in a neat frame house.

SHIRLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Shirley was organized in the spring of 1896 during the pastorate of Rev. S. F. Harter. He was preaching at Wilkinson at that time, and through the efforts of Mrs. Rose Franklin and Mrs. Mattie Steffey he was induced to come over to Shirley and preach for them. He preached that fall and winter in the school house, and in the spring of 1896 he organized the church with twenty-eight members. The church was dedicated in the spring of 1897, under the pastorate of the Rev. L. P. Pfiefer. The names of some of the charter members are, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor, Mrs. Harriett Kuhn, Mattie Steffey, Mrs. Gertrude Byrket, and Mr. and Mrs. Benton Jackson. The present membership is fifty-eight.

Following are some of the pastors of the church: S. F. Harter, 1895-96; F. W. Sandifur, 1896; L. P. Pfiefer, 1896-98; E. E. Wright, 1898-1900; M.

M. Reynolds, 1900-1901; B. F. Hornaday, 1902-03; E. B. Westhafer, 1903-05; G. Hartman Bright, 1905-06; W. E. Loveless, 1906-08; John Phillips, 1908-11; Oliver VanWie, 1911-13; C. W. Anderson, 1913-16.

A Sunday school was organized, probably about the time the church was established. At present the average attendance is one hundred and seventeen. There are eight classes. The majority of the adult church members attend Sunday school. The superintendents for the past three years have been P. K. Sharky, Sylvester Hamilton and Edwin Kirkpatrick.

The parsonage was built in 1903, during Rev. B. F. Hornaday's pastorate, and completed under F. B. Westhafer. It is a seven-room house, situated on the Henry county side of Shirley.

MOTHER OF GOD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Previous to the organization of the Mother of God Roman Catholic church at Shirley, the members at Shirley and vicinity had to drive to Knightstown, a distance of eight miles, to attend services. It was in the early fall of 1902 that the Rev. Father Killian, an assistant at St. John's church, Indianapolis, came to Shirley to see what could be done toward organizing a congregation and building a church.

On Sunday afternoon, in the directors' room of the Shirley Bank, he met by appointment the following members: John Reddington, Martin Kuntz, C. P. Kuntz, Stephen Higi, T. J. Demund, Anthony Kuntz, Mr. Mundren and H. Reddington. At this meeting they discussed plans of building and location of the church and before they adjourned had pledged three thousand dollars to build the church.

From this time Father Killian made from two to three visits a month to Shirley and held services first at the residence of William H. Kuntz, and later, after the congregation increased, at the school building, until the church was built. On October 2, 1903, the church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. D. O'Donahue, then auxiliary bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis. At this time there was a membership of one hundred and thirty and services were held on the first and third Sundays of the month, with a full attendance. Four or five years later many of the families moved away and services were held only on the first Sunday of the month. Finally services were discontinued for several months. Father Killian then notified the members that he would come and hold services on Monday after the third Sunday of each month. The attendance is now very small and will not average more than six adult members at the services.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

A congregation of the Disciples of Christ at Shirley was organized in 1900 in the Methodist church by the Rev. T. H. Kuhn. The charter members were B. F. Martindale and wife, Mrs. B. O. Hufford, John W. White, Alonzo Cross, Belle Cross, H. S. Wales and wife, F. E. Garriott and wife, Mrs. Ella Varner and Mrs. Belle Lisher. At present the church has a membership of sixty.

Among the pastors who have served the congregation are Carl Vanwinkle, one year; Rev. Gard, one year; E. B. Scoffield, one year; Rev. Dailey, one year; Omer Hufford, four years; Rev. Payne, one year; Rev. Addison, one year; Rev. Wolff, one year; Omer Hufford, one year; T. H. Kuhn, one year; B. M. Blount, six months.

A Sunday school was organized and now maintains six classes, with an average attendance of about ninety. The superintendents of the Sunday school have been, Odom Durham, one year; George Reeves, three years; B. O. Hufford, ten years; H. S. Wales, one year, and Mrs. C. R. Rynearson, one year.

The congregation owns a frame church building, thirty-six feet by seventy feet in size. The building committee which had its construction in charge was composed of John White, H. S. Wales, F. E. Garriott, Alonzo Cross and H. C. Reynolds. B. O. Hufford was the superintendent of construction of the building. It was dedicated by the Rev. Harkins.

PENTECOSTAL MISSION CHURCH (SHIRLEY).

The Pentecostal Mission church and rescue home, as it is now called, was dedicated October 18, 1908, by Rev. J. W. Brown, of Wabash, Ind. William G. Moon, of Fairmount, Ind., was pastor and Ella Baldwin, matron of the home. The mission and rescue work was begun at Shirley by Ella Baldwin in 1902, in her own home and in the old library hall, later at the large mission near the depot. Services were held Tuesdays at 7:30 p. m. and Sundays at 2:30 and 7:00 p. m.

THE ALPHA CLUB.

The Alpha Club was organized in January, 1913, with eight charter members. Its purpose was social and civic improvement. The first officers elected were Mrs. W. W. Cooper, president, and Mrs. L. E. Moore, secretary and treasurer. The club has now grown to eighteen members. It promoted a "clean-up" day during the summer of 1914, at which the appearance of vacant lots was improved and receptacles were placed on Main street for waste paper. During the summer of 1915 a children's public play-ground was arranged and equipped by the ladies.

CHAPTER XVI.

BUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Buck Creek township was originally organized at the May term of the board of county commissioners, 1831. It was made to include the entire western portion of the county north of what is now Sugar Creek township. In May, 1836, it was reduced in size to its present dimensions. At the May term of the board of commissioners, 1838, Jones township was organized, which included a strip two miles wide off of the south end of what is now Buck Creek township, and a similar strip off of the north end of Sugar Creek township. On March 11, 1853, the board of commissioners gave all of the townships their present boundary lines and since that time Buck Creek has been six miles square. It occupies the west central part of the county. Twelve square miles, or a strip two miles wide off of the west side of the civil township, is in congressional township 16 north, range 5 east. The remaining portion of the township, consisting of twenty-four square miles, is located in congressional township 16 north, range 6 east. Its surface is very level. There are a few hills along Sugar creek, which passes through its extreme southeast corner, but the remaining part of the township is flat.

The question of drainage was one of the largest problems that confronted the early people of this township. The surface being low and level, and there being no large streams across the township, the question of outlets for drainage became serious. There were smaller streams, such as Buck creek and Indian creek, but they, too, had very little fall and the water in them was sluggish. The largest work of drainage in Buck Creek township, as well as in the county, was the dredging of Buck creek about twenty-five years ago. This stream comes down from Vernon township and crosses the central portion of Buck Creek township, leaving the latter at its southwest corner. During the latter sixties an attempt was made to improve the drainage of the creek by cutting it deeper with a spade. Another effort was made, probably ten years later, but both were unsuccessful. In 1885, William Caldwell, of Vernon township, filed his petition asking that Buck creek be made deeper and wider. Franklin Steele and John C. Eastes, with about thirty others, thereupon brought an action to enjoin the petitioners and contractors from constructing the work as petitioned and as had been ordered by the court. They contended that the creek could not be sufficiently deepened and widened without dredging it. After the matter had been in the court for about four years, and

after it had been taken to the higher courts of the state, Edwin P. Thayer, Jr., of Greenfield, who had the contract for the work as originally ordered, proposed to dredge the creek for the assessments that had been made. This was satisfactory to all parties concerned and the work was finished in 1889-90. After the filing of the injunction suit above mentioned, William Caldwell withdrew as a petitioner and Thomas Hanna championed the cause that had been begun by Mr. Caldwell.

Other large works of drainage have been accomplished, so that now Buck Creek township is one of the most fertile townships in the county.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entry was made in the township by George Worthington, who entered the southeast quarter of section 34, township 16, range 6, on January 18, 1822. This land lies in the extreme southeast corner of the township immediately north of the town of Philadelphia. Among others who entered land in the township and whose names are still familiar among the family names of the county are: Barzillia G. Jay, William Philpott, Callimore Plummer, Warner N. Copeland, William Wright, James Parker, James H. Wright, Isaiah Smith, Edward Haines, John Eastes, Jonathan Dunbar, Samuel Steele, Thomas Steele, James Wilson, Moses Dunn, John Jessup, Landon Eastes, Thomas Kennedy, John Parker, Owen Griffith, John Dance, Morris Pierson, Isaac Willett, Edward Thomas, William B. Plummer, George Leonard, James Dunn, Ebenezer Smith, Henry Beechman, William A. Dunn, David W. Snider, Hervey Bates, Hervey Smith, James Cotton, Robert Hanna, Hans Steele, William Alexander, William Mints, Thomas Smith, John Wallace, Shadrach H. Arnett, George W. Willett, Nicholas Hittle, Hiram Crump, Jacob Jones, Ephraim Thomas, George Plummer, John Collins, Joseph Wright, William Collins, William Snyder, Archibald Smith, William Harvey, Arthur Carr, Samuel Shirley, Samuel Dunn, Philip A. Mints, James P. Eastes, Thomas Alexander, William Arnett, Powell M. Scott, Joseph Parker, Adam P. Byers, Washington Scott, Michael Bash, Mahala Eastes, Ovid Pierson.

MILLS, FACTORIES, SHOPS, ETC.

The streams of Buck Creek township, as stated above, were too small to furnish adequate water power. For this reason very few mills were established except steam-power mills. A water-power grist- and hominy-mill, however, was established on Buck creek on the northeast quarter of section 19, township 17, range 6, by Wesley Eastes, in 1854. The water power was found insufficient and the mill was operated but a short time. Other industries of the earlier days were:

A blacksmith shop, established during the forties, and probably earlier, by Ebenezer Scotten, on the east line of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 16, range 6, and operated for a number of years. A blacksmith and wagon shop, conducted for a number of years, beginning in the early forties, by John and Robert Wallace, along the north line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 16, range 6. A saw- and grist-mill, erected about 1860 on the southeast quarter of section 17, township 16, range 6, by one Corbin. This mill was bought later by McClain & Buroaker. A saw-mill, established about 1863 by one Whitlock, and operated for three or four years in the vicinity of Mt. Comfort. A saw-mill, established by Maulden & Hopkins about 1874, on the northeast corner of section 19, township 16, range 6. A tile factory, established by Ebenezer Steele along the middle of the south line of section 8, township 16, range 6. A saw-mill, established by Ebenezer Steele about 1882, at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 16, range 6. A saw-mill, erected by Adam F. Wilson, in the latter seventies, in section 10, township 16, range 6, near the present west line of Mohawk. A grain elevator, erected by William H. Dunn at Mt. Comfort, about 1890, and later owned by his son, George Dunn. A grain elevator, erected by Barnard & Newman and now owned by Thomas H. New and the Grist heirs. A tile yard, established on the west side of the road at Mt. Comfort in 1884, by Fred Wicker, and operated until 1891.

SOCIAL SPIRIT IN THE TOWNSHIP.

From its earliest history there has been a good social spirit among the people of Buck Creek township. This spirit has expressed itself in picnics and other social gatherings at which the citizens of the township have come together. Probably the earliest record of a "grand picnic" in the county is one that tells the story of such a gathering held near Mt. Comfort in 1845. The picnic was held at the north end of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 16, range 6, or just northwest of the present residence of John C. Eastes. The story of this picnic as it comes down to us from the pen of Dr. J. W. Hervey is full of interest:

"A meeting was called at an old log school house that stood on the banks of Buck creek, in Buck Creek township. The call brought together nearly all the people within five miles around. The idea of having a Fourth of July celebration touched their hearts. Many of the old men who took part in the late Indian war were then alive and the recollection of the struggles of

our fathers for independence was fresher then by a half century than now [July 5, 1894]. There was but one opinion on the occasion, and that was that the Fourth should be celebrated in the best way we could do it. We had nothing that modern usage now demands to make the occasion interesting. No flags, no drums, no band of music. Committees were appointed to see what could be done and nothing else was talked about at the homes, in the woods, or at public gatherings. When the time came for the committees to report, the arrangements had been made. Old Mother Eastes had some fine linen sheets, which she had woven years ago, and which had never been used. She had bleached them white as snow. She said there was no use fretting about a flag—to take one of her new sheets, or as many as were needed. Some other lady had red and blue flannel and some of the gentlemen agreed to see that the flag, with its proud eagle, its stars and stripes, should be put together and fastened upon a flag staff.

“A few friends in Indianapolis were so much interested in our effort that they furnished us with fife, drum, an old French horn, clarinet, and perhaps other instruments. My brother, Worthington B. Hervey, was to read the Declaration of Independence and I was promoted to the high station of being the ‘orator of the day.’ A grand barbecue was agreed to and Captain Hodges, John Collier, A. J. Sims, Landon Eastes and James Dunn were to get it up. A pit was dug in the ground, three or four feet deep. Into this was thrown wood, which was done the day before it was needed. When the wood was burned into coals the pit was hot and fit for use. I do not remember the number of oxen, calves, sheep and swine that were cooked, but there was enough for all and to spare.

“The people came from every section; every village and every town within reach was represented. Greenfield sent a large delegation, but I do not remember all of the names. Colonel Tague, General Milroy, John Foster, Joe Chapman, Andrew Hart, John Templin and John Hager. I do not remember whether D. S. Gooding was there or not, or how many I have not named. Reverend Robinson, an old-time Kentucky Methodist minister, was chaplain. I heard many say at the time and since that they never enjoyed a Fourth of July celebration as they did that one. There was never a more peaceable and well behaved crowd than that was. I have the manuscript of the oration yet. It is a curiosity, the way I estimate it. The spread eagle predominates. It was made to soar onward and upward till all the world was borne to liberty. I would attempt a short description of that wonderful document, but my fancy has grown too tame for such flights as would be required to catch a glimpse of the altitude of that egregious fantasy.

"Many amusing incidents occurred. The most remarkable of them was the run-away of an ox team. Two families had spliced to provide a way of conveying their enormous crop of youngsters to see the Fourth of July. Neither of them had a wagon. One had a horse and the other had a sled and a yoke of oxen. This was the outfit in which the adventure was made. The little ones and their mothers were piled in it. The men walked and drove the oxen. They went along very well until they came to Buck creek bridge, which was a long and shaky structure of poles, rails, slabs and plank. When they had reached the middle of the bridge several young bloods with their girls came up behind the oxen. They had never seen anything like such a turnout before, and they determined that they never would again. They made a lunge and into the swampy stream they plunged. The sled turned over and spilt the youngsters and their mothers into the mud. The children screamed and their mothers cried 'murder.' The men bounded into the mud, which was almost waist deep, and went to fishing out their respective families. The young riders hastened on to the grounds with the news that a whole family was killed or wounded and to send the doctor post haste. I was furnished a fast horse and in a few minutes was before a scene that would make one laugh irresistibly: Five little fellows, as muddy as mud could make them from top to bottom (their eyes and mouths were all that the mud did not hide), were sitting in a row on the bridge. The two mothers were scraping themselves with splinters to get their faces and hands relieved; the two men were in the mud, and as muddy as they could get, fishing out the unclaimed children. They got washed off, or partly off, in time to pay their compliments to the barbeque. I have seen many strange groups of human beings, but I never saw any equal that one. Some of these children grew up to fill responsible places in society.

"When I looked upon the display yesterday the contrast between the celebrations brought my mind to the wonderful changes that half a century has wrought in politics, in morals, in religion, in trade, and in customs and usages, as well as in conditions that result from progress, wealth and refinement.

"The old flag made from Mother Eastes' linen sheet expressed as much as the silk flags they floated from so many homes in this city yesterday."

The incident of the ox team referred to in Doctor Hervey's statement occurred just east of where the present high school stands. The Buck creek bottom from the west grade of the creek to the southeast corner of section 18 was very low, and soggy and marshy. A corduroy road had been built across part of the bottom and a trestle bridge spanned the rest of it.

On Saturday, August 10, 1861, another great citizens' meeting was held just across the road from and a little west of the place of the former picnic. It was probably held in a grove at the south end of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 16, range 6, and was denominated a "grand union picnic and basket dinner." An immense crowd gathered and speeches were made by Reuben A. Riley, David S. Gooding and Dr. J. W. Hervey. The ladies of the township served a dinner "in quantity and quality to satisfy the most fastidious taste." A general program was given. The singing of Mrs. Dr. Collins, of Cumberland, was considered a musical treat, especially her rendition of "Dixie."

On July 4, 1876, another great celebration was held in which the people of the township participated, at the grove of James Collins, at the north end of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 16, range 5. Dinner was again served to all present by the ladies of the township. A general program followed. Henry Wright read the Declaration of Independence, and James L. Mason, Charles G. Offutt and William Fries made addresses.

SCHOOLS.

Buck Creek township, like the other townships of the county, began her educational work in log school houses. The first house in district No. 1 was erected at the northeast corner of section 9, township 16, range 6; the house in district No. 4, at the northeast corner of section 14, township 16, range 5; the house in district No. 5, where the present township high school stands, just west of Buck creek in the southeast quarter of section 18, township 16, range 6. It stood about eighteen rods west of the present high school building and was a room about fourteen feet by twenty feet. It had a door, and to admit light one log was taken out on the north side and an eight by ten inch glass put in. For a writing desk, a wide poplar slab was hewed down to the thickness of about three inches, with the top planed smooth; this slab or writing desk was placed under the window by boring two one-inch holes in the log and inserting pins long enough to support it. The seats were made from linn logs about eight inches in diameter, split, each log making two seats about ten feet long. Holes were bored in the round side and wooden pins inserted for legs to raise the seat to the proper height. The first log school house in district No. 6 was located on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 16, range 6; the first house in district No. 7, at the southwest quarter of section 28, township 16, range 6; the first house in district No. 9, on the Hamilton Welling farm, on the south side of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 16, range 6.

The first frame house in the township was built in 1860, during the trusteeship of Ephraim Thomas. It stood just west of Buck creek along the south side of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 16, range 6. The first brick school house in the township was erected in district No. 6 at the southeast corner of section 15, township 16, range 6, during the trusteeship of John C. Eastes.

The original frame school house erected in 1860 in district No. 5 stood until 1893-4, when it burned, and was replaced by a one-story two-room school house, constructed by Thomas Moxley and Clint Parker during the trusteeship of Andrew Fink. This house also burned during the winter of 1898-9. This was just at the time when the townships of the county were establishing high schools, and such a high school was wanted in Buck Creek township. A number of people felt that the proposed high school building should be located near the town of Mt. Comfort and for this purpose a petition was presented by a number of citizens asking that the location of the house be changed to a point about fifteen rods east of the southwest corner of section 18, township 16, range 6. The petition was signed by S. S. Eastes and thirty-seven others. A strong opposition developed to the removal of the house. A hearing was held by County Superintendent Lee O. Harris, at the small court room at Greenfield, in which the petitioners and those opposed to the removal of the house were ably represented by their attorneys. As a result of the hearing, the county superintendent refused to grant the order for the removal of the house, and the first four-room township high school was erected at the point above described, immediately west of Buck creek. It was constructed in the summer of 1899, during the trusteeship of John W. Griffith and was dedicated on October 28 of that year. There were present on the occasion of the dedication of the house, State Superintendent D. M. Geeting, W. B. Flick, ex-county superintendent of Marion county, and Capt. Lee O. Harris, superintendent of Hancock county, all of whom made addresses.

High school work was begun in 1899 in this building. Following are the names of the teachers who have served as principal of the school: L. M. Luce, 1899; William R. Neff, 1901; J. Q. McGrail, 1902; Harvey Griffey, 1906; Arnold V. Daub, 1909; Eva Hubbard, 1911; C. A. Stevens, 1912; Carey E. Munsey, 1914.

During the winter of 1912-13 questions were raised by some of the patrons in relation to the sanitary condition of the house, and on January 15, 1913, the following petition was drawn, asking the state board of health to make a sanitary inspection:

Post Office, Mt. Comfort, Jan. 15, 1913.

"To the Indiana State Board of Health:

"Gentlemen:

"We, the undersigned, respectfully petition your honorable board to make sanitary inspection of the school house at Mt. Comfort, known as District No. 5, Township of Buck Creek, County of Hancock, and take such action as seems proper and right.

"Name of trustee, Clarence E. Luse.

"Frank C. Eastes, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Ollie O. Smith, Mt. Comfort, General Merchandise.

"W. T. Dillman, Mt. Comfort, General Merchandise.

"J. A. Dillman, Mt. Comfort, Mail Carrier.

"Manford Jay, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"George Jay, Mt. Comfort, Janitor above school.

"E. B. Harvey, Mt. Comfort, Farmer and Thresherman.

"Ed. Hart, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"H. S. Roudebush, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"W. E. Snider, Mt. Comfort, Day Laborer.

"P. A. Dunham, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"W. E. Whitaker, Mt. Comfort, General Merchandise.

"John Morrison, Mt. Comfort, Day Laborer.

"Frank Wood, Mt. Comfort, Blacksmith.

"J. W. Eakin, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"J. W. Stoner, Mt. Comfort, Day Laborer.

"James F. Evans, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Emmett Rasener, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"William G. McCheney, Mt. Comfort, Doctor of Medicine.

"Robert C. Wilson, Mt. Comfort, Day Laborer.

"John Goodpasture, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"George O. Dunn, Mt. Comfort, Grain Dealer.

"S. S. Eastes, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"John Collins, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Simon Grist, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Franklin Steele, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Edward Eastes, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"J. C. Evans (by permission), Mt. Comfort, Retired Farmer.

"C. K. Emory, Mt. Comfort, Doctor of Medicine."

When it became noised about that such a petition was being circulated a sentiment developed in opposition thereto. The matter became quiet, and it

was generally supposed in the township that it had been dropped. The petition had been filed with the state board, however, and during the winter of 1913-14, after an inspection had been made, the house was promptly condemned.

This action of the state board made it necessary either to repair the old house or to erect a new one. The township trustee, Clarence Luse, with his advisory board, employed an architect to examine the old building to give an estimate of the cost of repairing it to make it conform to the requirements of the "Sanitary School House Law" enacted in 1913. Such an estimate was furnished, and, in the opinion of the trustee and his advisory board, it was thought unwise to expend the sum of money necessary to make such repairs as would be required by the above act. It was then decided to construct a new house and the question that had been raised in 1899, with reference to the proper location of the township high school, again came up. A petition was presented to the county superintendent asking for an order to change the location of the school house in district No. 5 to a point about fifty rods east of the southwest corner of section 18, township 16, range 6. The time set for hearing the petition was fixed at 10 o'clock A. M., March 25, 1914. The petitioners were again represented by counsel, as were also those opposed to the proposed removal. By way of a counter petition and remonstrance, a second petition, signed by two hundred seventy-three taxpayers, the greater part of them being residents of Buck Creek township, was filed, asking that the present site of the school be retained for the building in the future. When the original petitioners learned of the circulation of the counter petition or remonstrance, they at once started a third petition on which the signatures of one hundred fourteen taxpayers of Buck Creek township were secured. This petition was filed in support of the original petition asking that the location of said house be changed as prayed in said original petition. Several names appeared upon more than one of the petitions filed. At the hearing, evidence was adduced for the purpose of showing the necessity of changing the site of the school house as prayed. Other evidence was adduced for the purpose of showing both the sanitary features and the unsanitary features connected with the present site, as well as those connected with the new or proposed site. The evidence, in the main, presented no difficulty except in so far as it related to the drainage and physical features of both sites. Objections were made because of the proximity of the house to Buck creek. Evidence was conflicting as to whether the water of the creek backed into the basement of the school. There was no conflict, however, in the evidence that water was frequently found in the basement. Objections were also made to the proposed site be-

cause of the flatness of the country and the inability to get sufficient fall for proper drainage. Those favoring the removal of the site requested the county superintendent to have a sanitary inspection made of the site of the old building, while those opposed to the removal of the school asked that the state board be requested to inspect the proposed site with its problem of drainage, etc.

The county superintendent complied with both requests and asked the state board of health to make an inspection of both sides. This was done and the board made a finding "that the present school site must be considered unsanitary in the broad sense of the term as applied to the character and location of school sites in relation to the comfort and welfare of school pupils." The county superintendent thereupon made a finding in favor of the petitioners and ordered the township trustee to proceed to change the site of the school house in district No. 5 as prayed.

The new site was purchased by the township trustee and steps were taken for the erection of the new school house. An architect was employed, plans and specifications were prepared for the construction of the school building. Steps were also taken to sell the bonds of the school township. The plans and specifications for the house included not only sufficient school room, but also made provision for the construction of an auditorium, with stage, inclined floors, galleries, etc., in connection with the school. The cost of the building when completed was estimated at about forty thousand dollars. A number of the citizens and taxpayers of the township felt that this expenditure was exorbitant and unreasonable, and an action was brought by John Buchfink, Clarence L. Black and George W. Parker, to enjoin the trustee from selling the bonds and the contractor from completing his work. The theory of the injunction suit was that the petition asking for the change of the location of this school house should have been signed by a majority of all of the parents, guardians, heads of families, etc., in the township who had children entitled to high school privileges, instead of being signed by only a majority of the patrons of school district No. 5. The case was venued to Shelby county, where Judge Blair held in favor of the township trustee and refused to enjoin the sale of bonds, etc., as prayed. The case was then appealed to the higher courts, where it is now pending, the point at issue being the sufficiency of the petition addressed to the county superintendent to give him jurisdiction to act in the matter. In the meantime a permit has been obtained from the state board of health to use the old building pending the decision of the case in the appellate court.

In April, 1916, the appellate court of Indiana affirmed the decision of the lower court, holding that all steps taken in the removal of the school house had been legal.

Among the very early teachers in the township should be mentioned Nancy Crump, George W. Stillwell, Mahala Roney, Elisha Millard, Perry Thomas, John B. Herod, Henry R. Clayton, John Caylor, James McCain, Samuel Waters, John Collins and William F. Collins. The later teachers of the township will be found in the general list of the teachers in the chapter on education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of Buck Creek township, as shown by the census of 1910, is 1,272. In the spring of 1915, 342 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township, and 193 children were enrolled in the schools during the school year of 1914-15. Of these, twenty-nine were in the high school and 164 in the elementary grades. The average daily attendance for the year was 145 in the elementary schools, and twenty-two in the high school. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools during the year was \$4,180.30; the cost of maintaining the high school was \$1,891.40. The total amount paid teachers for the year was \$4,834.50. The estimated value of the school property of the township as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915, was \$17,000. The total assessment of taxables as reported by the assessor in 1914 was \$1,629,120. Twenty-nine children were transported to school at a cost to the township of \$525.50.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served the township in the capacity of township trustee since the enactment of the law creating the office, in 1859: Ephraim Thomas, 1859; William L. Harvey, 1863; Henry R. Clayton, 1865; J. W. Shelby, 1867; O. O. Harvey, 1869; William M. Wright, 1876; John C. Eastes, 1880-82; Aquilla Grist, 1884-86; Andrew Fink, 1888-90; John W. Griffith, 1894; Ulysses G. Wilson, 1900; John F. Wallace, 1904; John F. Shelby, 1908; Clarence Luse, 1913; John F. Wallace, 1914; William Humfleet, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts of the township have been presided over by the following men: Morgan Brinegar, 1831; Owen Jarrett, —; Wyatt Denny, —; Esquire Peas, —; William Arnett, 1841; Barzilla G. Jay, 1841; William Arnett, 1845; John H. Murphy, 1848; John Eastes, 1849; Mordecai Millard, 1852; R. A. Dunn, 1853; J. W. Shelby, 1856; Joseph Wright, 1856; T. J. Hanna, 1860; W. C. Wray, 1864; Joseph Wright, 1860; Allen Scotten, 1864; Joseph Wright, 1865, 1869, 1873; James McKean, 1867; George W. Parker, 1872, 1876; Edward Rose, 1878; William McCormell, 1880; Elmer E. Stoner,

1883; James Hoss, 1884; Andrew M. Harvey, 1886; Moses Bates, 1886; F. M. Sanford, 1888; John R. Williams, 1890; James E. Collins, 1890, 1894; Clint Parker, 1900; William C. Whitaker, 1906, 1910, 1914.

OLDER FAMILIES AND TAXPAYERS.

Among the older families in the township are the Arnetts, Collins, Crumps, Dunns, Duncans, Eastes, Finks, Griffiths, Grist, Harveys, Hannas, Jays, Herrs, Parkers, Shelbys, Steeles, Stoners, Smiths, Sanfords, Sniders, Scottons, Thomases, Wallaces and Wrights. Following are the property owners who have paid taxes in sums exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915: William H. Arnett, \$322.20; Lucinda Arnett, \$378.07; Franklin A. Barnard, \$115.86; Clarence L. Black, \$117.72; John Buchfink, \$191.16; James Byers, \$100.68; William Bade, \$116.06; Ida S. Barrett, \$170.56; Charles H. C. Cook, \$122.72; Isaac W. Cahill, \$288.05; Sarah C. Cinders, \$131.24; Wade Caldwell, \$127.50; Henry H. Deerburch, \$644.92; Silas S. Eastes, \$189.90; John C. Eastes, \$490.66; Edward Eastes, \$181.80; C. K. and O. E. Ewing, \$288.92; James M. Evans, \$138.12; Hester M. Emery, \$196.98; Daniel Fisher, \$177.64; Walter Fink, \$138.32; Charles Fink, \$120.02; Owen Griffith, \$212.78; John W. Griffith, \$121.68; Robert Hurley, \$187.17; George Huntington, \$136.03; Frederick Heller, \$139.37; Lewis A. Hawkins, \$102.54; William Harting, \$126.68; William Hartman, \$126.04; Jesse P. Keller, \$100.46; Henry H. Koch, \$132.92; Anton and Christina King, \$128.96; Frank L. Littleton, \$347.72; W. S. and T. H. Mints, \$313.66; John P. Murphy, \$118.14; Montgomery Marsh (heirs), \$189.08; Conrad Merlau, \$198.84; Hohawk Bank, \$172.01; Minnie Grist Morris, \$252.10; Enoch W. McCord, \$172.55; Isaac McCord, \$109.61; Conrad Ostermeier, \$168.06; James F. McCord, \$113.98; William F. Offenbacker, \$145.40; Charles Ostermeier, \$496.49; George W. Parker, \$410.18; C. W. Parker and wife, \$276.01; Isabelle Roney, \$168.28; Edward S. Parker, \$109.62; Benjamin A. and Isabelle Roney, \$110.66; Franklin Steele, \$3,558.54; Nelson M. Stoner, \$126.25; Hans Steele (heirs), \$123.55; Augustus E. Smith, \$244.62; Charles H. Stoner, \$309.26; John F. Shelby, \$243.16; Augustus E. Smith, \$244.62; Charles Swartz, \$109.40; Olive K. Smith, \$213.14; William S. Spell, \$122.72; Jane Snyder, \$181.79; John E. Sellers, \$121.48; Francis M. Sanford, \$707.18; Isom S. Wright, \$438.88; Ira W. Silvey, \$104.84; Samuel E. Wallace, \$119.41; Thomas Tuttle, \$109.61; William E. Whitaker, \$181.38; John F. Wallace, \$187; John Williams, \$125.64; Phoebe E. Whitaker, \$115.44; Francis O. Welling, \$100.04; Ulysses G. Wilson, \$241.08; Worth E. Woodward, \$184.30.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Buck Creek township has furnished a number of men who have served as county officers. Among them are, Barzilla G. Jay and Henry Wright, auditors; Mordecai Miller and Joshua W. Shelby, sheriffs; John Collins, Ephraim Thomas, George W. Parker, Aquilla Grist and William T. Spell, county commissioners; Samuel R. Waters, county surveyor, and George W. Parker, county assessor.

PHYSICIANS.

The township has not had many resident physicians.

Among those who did reside there during its early history were John H. Sanders, Lyman Carpenter and J. W. Hervey. Physicians from Greenfield, Cumberland, Oaklandon, McCordsville and Fortville have always shared the practice in this territory.

HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS AND INTERURBANS.

Because of the low, flat surface of Buck Creek township and the absence of gravel, the public highways were not generally improved until a few years ago. With the passage of the Three-mile Road law, road construction began and during 1908-09 the township expended sixty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars for this purpose. Many miles of improved free gravel and macadamized roads were constructed and more would have been constructed likely had not the indebtedness reached the legal limit. Within the last few months additional petitions have been filed for further road improvement.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

The products of the fertile soil of Buck Creek township have attracted attention wherever they have been exhibited. Foremost among those who have been making agricultural displays are the Sanfords. Francis M. Sanford was a stockholder in the Hancock County Agricultural Association, and exhibited farm products at the county fair at Greenfield for a number of years. About thirty years ago he made his first exhibit at the state fair, and during the past twenty-five years has exhibited there annually. His son, Lumis, assisted him for a number of years and for the past eight years Lumis Sanford and Ernest, the son of Isaac Sanford, have exhibited their products together.

The exhibits of the Sanfords have consisted of corn, grain in the straw, grasses of all kinds, seeds of all kinds, tobacco. Single entries and displays of everything included in agriculture hall have been made. Premiums

awarded them have amounted to as much as four hundred dollars, and the premiums have netted Mr. Sanford about two hundred dollars annually for the past twenty years. When he first began exhibiting a one-horse buggy carried the entire exhibit. During the past several years it has required two wagons with large beds to convey the products to the fair.

Exhibits are also generally made by these people at the local "corn shows," etc., and the announcements in the newspapers indicate that many of the highest awards are given to the products of Buck Creek township.

MOHAWK.

The original plat of Mohawk was made on January 25, 1883, by Catherine Wilson and Adam F. Wilson. It was located along the east line of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 16, range 6, and consisted of twelve lots. Since that time two additions have been made. The first was made by William New on March 21, 1887, consisting of nine lots and located just across the road east from the original plat. The next addition was made by Margaret New, on October 1, 1895. It consists of fifteen lots and adjoins William New's addition. The latter two additions are located in Center township, McConnell street being the section line and also the township line dividing Center and Buck Creek townships. A postoffice has always been maintained at Mohawk. No rural routes have been established.

Quite a number of men have been engaged in business at this point. Among them have been Joseph Hanna, Adam Wilson and Wilford Dobbins, grocers and hardware dealers; James and William Albea, Arthur Kingery and J. O. Dunn, grocers. Martin Breece, A. W. Steele, O. C. Steele, Charles Barnard, Henry Fuller, William Eakins, L. A. Cox and A. M. Maroska have all been engaged in the grocery and drug business at different times. Soon after the railroad was constructed McConnell & Wilson erected an elevator which burned. Later, Newman & Barnard constructed the elevator which is now owned by Thomas H. New and the Grist heirs under the name of the Mohawk Elevator Company. A heading factory was also established for a time by Hill Brothers. This was followed by a saw-mill operated by one Small. Later, Oliver A. Newman took charge of the mill, which is now operated under the name of the Mohawk Lumber Company. George Kerr, Bert Doughty, William Bell, Frank Wood and John McCarty have conducted blacksmith shops, while the health of the people has been cared for by Drs. True, Nicholson and O. A. Collins, the latter being located in the town now. U. G. Wilson and Sam Roney have been known as the horse-men of the locality for a number of years.

MOHAWK BANK.

The Mohawk Bank, a private institution, was organized, September 1, 1913, with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, and received its certificate from the auditor of state, December 19, 1913. The bank was promoted and organized by Cecil V. Brooks, the present cashier. He was later assisted by M. S. Wright, James V. Herr, James H. Leary, O. A. Newman and Wilford Dobbins. The first board of directors was composed of Robert L. Mason, M. S. Wright, James V. Herr, F. M. Sanford, Wilford Dobbins, James H. Leary and Cecil V. Brooks. The present officers are Wilford Dobbins, president; M. S. Wright, vice-president, and Cecil V. Brooks, cashier. The bank has had a steady growth since the date of its opening and is patronized by a number of farmers in that part of the county.

Lenape Tribe No. 224, Improved Order of Red Men, at Mohawk, was organized on May 9, 1896, with the following charter members: Washington Steele, George M. Rumler, Albert O. Steele, Samuel Keeley, William H. Albea, Benjamin H. Murphy, Samuel Steele, Adam Deshong, Stephen Bolander, Isaac L. Cox, T. H. Jackson, James W. Eakes, George McCreery, Samuel J. Scott, Robert H. Murphy, John P. Murphy, A. B. C. Doughty and John Price. It now has seventy-nine members and owns its own hall. In memoriam: A. O. Steele, Stephen Bolander, Washington S. Steele, Madison Campbell, John P. Murphy.

MT. COMFORT.

A postoffice known as Mt. Comfort has been maintained in Buck Creek township since some time in the forties. Robert Wallace and his brother, John, operated a blacksmith and wagon shop during the early forties along the north line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 16, range 6, on the land now owned by Edward Keller. At this shop the first postoffice was maintained known as Mt. Comfort. Mail was delivered by a star carrier who went over the Allisonville state road. Robert Wallace was the first postmaster. The postoffice was maintained at this shop until about 1853, when it was moved to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 16, range 6, to a store owned by Robert Church. In 1860 John Eastes built a store on the same corner and took the postoffice. Among the early postmasters were James W. Harvey, Robert Church, William J. Woods, John C. Eastes and D. G. Hanna. The store was maintained at this corner until about 1882, when, on the completion of the railroad, the present town of Mt. Comfort was platted. The original plat was made on October 25, 1885, by Silas S. Eastes, and consists of ten lots. No additions have been made thereto.

Among the business men who have been located at the present town of Mt. Comfort were Thomas Dillman, Ollie Smith, Albert Pogue, Isom Wright, William Whitaker, Martin Bringham, George Dunn, the latter three being the present merchants. John Wright is the present owner of a hardware store. John A. Eastes, Frank Woods, Oliver Harvey and William Bell have conducted blacksmith shops at the town. During the early nineties a grain elevator was constructed by William H. Dunn, which is still in operation.

A postoffice is still maintained at Mt. Comfort, with one rural free delivery route, established July 1, 1903. James F. Dillman is the carrier.

PLEASANT GROVE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1872 with the following charter members: Samuel S. Smith and wife, Jackson Apple and wife, William Horton and wife, William Vest, D. D. Boyd and wife.

A frame church was erected by the congregation in 1874, at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 16, range 6. It was dedicated in the same year by Rev. Robison. Among the ministers who served the congregation were Samuel Lamb, ——— Freeman, John Cain, R. H. Smith, R. B. Powell, T. J. Elkin and G. N. Philip.

The church was attached to the Fortville circuit until 1875, when it was attached to the McCordsville circuit. Services were conducted until in the latter nineties.

MACEDONIA UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Macedonia United Brethren church was organized about 1860. The congregation at first worshipped in the old log school house that stood along the south line of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 16, range 6. After a few years the school house was purchased by the congregation and moved to the south side of the road, where it was used for worship until during the latter seventies.

A number of the members who lived in the vicinity south of the church organized another class, which worshipped at the school house known as No. 7, located at the southwest corner of section 27, township 16, range 6, until 1882. Among the early members of the church up to that time were John Parker and wife, Isaac Wilson, Thomas Price, James Wilson and wife, William Wilson, Lewis Barnard and wife, James Wallace and wife and Cynthia Barnard. The class was originally organized by the Rev. Thomas Evans.

In May, 1882, the quarterly conference of the Warrington circuit elected John Parker, Calvin F. Crump, George W. Parker, John H. Apple and Wills

Parker, trustees of the United Brethren church in Buck Creek township, Hancock county, and issued to them a certificate of their election as such trustees. On May 25, 1882, the board of trustees met at school house No. 7, above referred to, and an organization of the board was effected. The trustees determined to build a new house and for that purpose procured a warranty deed from John H. and Agnes Apple for one-half acre of land, located forty rods east of the northwest corner of section 27, township 16, range 6. Steps were at once taken to collect funds from the members of the church and from the citizens of the neighborhood for the purpose of erecting the new house. A frame church was erected during the summer of 1882 and dedicated on December 3 of that year. Bishop E. B. Gephart, of Iowa, preached the dedicatory sermon. At this service sufficient funds were raised to discharge all indebtedness, and the new church was then and there named

OTTERBEIN UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

About 1910 the trustees began to consider the advisability of repairing the frame church or of building a new edifice. Nothing was done during that year, but in 1911 the matter was considered further and it was decided to rebuild the church. The following trustees were elected at that time: F. M. Sanford, John F. Shelby, John W. Griffith and Edward Parker. The latter refused to serve and Leonard Land was elected to fill the vacancy. Funds were raised, but no work was done on the church until in the summer of 1912. The building was not entirely completed until in the spring of 1913. It was dedicated on Sunday, June 8, of that year, by Bishop Matthews, of Chicago. J. T. Roberts, presiding elder, and Rev. H. W. Robbins, pastor of the church, were present, and took part in the dedicatory services. It is a beautiful brick building. The congregation now has a membership of one hundred and fifty.

A Sunday school has been conducted ever since it was organized as Macedonia chapel. For the past several years it has had an average attendance of probably forty. A Ladies' Aid Society and a Young People's Society are active as auxiliaries of the church.

AMITY UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Amity United Brethren church stands at the southwest corner of section 25, township 16, range 5, on a plot of ground donated to the church by John A. J. Collins. The present house, a neat frame building, was erected in 1901, and dedicated in September of that year by the Rev. C. A. Love. The older members of this congregation at one time worshipped at the old

Hopewell church, which stood at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 16, range 5. When this building became dilapidated the people decided to erect a new church called Amity, at the cross-roads above described, which is just two miles south of Mt. Comfort.

There is no record of the charter members of the church. At present it has a membership of seventy. The Rev. C. A. Love was the pastor of the old Hopewell church and was the minister who first planned the building of Amity, which congregation he served for one year. Other ministers have been Reverends Linsville, one year; S. R. Irvin, one year; Charles Broughman, one year; Oscar F. Lydy, four years; H. L. Robbins, four years; F. F. Bray, two years, and Charles Small, the present pastor. The average attendance at church services for the past several years has been about sixty; the attendants at Sunday school generally remain for preaching services.

The Sunday school was organized when the new church was built. It has always been well attended and during 1915 its enrollment reached nearly one hundred. The average attendance is from fifty to sixty. Five classes are maintained. The Christian Endeavor Society was organized in 1901 by Mrs. C. A. Love, and has rendered efficient services to the church since that time. The society is now composed of thirty-six active members.

Following are the families who worship at the church: Mr. and Mrs. Anton Ploenge, Otis Snider and family, Willard and Hettie Snider, Charles Willman and family, Mrs. Martha Cly and family, F. O. Welling and family, Wade Cauldwell and family, Will Dance and family, John A. J. Collins and family, Fred Heller and family, Will Bade and family, Bert Cly and family, Charles Ostermeyer and family, Frank Schieldmeier and family, William Bolen and family, Lewis Hawkins and wife, Henry Hawkins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Bell, Lewis Sanford and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Andis, Conrad Ostermeyer and wife, Guy Scotten and family, Mrs. Charles Wright and family, Mrs. Maggie Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Shelby.

MT. COMFORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This congregation was originally organized about 1836 and was composed of the following members: Hiram Crump and wife, Obadiah Eastes and wife, Hamilton Welling and wife, Thomas Craig and wife, John Cochamhour and wife, Miles Burris and wife, A. Cooper and wife, and Jeremiah Beach and wife. For several years they worshipped at the residences of Obadiah Eastes, Daniel Skinner and Thomas Craig. In 1840 they built a little log church, which was named

SYCAMORE CHAPEL.

This house stood at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 16, range 5. It was used as a house of worship until 1863, when it burned. Among the ministers who preached at the private residences and at Sycamore chapel were the Reverends Edwards, Landy Havens, George Havens, J. B. Birt, Millender and Morrow. After the burning of the log church the congregation worshipped at different places until 1870, when a new frame church was erected on the site of the former one and was named the

HOPEWELL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of Hamilton Welling, John Dance and Thomas Craig. This house was used until 1888 when the congregation erected a new house at Mt. Comfort, which has since been known as the Mt. Comfort Methodist Episcopal church. The building committee was composed of Hamilton Welling, William W. Eastes and James E. Collins. One acre of ground was donated by S. S. Eastes for a church site, and the new building was erected at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars by James Murphy. The purpose of moving the church to Mt. Comfort was to get a more favorable location. The building was completed and dedicated in November, 1888, by the Rev. C. U. Wade. Among the members who came from the Hopewell church to the new church at Mt. Comfort were Hamilton Welling, John Dance, wife and daughter, Carrie; James E. Collins and wife, William W. Eastes and wife, and Albert Vestal and wife. The church at present has a membership of seventy-two.

A Sunday school was organized on January 1, 1889. It now has nine classes, with an average attendance of about sixty-five. Many of the adult members of the church may be found in attendance at Sunday school. The following persons have served as superintendents of the school at various times: J. W. Stoner, David Girt, E. N. Stoner, C. P. Blue, W. E. Scotten and E. G. Castetter. Among the pastors who have served the congregation at Mt. Comfort are the following: A. E. Sarah, 1888; G. W. Green, 1889; F. A. Fish, 1892; J. H. Slack, 1895; T. H. C. Beal, 1896; W. G. Bogue, 1897; J. O. Campbell, 1898; E. Dixon, 1901; G. Martin, 1905; H. Webster, 1906; P. J. Albright, 1909; J. Wingate, 1910; E. J. Wickersham, 1911; G. Goering, 1913, and A. J. Duryee, 1915.

UNION CHAPEL, UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, MOHAWK.

The Union chapel stood about fifty rods west of the north-east corner of section 9, township 16, range 6. The congregation was originally organized in 1856 and conducted services in the private residence of the members until 1858. In January of that year Washington McConnell, Thomas Preble and Jackson Price were appointed trustees by the quarterly conference to construct the church. Daniel Stoner was presiding elder at the time and Thomas Evans, pastor. The circuit was known as Pleasant View circuit and belonged to the White Water conference. The new house was built on ground donated by John Underwood and the first services were held on Christmas eve, 1858. Following are the elders who presided over the circuit during its early history: A. King, A. Hanway, William Nichols, W. Wit, D. O. Ferrell, Milton Wright, D. Stoner, A. E. Evans, John Vardeman, Halleck Floyd, W. C. Day, M. Cabrich, Thomas Evans, J. Myers, R. B. Beatty, Lewis Crawford, J. Pruner, Alexander Carrol, C. Smith, P. S. Cook, A. E. Evans, Simon D. Irvin, A. B. Dary, Henry K. Muth, William Hall, Monroe Groendike, T. H. Halstead, J. M. Ware and A. Davis. Among the early ministers were William Gossett, Irvin Cox, A. C. Rice, I. Tharpe and Henry Huffman. For many years the church was attached to the Warrington circuit.

A second church was built in 1883 on the original site. In November, 1896, during the pastorate of William Demunbrun, the church was moved to Mohawk, where it now stands, on the Center township side of the line. During the pastorate of O. F. Lydy, in 1902, the church was remodeled. The families who have been closely connected with the church since its removal to Mohawk are those of A. V. Runler, Harvey True, J. P. Murphy, J. F. Reynolds, James Jarrett, John Price, Ransom Denny, George Herr, Bert Cohee, Arthur Doughty and Oliver Wilson. Among the ladies whose husbands have not been connected with the church are Martha Murphy, Eunice Barnard, Mary Greenwell, Flora Reeves, Rose M. Bills, Myrtle Herr, Ida Williams, Florence Leatherman and Eva Dobbins. Among the later pastors have been O. F. Lydy, who served for five years, and J. H. Wyant, who has served for four years.

A Sunday school is conducted, of which Oliver Wilson has been superintendent for the past eight years. The membership of the church is small at present. The congregation belongs to the Liberal branch of the United Brethren church.

MOHAWK RADICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The United Brethren church on the Buck Creek township side of Mohawk was organized by James Rector in the spring of 1894. The present house was erected during the summer of 1896 and was dedicated on August 9 of that year by A. C. McNew, J. S. Reece being the pastor in charge. The first trustees were William McConnell, William Wilson, Andrew Fuller, James Murphy and Isaac Lane. These men also acted as the building committee. Among the families worshipping here were those of Isaac Lane, William Wilson, O. M. Wilson, Samuel Scott, Mariah Hawkins, David Deshong, Marion Wilson, William McConnell, Dr. True, Riley Breece, T. B. Leary, James Deshong, Amos Deshong, Lydia Newman and Hattie Kingen. Among the ministers who have served for more than one year are Bishop Halleck Floyd, Abraham Rust, J. S. Reece, Robert Harlow and Charles Bray.

A Sunday school was organized in 1896 and has had an average attendance of about forty.

CHAPTER XVII.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Center township was first organized at the May term of the board of county commissioners in 1831. It then included a narrow strip of territory two miles north and south by seven miles east and west and was described as follows: Commencing one mile south of the township line dividing 15 and 16 at the line dividing sections 2 and 3; thence north to the said township line; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence two miles west of the range line dividing 6 and 7; thence south two miles; thence east to the place of beginning.

At the January term, 1836, its boundary lines were changed as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 35, township 16 north, range 6 east; thence east seven miles to the northeast corner of section 35; thence south three miles to the southwest corner of section 11, township 15 north, range 7 east; thence west seven miles to the southwest corner of section 11; thence north to the place of beginning.

Other changes have been made. For a number of years the greater part of what is now the north end of the township was included in the townships of Union and Harrison. Since 1853 the township has had its present boundaries.

Its surface is level, except along Sugar creek and Brandywine creek, where it is rolling. Its natural drainage is towards the south and consists of the two streams above mentioned. Sugar creek flows in a southerly direction across the northwest corner of the township, while Brandywine enters at its northeast corner and flows in a southerly direction through its eastern part. Several large open drains have been constructed leading from different parts of the township to these creeks. With the exception of a portion of the bottom lands of Brandywine creek the township is well drained and under cultivation. A large portion of the Brandywine bottom is still marshy and is incapable of being drained until the bed of Brandywine has been lowered by dredging. If this creek can be successfully dredged, as was Buck creek a quarter of a century ago, then there are still hundreds of acres of the garden land of the township to be reclaimed for cultivation.

The first settlers reached the southeastern part of the township within a year or so after Blue River township was settled, or about 1819 or 1820.

The first land entry was made on September 12, 1821. On that date Platt Montgomery entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 9 township 15, range 7. The entry book in the county recorder's office contains a number of names among those who entered land in Center township that are still familiar in the county. Among them are Harry Pierson, Leonard W. Bartlett, Isaac Willett, Amos Wright, William Pierson, Thomas Wright, Henry M. Wright, John L. Smith, Ephraim Wright, Morris Pierson, John Foster, George Smith, Sidney Smith, George Anderson, John Wingfield, James B. Stephen, George Tague, Robert M. Swope, James B. Reynolds, William Alexander, Levi Leary, Elijah Leary, Jephtha Meek, Milton A. Craft, Barnabas Gray, Samuel Hamilton, William Sebastian, Lewis Sebastian, Joseph T. Wallace, Elijah Lineback, John Myers, George Leonard, Samuel Martin, John C. Wilson, David Kauble, Eder Chittenden, William Hamilton, Owen Jarrett, Logan Alford, Andrew P. Jackson, William C. Ross, John Carr, George Kingery, Andrew Jarrett, James Reeves, Thomas Alexander, Richard Willett, James Gillespie, Pine Rigdon, James Barnett, James Barrett, George D. Wiggins, David S. Gooding, John Brees, Thomas Willett, John Robins, Donovan Groves, Moses Dunn, George Reeves, Ovid Pierson, Charles Willett, Hiram Rockiellow, John Hunt, David Brees, Hezekiah Hunt, James Rigdon, Cornwell Meek, Nathan Crawford, Almond Moore, Alexander Geary, Constant B. Jones, John H. Martin, Thomas J. Leary, William Wilson, James Pherson, Stephen Wallace, Christopher Johnson, John Johnson, Robert Wood, Abraham Rhue, Jesse Bridges, Thomas Baldwin, Davis Riley, James Carr, Harmon Warrum, Eli Reeves, William Curry, John Bussell, James Curry, William Justice, Micajah Martin, Isaiah Curry, William Simmons, John Porter, Benjamin E. Pilkenton, Young Y. Brizendine, Samuel Alley, Adam Swope, Elihu Morris, Washington Magruder, Moses Braddock, William Martin, John Simmons, William Martindale, Lucius Brown, James Brooks, Basil Meek, Josiah Sutton, Adam Hawk, Brooks Brizendine, William Winn, Thomas Carr, James Hinchman, William Kingen, Levi Johnson, Rebecca Snodgrass, Joseph Bridges, Isaac Martindale, Jacob Tague, John Davis, Abner Bell and Samuel Martin.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Among the mills in Center township that were well known in its early history were those of William Pierson, William Curry and Isaac Willett. William Pierson's grist-mill was built about 1825 and was located on Sugar creek, in the east half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 16, range 6. The grist-mill of William Curry was built in 1835 and was located

on Brandywine creek, about the middle of the north half of section 10, township 16, range 7. Isaac Willett's grist-mill was built in 1838 and was located on Sugar creek, probably on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 16, range 6. These mills were all run by water power.

Several saw-mills have been constructed in different parts of the township; the greater number, however, were located in Greenfield and will be considered in the local history of Greenfield. Among the later mills and factories that were established outside of Greenfield are the following: A saw-mill erected by George Newhall about three miles east of Greenfield on the north side of the railroad. It stood at the southeast corner of section 35, township 16, range 7, just below the present location of Trees's shop. At that time the railroad had a switch there and also stopped certain accommodation trains for passengers. The mill burned after a few years, but was rebuilt and operated until about 1875. A saw-mill, constructed by Curtis & Brother, in 1869, located along the east side of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 16, range 7, at the point where the road turns to the northwest. In 1872 this mill was moved to a point on the west side of the Greenfield and Pendleton pike, three and one-half miles north of Greenfield. It was operated there until sometime during the latter eighties. A saw-mill was constructed by Thomas Little during the latter seventies on the northwest corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 16, range 6. It was removed about 1880. A saw-mill was moved from Gem, in 1902, to the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 16, range 7, by James F. Webb, where it was operated by Mr. Webb for several years.

A saw-mill was established at Maxwell by Richard Hagan & Curtis, and later owned by W. S. Gant, Coffin & Company, F. J. Wickers and Fremont Gant. The boiler in this mill exploded on the afternoon of September 15, 1902, instantly killing Thomas Sitton and William Bailey, and severely injuring Walter Cooper, Roy Sitton and Fremont Gant. The force of the explosion was terrific and produced a shock that was felt for miles around the mill. The mill at first stood north of town, but was later moved west of town and north of the tracks, where the explosion occurred.

A tile factory was established at Maxwell by Keller & Evans in 1885. It was bought by Fred Wicker in 1891 and operated until the fall of 1914.

United Chain Works, established at Maxwell in 1902, through S. R. Wells and operated until about 1911.

A grain elevator was erected at Maxwell in 1897 by Thomas H. and

Andrew J. New. It burned a year later and was rebuilt. It was then blown down in the storm of 1902, and rebuilt again. It was later owned by New & Brandenburg, and is owned at present by Brandenburg & Carlton.

SCHOOLS.

The first school houses in Center township were probably located within the present site of the city of Greenfield and are discussed in connection with the local history of Greenfield.

The Independence school house has the honor of having been the meeting place for the organization of the first county teachers' association, on February 16, 1860. The proceedings of that day, with the first constitution adopted by the teachers of the county, are fully set out in the chapter on education. In a notice that appeared in the local papers at that time the school is named "Forest Academy." No one in the neighborhood seems to remember the location of such a school, hence the inference may be drawn, that for the purpose of making it attractive to the teachers of the county, the local teachers gave it the euphonious name, "Forest Academy."

Sixteen single-room district schools were maintained for many years prior to 1883. In that year a two-room building was constructed at Maxwell by Robert D. Cooper. Those two rooms now form the middle portion of the building at Maxwell. Trueblood & Popink erected it for two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and it was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies on November 24, 1883. The house was filled with people and speeches were made by the trustee, R. D. Cooper; William Fries, G. W. Love, N. H. Curtis, George W. Duncan, Dr. Hervey, James Reynolds and Alpheus Reynolds. Two additions have been made since the first two rooms were constructed, so that it now has six rooms.

On May 17, 1884, the first township commencement was held at Maxwell. The pupils gave a program and the Greenfield city band furnished the music.

The two-room school house at Mohawk was constructed in 1886 by John L. Fry, trustee of Center township, and Aquilla Grist, trustee of Buck Creek township. The building was located on the Center township side of the road, but was to be a joint building. It was used jointly for several years, since which time it has been maintained by Center township alone, the trustee of Buck Creek township paying transfer fees for pupils attending from that township.

The Maxwell school house was condemned by the state board of health in the spring of 1914. Trustee Abram Frost at once took steps for the con-

struction of a new house. Plans and specifications were prepared and the contract for the new building let. When the township trustee offered the bonds for sale an injunction suit was instituted by a number of taxpayers to prevent their sale. The suit made it impossible to sell the bonds since no one cared to accept them as long as their legality was in question. The injunction suit was determined in favor of the township in the circuit court. The contractor then brought an action for mandamus to compel the trustee to offer the bonds for sale. The mandate was granted, but an appeal was taken from the decision of the lower court, which is now pending in the higher court. In the meantime purchasers refuse to accept the bonds because their legality is still questioned.

During the summer of 1914 the contractor built the walls as high as the second floor, and also laid the joists for the first two floors. Being unable to proceed because of the lack of funds, the building has stood in its unfinished condition since late in the fall of 1914.

A high school was organized at Maxwell in the fall of 1898 with fifteen students. Under the act of 1907, although non-commissioned, it became a certified high school with a four-years course. Following are the principals who have had charge of it since its organization: William M. Coffield, 1898-99; John Q. McGrail, 1899-1902; Miss Leo Chambers, 1902-04; Miss Kate Griffin, 1904-5; Miss Mary Paxton, 1905-6; John Q. McGrail, 1906-9; John T. Rash, 1909-10; John T. Sullivan, 1910-11; W. E. Bussell, 1911-13; William Lemmon, 1913-14; A. M. Brown, 1914.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Since the enactment of the township trustee law, in 1859, the following men have filled the trustee's office in Center township: John Foster, 1859; John H. White, 1861; William Frost, 1862; Robert Barr, 1863; J. W. Walker, 1864; William F. Pratt, 1868; S. T. Dickerson, 1870; James McClarnon, 1874; William Potts, 1878; Robert D. Cooper, 1880-82; Columbus N. Jackson, 1884; John L. Fry, 1886-88; William H. Thompson, 1890; John K. Henby, 1894; Eli Hagans, 1900; William Elsbury, 1904; Abram Frost, 1908; Rufus Temple, 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of Center township, including the city of Greenfield, is 6,400, as shown by the census of 1910. The township had an enumeration of 435 pupils, not including Greenfield, in the spring of 1915. Of these, 355 were enrolled in the schools; 258 were in the grades and 24 in the high school.

The total amount paid the teachers in the elementary grades during the year 1914-15 was \$5,382. The total cost of maintaining the grade schools was \$9,023.54. It cost the township \$2,396 to maintain its high school. The estimated value of its school property is \$17,100, as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915. The total assessment of taxables as reported by the assessor in 1914 was \$2,337,520.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

For many years Harrison township included a large portion of what is now the northern part of Center township. During the existence of this township its local courts were presided over by the following men: Isaiah Curry, 1831; William Matindale, 1831; John Martin, 1835; William Martindale, 1835; John Martin, 1840; J. D. Conway, 1843; John Martin, 1845; J. D. Conway, 1848; John Martin, 1850; W. C. Walker, 1850; E. B. Chittenden, 1851.

From 1838 to 1853 a part of what is now Center township was included in Union township. The local courts of Union township were presided over by James Reeves, 1840; David W. O'Delt, 1841; William B. Martin, 1845; Levi Leary, 1846, 1851; E. N. Wright, 1850; R. N. Dun, 1853.

As may be seen by referring to the chapter on county government, the boundary lines of Center township were changed a number of times. The township has been of all sizes, from a narrow strip two miles north and south and seven miles east and west to its present dimensions. Its local courts through all of these variations have been presided over by the following men: Joseph Chapman, —; W. O. Neff, 1831; Jonathan Dunbar, 1834; George Tague, 1834; William Justice, 1836; W. A. Franklin, 1841; William Sebastian, 1842; William Cushman, 1842; Harry Pierson, 1846; Thomas H. Fry, 1847; C. Y. Atkison, 1848; Erastus Church, 1848; John Rardin, 1848; Joseph Anderson, 1849; Jonathan Tague, 1850; Leonard Hines, 1850; Joseph Matthews, 1851; James B. Rawlins, 1854; John Rardin, 1854-58; William Foster, 1860; W. P. Cragan, 1860; George Barnett, 1862-1870; John Rardin, 1862-66; Isaac Mullen, 1870-74; W. C. Walker, 1870-74; John W. Walker, 1874-78; James H. Thompson, 1878; George Barnett, 1874-1880 84-88-92; James W. Wilson, 1880; Reuben A. Riley, 1883; William Anderson, 1884; William Roberts, 1886; Richard Hagans, 1888; Enos Gery, 1888-92; Vard Finnell, 1892; Newton R. Spencer, 1894; Ambrose J. Heron, 1894-1900; William H. Alger, 1894; Foster S. Franklin, 1896; Lewis Cooper, 1898; Vinton A. Smith, 1897-1906; James W. Barrett, 1901; Washington O. Slifer, 1902; Elijah B. Grose, 1906; Henry Snow, 1906; Daniel

C. Gimason, 1906-10-14; Joseph Garrett, 1910; Pympton R. Reed, 1914; Jesse M. Reedy, 1914; John F. Eagan, 1915.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Center township, including the city of Greenfield, has furnished a great many of the men who have been charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of the county. Lewis Tyner, who was the first clerk of the circuit court, and who for several years also performed the duties of the county auditor and county recorder in connection with the clerk's office, was a resident of Greenfield. Among other names that are prominent in the very early history of the township are those of John Foster, the first sheriff, also the first trustee of Center township and the first representative from Hancock county in the state Legislature; John Templin, who is prominent as an early merchant and who was also the first auditor of Hancock county; Meridith Gosney, whose name is prominent as county surveyor and school commissioner. The following list will give a good idea of the officers who have been selected from Center township, including Greenfield:

Representatives.—John Foster, Joseph Chapman, David S. Gooding, George Y. Atkison, Morgan Chandler, William H. H. Rock, Leonard Bardwell, Joseph Mathers, John Alley, Charles G. Offutt, John H. White, Harry G. Strickland, Thomas D. Walpole, Reuben A. Riley, George Tague, A. C. Handy, Montgomery Marsh, Robert F. Reeves.

Senators.—Thomas D. Walpole, William R. Hough, David S. Gooding, Morgan Chandler, James L. Mason.

County Commissioners.—Benjamin Spillman, Abram Rhue, Hiram Tyner, M. L. Paullus, George W. Gordon, Isaac Willett, William Curry, Jacob Slifer, George Crider, Horace Wickard, Nathaniel Henry, Jacob Tague, John Hinchman, William Marsh.

County Surveyors.—Jared Chapman, W. S. Fries, G. C. Winslow, Meredith Gosney, Frank Lewark, Morris Pierson, James A. Cleary.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—Lewis Tyner, William Sebastian, John T. Sebastian, Charles Downing, Moses Wood, Joseph Chapman, James Rutherford, Morgan Chandler, R. A. Black, Horace E. Wilson, John Hager, George Y. Atkison, Henry A. Swope, William A. Service. All of the clerks of the circuit court, except Marsh, Sample, Hall and William A. Wood, have been elected from Center township.

Auditors.—John Templin, A. C. Handy, William I. Garriott, Lysander Sparks, James L. Mitchell, Harvey Rhue, Jonathan Tague, Lawrence Wood.

Treasurers.—Nathan Crawford, John Foster, James A. Flippo, Morris Pierson, Nelson Bradley, Allen Cooper, Andrew T. Hart, Isaiah Curry.

Sheriffs.—John Foster, Jonathan Dunbar, Morgan Chandler, Lewis N. Larrabee, Samuel C. Duncan, John Osborn, William H. Pauley, John Carlton, Basil Meek, William H. Curry, Noah Spegal, Jesse Cox.

Recorders.—Joshua Meek, William West, Nathaniel H. Roberts, James Thomas, John Milroy, William Mitchell, John W. Ryon, Raleigh Sitton, Lemuel Gooding, Levi Leary, Henry Snow, William R. White.

County Assessors.—John H. Reeves, Eli A. Parish.

Following are the property owners who paid taxes in sums exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915: George Allen, \$104.45; Joseph L. Alford, \$162.18; Mary C. Ashcraft, \$248.07; Sophia Boots, \$267.26; Franklin Boots, \$334.15; Walter K. Boyd, \$239.14; Freeman Braddock and children, \$173.61; Charles Burton, \$134.69; William A. Barnard, \$100.17; Samuel S. Boots, \$538.39; Margaret J. Brohard, \$587.93; Mary E. Boyd, \$208.89; Isom J. Baity, \$128.57; Malinda B. Biddle, \$103.23; William M. Brizendine, \$145.65; Charlotte Coffield, \$247.45; John W. Caraway, \$132.81; Jacob Catt (estate), \$425.95; James Carlton, \$187.81; Elmer E. Clark, \$247.25; Marshall T. Duncan, \$307.02; James M. Deer, \$254.59; William Elsbury, \$100.98; Luther Frost, \$227.71; Leander Fuller, \$212.16; Isaac A. Goble and wife, \$118.53; Edward E. and Florence Gant, \$102.81; John S. Henry, \$170.98; Nathan Hunt, \$266.22; Elijah A. Henby, \$256.02; Willard Hutchinson, \$260.47; Madison Hinchman, \$114.45; Charles M. Hill, \$160.95; Charles M. Hill, Administrator, \$104.45; Thomas B. Leary, \$200.99; Eli Lilly & Co., \$677.28; Joshua Moore, \$220.93; Edward Martin, \$109.35; Emma Hall Morris, \$480.93; John McBee, \$102.21; Edwin L. McIntire, \$132.44; Marshall V. Pratt, \$186.05; John T. Parish, \$160.95; Joshua J. Pratt, \$171.57; George W. Reeves heirs, \$105.47; Nancy E. Reedy, \$128.72; John A. Rhue, \$117.57; Benjamin F. Shelby, \$115.26; Mary J. Sipe heirs, \$163.20; Thomas Seaman, \$112.05; John S. Thomas, \$146.07; Charles S. Townsend, \$133.87; Manford L. Wright, \$202.37; Eliza M. Wilson, \$220.72; Lewis J. Weber, \$126.89; David L. Wickard, \$166.67; James F. Webb, \$154.71; Samuel A. Wray, \$357.61; Frederick J. Wickers, \$263.97; Mary A. Williams, \$110.37; William E. Crossley, \$105.31; James M. Duncan, \$214.61; William C. Dudding, \$180.95; Rosanna C. Elsbury, \$297.03; Sarah M. Frost, \$254.79; John S. Gibbs, \$100.77; Greenfield Fruit Jar and Bottle Company, \$776.43; Thomas Holland (estate), \$252.75; Joseph M. Henry, \$194.20; Martha Howard (estate), \$225.81; Richard Hagan,

\$205.63; Floyd Hutchinson, \$283.35; Maggie L. Halsall, \$317.63; James V. Herr, \$202.98; William L. Harn, \$100.55; Vernia L. Kerr and Roscoe M. Moore, \$132.81; Frank Larrabee and wife, \$102.00; J. K. P. Martindale, \$234.39; Caleb W. Monerief, \$213.18; Eliza J. McClarnon, \$134.03; Charles W. McKinzie, \$157.13; Pearl Jacobs McDonald, \$100.98; Henry W. Pope, \$115.67; George W. Potts, \$109.95; Emery F. Pratt, \$125.11; Thomas Roberts, \$1,141.00; William H. Reese, \$152.19; John M. Smith, \$675.30; William R. Shipley, \$134.44; Julian Strahl, \$144.49; Justice W. Sharick, \$116.07; William F. Thomas, \$277.26; Oscar L. Wright, \$174.63; Isaac M. Willett, \$144.37; James E. Wilson, \$117.91; John C. Weber, \$309.67; Horace F. Wickard, \$136.68; L. P. and L. A. Wiggins, \$121.17; Riley H. White, \$117.55; Porter Wiggins, \$107.91; Clarence and Estella Walker, \$131.23; Sarah M. Zell, \$130.97.

MOHAWK.

The town of Mohawk lies partly in Center and partly in Buck Creek township. Its history has been given under Buck Creek township.

MAXWELL.

The original survey of the town of Maxwell was made on August 20, 1881, when nineteen lots were laid out by Massa Apple. It was first known as "Junction," but as soon as a few houses were built the town was named Maxwell, in honor of a man connected with the construction of the railroad. The following additions have been made to the town:

Apple's Addition, platted September 7, 1881, by John J. Apple, and contains nine lots.

Holland's First Addition, platted August 10, 1882, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains eight lots.

Holland's Second Addition, platted October 21, 1882, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains nine lots.

Reynold's Addition, platted October 28, 1882, by James H. Reynolds, and contains fourteen lots.

Holland's Third Addition, platted April 30, 1889, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains six lots.

Holland's Fourth Addition, platted March 31, 1892, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains two lots.

Holland's Fifth Addition, platted May 3, 1902, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains twenty-five lots.

Maxwell has never been incorporated as a town. Its mills and factories have been discussed above.

A Knights of Pythias lodge was organized on June 28, 1884, with eighteen charter members. On account of its proximity to Greenfield it was difficult for the lodge to keep up its membership. People preferred to come to Greenfield and, after struggling along for several years it gave up its charter.

Among the grocers, merchants, etc., who have been located at Maxwell are C. F. W. Brandt, "Millus" Jackson, J. M. Jacobs, E. L. Cooper, J. F. Gant and Burt Burk, the latter three being engaged in business now. Phemister & Carlton had a drug store for a time, and Chamberlain a restaurant. Frank Weber also operated a blacksmith shop for a number of years. The present blacksmiths are Guy Dobbins, Robert Bussell and Charles Chambers. Jacob Sutton is the tonsorial artist of the town.

PROGRESSIVE READING CLUB.

The Progressive Reading Club was organized during the last week of February, 1916, at the home of Mrs. E. L. Cooper, by the ladies of Maxwell and vicinity. The purpose of the club is indicated by the caption. The officers elected for the first year were: Mrs. Martin Welsh, president; Mrs. Eakin, vice-president; Mrs. Ernest Hiday, secretary, and Mrs. Jennie McCarty, treasurer.

BERLIN.

This proposed town was surveyed and laid out by William Curry during the thirties, on the east bluffs of Brandywine, from a quarter to a half mile south of the north line of section 10, township 16, range 7. It adjoined the site of a grist-mill which he was operating at the time. The town was like many others that were laid out on paper in new country and never actually came into existence.

BINWOOD.

For many years a postoffice was maintained at Leamon's Corner, in Jackson township. In 1881 this postoffice was removed, and about the same time George Tague, who lived along the west line of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 16, range 7, had a postoffice installed in a little grocery that he was conducting. This postoffice was known as Binwood. Mail was distributed from it until in the latter eighties.

INDEPENDENCE CORNET BAND.

About 1894 or 1895 eight or ten boys in the vicinity of the Independence school organized a band. It played for several years, when the organization was dropped. About 1902 the Independence cornet band was organized under the leadership of Albert Frost. It consisted of the following members: Albert Frost, Rufus Temple, Eugene Short, Vernice Fuller, Ira Fuller, Frank Jones, Charles Shipley, Earle Frost, Raymond Wilson, Ralph Fisk, Joe Bundy, Frank Martindale, Bert Orr, Charles Sipe, Edward Sipe, Von Glascock, Sam Boyd and Earl Martin. The organization was maintained for two or three years, the boys playing through the campaign of 1904. A band room was erected at the northeast corner of section 21, township 16, range 7. After the campaign, however, a number of the boys moved away and the others ceased playing.

MAXWELL CORNET BAND.

A band was organized at Maxwell about 1903, which, with a changing membership, played for six or seven years. The band was at first under the leadership of Lewis Thieman, later under the leadership of Lewis Monroe, and finally under Ed. Duckett. Among the boys who played in the band for a series of years were the following: Charley Shipley, Earl Martin, Earle Frost, Bob Dorman, Fred Gant, Harry Chambers, Tracy Clark, Bynum Jackson, Ed. Duckett, Ben Bachlett, Lewis Thieman, leader; John Burke, Lewis Monroe, Charles Stanton and Earl Duckett.

PAN HANDLE NURSERY.

The Pan Handle Nursery was established in 1874, by J. K. Henby, who at first supplied only the local retail trade. The business has grown until it now has a wholesale output that goes into almost every state in the Union. The nursery produces fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, roses, evergreens, forest tree seedlings, etc., etc. J. K. Henby retired several years ago, and since that time the business has been conducted by E. A. Henby, under the name of J. K. Henby & Son.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES—ELY LILLY & COMPANY.

The Lilly biological plant is located one mile west of Greenfield on the National road on a farm of about one hundred and sixty acres. The entire plant is devoted to the production of antitoxins, vaccines, serums and similar preparations employed by physicians in the treatment of diseases, particularly infectious and contagious diseases.

The laboratories and stables form a very attractive group of snow-white, red-roofed buildings of mission architecture, modified. And seen from the railway train or the National highway, these buildings, situated in the midst of a beautiful park, make a sight particularly pleasing to the eye. The frontage of the buildings is about four hundred and fifty feet. Everything is of the most substantial construction and the plant is practically fire-proof. Construction of this plant was begun in 1913, but it was not until the fall and winter of 1914-15 that biological products were placed on the market.

At the present time between thirty and forty horses are employed in the production of antitoxins, serums, etc.; a few sheep are also used in the production of serum. Of smaller animals, such as rabbits, guinea pigs, etc., there are many hundreds.

Those who have had opportunity to see the best laboratories of this kind in both America and Europe have pronounced the Lilly plant the finest in existence. It embodies the latest ideas in laboratory construction, and no expense has been spared to provide the best facilities for this class of work.

In addition to the main laboratory there are shops for repair work, a spacious residence for the superintendent and quarters for some of the employees.

In addition to work on biological products, the farm provides facilities for experimental work upon medicinal plants. A large greenhouse is occupied in experimental work and in the propagation of belladonna and henbane and many other medicinal plants indigenous to the Old World. In the spring of 1915 forty-five thousand seedlings were planted on a ten-acre plot and a very fine crop of belladonna, both leaves and roots, was harvested in the following fall. This was the first time belladonna had been cultivated successfully in the United States on a large commercial scale, the previous source of this drug being Austria-Hungary and Germany. In time it is contemplated to cultivate many more medicinal plants, especially those that have heretofore been supplied from foreign sources.

MODERN PRISCILLA CLUB.

The Modern Priscilla Club, a sewing and fancy work club, was organized on August 15, 1912. Following are its members: Mesdames Roy Pauley, Price Scott, Frank Sipe, Elmer Richey and J. C. Thomas, and the Misses Luna Elsbury, Ester Newhouse, Marie Néwhouse, May McIntire, Rose Kauble, Vera Burton, Beatrice and Garnetta Montrose, Mary Finney and Gladys Hamilton. The membership of this club is composed of ladies from Center, Blue River and Brandywine townships. The club meets once each month.

It united with the Organized Federation of Country Clubs in the spring of 1915.

COUNTRY CULTURE CLUB.

The Country Culture Club was organized in Center township, northeast of Greenfield, on June 6, 1906. It remained in existence for a year or two and pursued literary studies. Among the members were Mrs. Mattie Sisson, Cora Orr, Ada O. Frost, Ethel Martindale, Dora Pratt, Myrtle Frost, Mesdames Freeman Smith, Horace Binford, and the Misses Ethel Harlan, Maggie Martin and Bess Bidgood.

CURRY'S CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

Curry's chapel is located at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 16, range 7. The church was organized in 1840. The leading members at that time were: James H. Curry, Morgan Curry, Austin Curry, Willson Curry, Madison Curry, William Martindale, James Parks, J. M. Curry, Moses Vangilder and Jacob Tague. At first they had no place in which to hold meetings except in their cabins, but shortly after organizing, James Parks, one of the charter members, built a two-story hewed-log house, and fitted the upstairs to make it suitable for holding meetings. This house stood a short distance southwest of the present church and was used until 1842. In that year the congregation built a hewed-log church, which was called Curry's chapel because so many of the Currys belonged to it. The house was built on land donated by James Parks and William Bridges. It was used as a place of worship for twenty-five years, or until 1867, when it was torn down and a frame church was erected on the same site. The members at this time were William Taylor, William Brooks, I. A. Curry, William Bridges, Thomas West, Thomas B. Miller, William Winn, the Martindales, Tagues, Stuarts and Martins. This church was dedicated by James McMullin and was used as a place of worship for thirty-three years, or until the year 1900, when it was torn down and the present brick church was erected at a cost of about four thousand five hundred dollars. The board of trustees at that time was composed of Richard Frost, Carson Alexander, Edward Martin, Robert Briles and J. K. P. Martindale. These men also composed the building committee. The church was dedicated by Rev. Lamport. It has now been seventy-four years since this society was organized, and it is said that there never has been a year in all this time that the church has not had a regular pastor. It now has a membership of about one hundred and twenty. The average attendance at services for the past several years has been about seventy-five.

A Sunday school was organized at the time of the organization of the church. Some of the members did not believe in Sunday schools, but Harvey Curry organized a class that met under a large oak tree during the first summer. Later, of course, it became an auxiliary of the church and has steadily kept pace with the parent institution. It now has six classes, with an average attendance of about fifty. Among its superintendents have been, Harvey Curry, William Bridges, Capt. I. A. Curry, William Taylor, C. T. Fowler, Joseph Fisk, Cora Fisk, Rosa Taylor, James Bussell, Albert Frost, C. Bert Orr and C. F. Brooks.

The various circuits to which the church has belonged have owned three parsonages, one at Eden and one at Maxwell.

Two auxiliary societies have been organized, one, a Ladies' Aid Society, organized about 1900; the other, the Willing Workers, organized about 1907. The latter organization is still active and has a membership of about twenty-five.

CEDAR GROVE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Cedar Grove Methodist Protestant church stood on the west line of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 16, range 6, at the present elbow made by the road, about thirty rods north of the south line of said east half. It was one of the very early churches of the township. The people of the community, including the Shelbys, Pyles, Robbins and others, at first worshipped at the White school house that stood on the spot above described, or very near there. A church was built by the congregation about 1868 or '69. Services ceased to be conducted in the latter seventies or early eighties.

SUGAR CREEK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Among the charter members of this congregation were James Gant, Jeremiah Gant, John Alexander, Hiram Hunt, Robert Wilson and Thomas Smith. They likely had held services for some time previously, but in 1839 they bought one acre of ground from Richard Hutson for twenty-five dollars, on which to build a church. This was located on the east bluffs of Sugar creek, near the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 16, range 6. The church was about thirty by thirty-eight feet and was furnished with slab seats. The class was organized and held meetings in this building in 1840. Their first pastor was a man named Richmond, from Pendleton, Ind. Among the very early ministers were John Burt, George Havens, John Millender and G. W. Bowers.

The first board of trustees was composed of Robert Smith, John Alexander and Hiram Hunt. Services with preaching were held every four weeks at 10:30 A. M. In 1849 Eli Rammel was pastor of the charge. The church then had a membership of probably twenty. A great revival was held in the church in 1849, at which eighty or more were converted and joined church. Preaching services were then held every four weeks at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

Sunday school was held every Sunday morning at 9:00 A. M., with an attendance of about fifty. Class meetings were held at 10:00 A. M. James Gant was class leader and Sunday school superintendent for a number of years about this time.

The membership of the church was divided, some living on the west side of Sugar creek, the others on the east side of the creek. Those on the west side withdrew about 1850 and attended church in a school house on the west side of the creek. During the Civil War the membership dwindled down to a very few. A number of the members at that time also joined the Cedar Grove church.

In 1871 the members of the congregation took a subscription for the construction of a new church house. Money was subscribed, and in the fall of 1872 the contract for the new church house was let to John S. Orr for one thousand and fifty dollars. The church was dedicated on August 3, 1873. About 1874 it was made a part of the Philadelphia circuit and has had the same pastors that are given under the Philadelphia charge. The congregation has its regular services with its Sunday school meeting every Sunday.

MT. CARMEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Mt. Carmel Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1838 in a log school house where the present house now stands, on the east bluff of Sugar creek, in the northeast quarter of section 1, township 16, range 6. Among its charter members were Owen Jarrett, Andrew Jarrett, William Jones and wife, John Alley, Martha Swope, Riley Taylor, John Lewis and wife, Samuel Henry and wife and Martha Chapman. The Rev. Eli Rammel, who conducted such a successful revival at the Sugar Creek Methodist Episcopal church in 1849, conducted a similar revival in this church, at which over one hundred persons were added to the membership of the church.

In 1853 it erected a new frame church, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. Services were held until about the beginning of the present century.

MT. GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Mt. Gilead Baptist church was organized on August 19, 1827, at the home of Samuel Jackson, with the Baptist ministers and other members of

the faith from Blue River township and from the Bethel church present. The congregation was first known as Brandywine church and retained that name until about the middle of August, 1838, when the members changed the name to Mt. Gilead. Among the charter members were Samuel Jackson and wife, Benjamin Spillman and wife, and James Reeves and wife.

Services were held in the church until about 1909-10. The church building is still standing and is located on the west side of the angling road in the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 16, range 6.

BETHEL CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH.

This congregation was probably organized through the efforts of Rev. Abbott, from Indianapolis, about the time of the Civil War, or a little later. A neat frame church was built at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 16, range 7. It took its name from the Bethel school house which then stood about thirty rods north of the church. No records of the church have been found, but among the families who worshipped there, whether they were members or not, were William Fries and family, A. C. Handy and family, James P. Galbreath and family, J. Foster and family, Jason Myers and family, ——— Johnson and family. A. C. Handy preached many sermons in this church and James P. Galbreath was a very active member. The families became scattered and services were discontinued during the latter seventies or early eighties.

MAXWELL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Maxwell Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Maxwell and the church was built in 1886. The charter members were Zacister Dorman, Minerva Dorman, Ivan Curtis, Martha Curtis, Martha Howard, Thomas Holland, Azberine Holland, John T. Henry, Louisa J. Henry, Frank Boots, Mrs. Boots and Lucretia Welch. Its present membership numbers fifty-five.

Following are a few of the pastors who have served the congregation: Hosie Woolpert, William Peck, D. H. Guild, ——— Rhinehart, J. L. Ramsey, A. A. Pittinger and S. F. Harter.

A Sunday school was organized soon after the erection of the church in 1886. Its superintendents have been James A. Reynolds, Thomas Holland, Joseph Dorman, Henry Shepler, Mrs. Alice Hutton, Philip Schenk and E. H. Tresner. The average attendance of the Sunday school is about sixty. Six classes are organized, representing the primary, intermediate and adult departments.

The Maxwell circuit owns a parsonage, located at the south end of Max-

well. It was purchased by Rev. A. J. Rhodes, who was then the pastor in charge. The church has a flourishing Epworth League, which was organized by the present pastor, A. J. Duryee, in 1913, with forty charter members. W. A. Kimball was the first president of the league. At present it has a membership of one hundred and sixteen. S. B. Lininger is now president.

The present board of trustees consists of John T. Henry, S. B. Lininger, E. H. Trusner and J. F. Gant. The board of stewards is composed of S. B. Lininger and wife, Ed Prather and wife and Mrs. Ethel Robinson.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

The first persons to embrace the faith of the Seventh-Day Adventists in the vicinity of Maxwell were George W. Hopkins, Henrietta Hopkins, his wife, and Leonard V. Hopkins, in the winter of 1884. During the summer of 1888 Elders William Covert and F. M. Roberts pitched a tent at Maxwell and conducted meetings, which resulted in the erection of the church at Maxwell. A congregation of about thirty members was organized, including the families of George W. Hopkins, A. E. Hopkins, Leonard V. Hopkins, Nathan Hunt, A. C. Alford, Charles Anderson, A. J. Johnson, C. C. Slater, John J. Hopkins and Frank M. Archer. On the night of August 18, 1890, the church burned, but a new house was built in the same fall. Services were then held for a period of ten or twelve years, after which many members having moved away, the church building was sold to the Friends congregation. The Friends bought the house in 1902 and kept it until 1913, when it was bought by Leonard V. Hopkins, who now holds it for the Seventh-Day Adventist church.

In February, 1915, the congregation was reorganized and now consists of twenty-one members, including the families of Nathan Hunt, Irvin Hunt, Raymond Potts, Roy White, Elizabeth Anderson, Mrs. A. E. Hopkins, Lloyd Dickerson, Abe Cottrell, Jesse Wilson and L. V. Hopkins.

A school with ten pupils is also conducted in connection with the church by Miss Irene Presnall, of Indianapolis, for the purpose of giving the children instruction in religious matters.

MAXWELL FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Maxwell Friends church was organized December 19, 1888, with the following charter members: Daniel Apple, Elizabeth J. Apple, Susan H. Barnard, Hiram Chapple, Franklin Boots, John Crossly, Isaiah Chappel, Henry W. Chadric, Zachary Dorman, Marion Forgey, Susan Forgey, John

S. McCune, Elizabeth McCune, John T. Harlan, Adaline Harlan, Joseph Gray, Mary Gray, James M. Walker, Effie Walker, James A. Jacobs, Amanda A. Jacobs, Thomas H. Shepherd, Martha S. Shepherd, William West and Samuel Wiggins. The first trustees of the church were Franklin Boots, Marion Forgey and Joshua J. Pratt.

Not long after organizing, their first church was erected on the north side of the railroad. This building was destroyed by the storm on June 25, 1902. The congregation then bought the Seventh-Day Adventist church in the fall of 1902. Services were held for some time in this church, after which the membership was transferred to the Friends church at Greenfield on September 24, 1904. In 1913 the Friends sold the church building to Leonard V. Hopkins, who now holds it for the use of the Seventh-Day Adventist congregation.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CITY OF GREENFIELD.

The growth, development and expansion of the city are indicated in a way by the additions that have been made since the town was first laid out.

The original plat was surveyed on April 12, 1844, by Morris Pierson, county surveyor; Joshua Meek and Thomas Vanvern, chain carriers, and Benjamin Franklin, axeman.

First South Addition, laid out May 3, 1839, by Edward K. Hart.

Pierson's Addition, laid out April 14, 1853, by Morris Pierson; contains sixty lots.

Pierson's Second Addition, laid out February 27, 1854, by Morris Pierson; contains twenty-three in-lots and four out-lots.

Meek & Hart's Addition, laid out July 23, 1853, by Cornwell Meek and Andrew T. Hart; contains fifty-one in-lots and twelve out-lots.

Western Addition, laid out July 25, 1856, by James R. Bracken; twelve out-lots.

Junction Railroad Addition, laid out July 28, 1854, by the Junction Railroad Company, fifteen lots.

Fletcher & McCarty's Addition, laid out by Margaret McCarty, Henry Day, Margaret C. McCarty, Frances J. McCarty, Nicholas McCarty and Calvin Fletcher, on September 14, 1860; eighteen lots.

Bradley's Addition, laid out September 23, 1867, by Nelson Bradley, Lysander Sparks and A. T. Hart; forty-five lots.

Elders' Addition, laid out April 18, 1870, by Benjamin Elder; eighty-two lots.

Snow's Addition, laid out August 19, 1870, by Anna M. Snow; fifteen lots.

Elder's First Addition, laid out March 27, 1871, by Benjamin Elder.

Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's Addition, laid out by William S. Wood, William F. Pratt and Joseph Baldwin; sixty-three lots. As soon as this addition had been surveyed and platted the owners sold the lots at public auction. The Greenfield band was employed for the day and a large number of people moved back and forth over the addition as the lots were sold.

Burdett's First Addition, laid out July 28, 1871, by William C. Burdett; forty-seven lots; also seven and one-half acres for the residence of William C. Burdett. After this addition had been surveyed and platted, Mr. Burdett

offered the lots for sale at public auction, and employed the Greenfield band for the day. At each of these sales by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, and Burdett, one lot was given free, as previously announced to purchasers.

Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's Addition of Out-lots, laid out by William S. Wood, William F. Pratt and Joseph Baldwin; seven out-lots. The owners again adopted the plan of selling lots of this addition at public auction. The Greenfield band was again upon the scene, and a large number of people were in attendance.

Teal's Addition, laid out October 17, 1871, by William A. Teal; twenty-four lots.

Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's Second Addition, laid out October 26, 1872, by William S. Wood, William F. Pratt and Joseph Baldwin; seventy-eight lots and two out-lots.

Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's Second Addition of out-lots, laid out October 26, 1872, by William S. Wood, William F. Pratt and Joseph Baldwin; four out-lots.

Hinchman's First Addition, laid out April 9, 1873, by John Hinchman; five lots.

Hinchman's Second Addition, laid out June 2, 1873, by John Hinchman; ten lots.

Stuart's First Addition, laid out July 3, 1873, by Ithamer W. Stuart; twenty-eight lots.

O'Donnell's Addition, laid out May 28, 1874, by Patrick O'Donnell and James O'Donnell.

Wood's Addition, laid out by William Spencer Wood on May 8, 1875; thirty-seven lots.

Burdett's Second Addition, laid out October 10, 1877, by William C. Burdett; twenty-three lots.

Bradley's Addition, laid out June 14, 1880, by order of court in matter of petition of J. Ward Walker, administrator, with will annexed, of estate of Frederick Hammel, deceased. By sub-division, block 5 was sub-divided into twelve lots.

Portion of Noblesville road, Noble street, vacated August 7, 1884. Petition of William W. Webb et al.

Walker's Addition, laid out in April, 1880, by J. Ward Walker and Sarah Walker; forty-eight lots.

Board of Trade Addition, laid out July 18, 1889, by Richard A. Black, president, and Edwin P. Thayer, secretary; seven lots.

Chandler's Addition, laid out August 17, 1889, by Henry L. Smith, trus-

tee for John Landers, W. G. Wasson, E. C. Eagan and W. C. Whitehead; four hundred and forty lots.

Exchange Addition, laid out January 31, 1890, by the Greenfield Real Estate Exchange, by S. S. Boots, president, and V. L. Early, secretary; one hundred and seventy-five lots.

Boyd's Highland Home Addition, laid out February 5, 1890, by Philander H. Boyd; thirty-two lots.

Pierson's Third Addition, laid out January 31, 1890, by Lucena S. Pierson; fifty lots.

Hazelwood Addition, laid out May 1, 1890, by Mary E. Swope; sixteen lots.

Hill Grove Addition, laid out May 5, 1890, by Nelson Bradley; five out-lots.

Thayer's Park Front Addition, laid out September 8, 1890, by Levi C. Thayer; seventy-four lots.

William New's Addition, laid out December 30, 1890, by William New; five lots.

Brandywine Addition, laid out February 3, 1891, by Hollis B. Thayer; twelve lots.

Edward W. Felt's Addition, a sub-division of out-lot No. 2 in Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's second addition. Laid out May 19, 1891, by Edward W. Felt; thirteen lots.

William P. Wilson's Addition, laid out June 3, 1891, by William P. Wilson; twenty-eight lots.

Arthur P. Williams' Addition, laid out June 20, 1891, by Arthur P. Williams; twenty-two lots.

Rebecca J. Enright's Addition, laid out May 11, 1892, by Rebecca J. Enright; six lots.

David S. Gooding's Sub-division of out-lots 3 and 4 in Pierson's second addition; laid out January 5, 1893, by David S. Gooding; twelve lots.

C. M. Kirkpatrick's Addition, laid out January 5, 1893, by C. M. Kirkpatrick and S. J. Kirkpatrick; nine in-lots and one out-lot.

Dunn, Et Al, Addition, laid out December 30, 1893, by James H. Witty, Nathan H. Carrithers, Francis M. Dunn; twelve lots.

Corrected Plat of C. M. Kirkpatrick's Addition, made April 16, 1894; seventeen lots.

F. G. Banker's Addition, laid out July 31, 1894, by F. G. Banker and Laura M. Banker; twelve lots.

John G. Carriger's First Addition, laid out April 10, 1895, by J. G. Carriger and Sarah T. Garriger; nineteen lots.

Mason's Addition, laid out April 23, 1896, by Robert L. Mason; six lots.

Banker's Second Addition, laid out June 2, 1896, by Francis G. Banker; eight lots.

McCully's Sub-division of O'Donnell's Addition and Reserve, laid out July 1, 1896, by Jane McCully.

Wilson's Addition, laid out January 19, 1897, by George S. Wilson and others; thirty-nine lots.

Kinsley's Addition, laid out November 30, 1896, by Nannie Kinsley and Marcus M. Kinsley; nine lots.

Arthur P. Williams' Addition, laid out May 15, 1901, by Arthur P. Williams; twenty-two lots.

Bentley & Crider's Addition, sub-division of out-lot No. 1 in Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's second addition. Laid out by D. H. Bentley, Rose E. Bentley, M. S. Crider and Esta Crider; seven lots and one out-lot.

Beecher's Addition, laid out June 18, 1902, by Fred Beecher; six lots.

Eagan's Addition, laid out April 22, 1903, by John F. Eagan; nine lots.

Randall Place. First Section, laid out by George T. Randall and Eliza Randall; sixty lots.

Rose Hill Addition, laid out June 3, 1903, by William R. White; fifteen lots.

Randall Place, Second Section, laid out December 13, 1905, by George T. Randall.

Snow's Sub-division of a part of lot A in Pierson's Third Addition, laid out March 9, 1908, by Henry Snow; nine lots.

Banks' Sub-division of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 37, in Wood's Addition, laid out October 4, 1913, by Rosalind Corcoran, et al.

COUNTY SEAT.

Greenfield was selected as the county seat of Hancock county by a legislative committee composed of Levi Jessup, of Hendricks county; James Smock, of Johnson county; Richard Blackledge, of Rush county; John Anderson, of Henry county, and Thomas Martin, of Marion county. Their report, making this selection, was filed with the board of county commissioners on April 11, 1828. On the same day the board also ordered that "the seat of justice of Hancock county shall be known and designated by the name and title of Greenfield."

The original site of the town included sixty acres and was donated to the

county by Cornwall Meek, Benjamin Spillman and John Wingfield, as an inducement to the legislative committee to select this site for the county seat. The ground so donated was at once surveyed, and Jared Chapman was appointed county agent to sell the lots and account for the moneys received therefor, as provided by law. As soon as the plat of the town had been made, the lots, of course, were put on the market by the county agent. The first purchaser was John Anderson, to whom a deed was executed on June 4, 1828. Other lots were sold to other people, but they were probably not taken as rapidly as might have been expected. In consequence thereof a sale of the lots was ordered to be made at public auction on August 12, 1828. They were not all sold, however, for some time afterward.

GREENFIELD AS A VILLAGE.

A few buildings were at once constructed. Among the first residents were Cornwall Meek, Jeremiah Meek, Morris Pierson, Lewis Tyner and Dr. Lot Edwards. All of these names, with others, appear prominent in the first records of the county commissioners of Hancock county. A log jail was also built somewhere on the east side of the public square in 1828. In 1829 the county erected a two-story log court house, which stood on the west side of State street just south of the Gooding hotel. Between the jail and the court house was a big pond in which travelers washed their horses and which in wet weather was deep enough to swim horses. It covered the northern and western parts of the public square and extended to within a few paces of the Gooding House. It left only space enough adjoining the Gooding corner for a road, so that all travel went around that way. When the National road was opened this pond was drained and filled.

These first public buildings, as well as all of the first residences, were log houses built in the most primitive fashion. In 1830 the first frame dwelling house was built by Benjamin Spillman, one of the donors of the site. A two-story frame house was also constructed by James Hamilton a year or two later, on the north side of Main street just west of where Mount street is now located. In 1832 the north half of the Gooding hotel was completed by Joseph Chapman. In 1831 the board of county commissioners let the contract for the first brick court house upon the public square. It was not completed until near the close of 1833. In 1835 the board let the contract to Cornwall Meek for the construction of a brick jail on the south side of the public square.

During the thirties a brick yard was established north of the little town by Joshua Meek. This brick yard stood northwest of the present corner of

State and Fifth streets, on the hill above the residence of Dr. Justice. For a number of years Joshua Meek made all the brick used in the buildings at Greenfield. This included the first brick jail, the first brick court house, the early brick dwellings, and probably the county seminary. He was also a mason and did brick construction work. It was under him that many of the early masons at Greenfield learned their trade.

The following interesting description of the little town appeared in the *Indiana Gazetteer*, published in 1833: "Greenfield is surrounded by a body of rich, fertile land and is in a very prosperous and flourishing state of improvement. Its present population is about 200 persons. It contains two mercantile stores, two taverns, one lawyer, one physician, and craftsmen of many trades. The town is supplied with water by a very notable spring within its limits and has the advantage of mills at convenient distances on the streams which pass through the county."

A reference to the licensed groceries in the early history of the county will indicate the first merchants and grocers of the town.

The spring mentioned above has been located by several of the older people. John Fielding Meek was born just a mile or two east of Greenfield a little more than ninety-two years ago, and lived in Greenfield and vicinity until about 1855. He directed his son to say, in reply to an inquiry concerning the location of the spring: "Father says there was a spring northeast of his father's house (which stood about where the jail now stands, east of the public square), across the National road about one hundred feet and down a little slope. About one hundred feet east and probably two hundred feet north of their old house there was a hollow sycamore log that was used to wall up the spring. Father said he fell into the spring when he was about six years old. My mother remembers it also. Father said it must have been drained out by improving the country." Mrs. Pernelia Thayer also has a clear recollection of the spring and locates it just east of the Christian church. It was in the hollow along the branch now known as the Pott's ditch. In the early history of Greenfield this hollow added a picturesque feature to the town. It followed the course of the ditch from the northwest, crossed North State street near the end of Walnut street, then extended in a southeasterly direction. The National road was graded across it, and the branch itself was spanned by a stone arch, described later. It was a favorite playground for the children of the town. The filling of this hollow from East North street to the National road was viewed with a sense of disappointment by many of the older citizens whose memories clustered about it. Upon learning

of the proposed improvement, one of the Crawfords is said to have remarked that he never cared to visit Greenfield again.

Oscar F. Meek, a son of Joshua Meek, who was born at Greenfield in 1829, used to say that he remembered well when his mother and other women of the town, in the early thirties, took their kettles to the branch where there was an abundance of water and there did the family washing. Mrs. Thayer also remembers similar scenes.

In the *Greenfield Reveille*, in April, 1845, is found the first complete business directory of the town. This was seventeen years after the organization of the county: Merchants, A. T. Hart & Company, J. Templin & Company, A. G. Selman. Attorneys, R. A. Riley, T. D. Walpole, D. S. Gooding, J. H. Williams, D. M. C. Lane. Physicians, N. P. Howard, B. F. Duncan, R. E. Barnett, S. Alters, A. G. Selman, J. Wilkinson, Tanner & Currier, Nathan Crawford. Carpenters, J. D. Furgason, E. Ballinger. Hatter, A. M. Pattison. Machinist, T. W. Sargent. Wagon-maker, H. McClenen. Cabinet-maker, P. H. Foy. Boot and shoe maker, Ezekiel Mills. Blacksmiths, J. Anderson and J. Sharp, Wilson Sears. Tailors, Kieffer & Meek, S. Stone, A. Martindale. Taverns, Mrs. Gooding's hall, William Sebastian's hotel.

In September, 1848, another complete business directory appeared in the *Greenfield Spectator*, which shows several changes and also some additions that had been made to the town: Merchants, John Templin & Company, A. T. Hart, C. Meek, George Tague. Drug stores, Harry Pierson. Grocery stores, George Wetherald, William Franklin. Saddlers, Joseph R. Nixon, A. Randle. Hatter, William R. West. Cabinet-makers, Phineas H. Foy, P. Guymon. Blacksmiths, George Plummer, Joseph R. Tharpe, John Lindsey. National Hotel, by Mrs. M. Gooding. Temperance Hotel, by Samuel Longnaker. Lawyers, Thomas D. Walpole, James Rutherford, David S. Gooding, Reuben A. Riley. Physicians, Drs. Duncan & Barnett, Edwards & Howard, M. C. Falconbury. Tailors, E. E. Skinner & Brother, F. Kieffer.

The *Indiana Gazetteer*, published in 1850, reported Greenfield as a town with sixty dwellings and a population of three hundred; that it included good residences of both frame and brick buildings. It was in this year that Greenfield was incorporated as a town.

The first road running east and west through Greenfield was the old Centerville state road, which came into town from the east a short distance south of the National road, and probably about where South State street is now located. About 1834-35 the National road was opened, but was unimproved except that bridges and culverts had been built and that the road had been graded. In 1852 it was planked and in 1853 the Indiana Central rail-

way was completed. Prior to the completion of the railroad the mail was brought probably two or three times per week from each direction by the Dayton and Indianapolis Express. Joseph Chapman and William Sebastian were among the very early postmasters, but their duties in caring for the mail were not very arduous. It is said that Chapman frequently carried the mail under his hat and delivered it to people as he met them.

The principal streets in the town were Main street and North street. North street was commonly known as the "back street." Prior to the construction of the plank road all the streets were "dirt" streets, without gravel or other material to furnish a substantial roadbed.

GREENFIELD AN INCORPORATED TOWN.

The town of Greenfield was incorporated in 1850. The first meeting of the town council was held on April 15 of that year. There were present, William R. West, mayor; James Rutherford, recorder; A. K. Branham, treasurer, and Councilmen Templin, Hart, Pattison and Barnett. William Sebastian had been elected as a councilman but refused to qualify, and Cornwell Meek was appointed to fill the vacancy. Nathan Crawford, the first marshal-elect, also refused to qualify, and N. P. Howard was appointed in his place.

The second regular meeting of the council was held on May 2, 1850, at which Cornwell Meek and N. P. Howard filed their bonds, which were approved. At this meeting the common council also adopted its first ordinance. The necessity for the first few sections of the ordinance were probably occasioned by the exigencies of the times. Following are the sections:

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of Greenfield that any person who shall unlawfully, in a rude, insolent and angry manner, touch, strike, beat or wound another, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars."

"Section 2. If two or more persons fight by an agreement, each shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars."

"Section 3. If any person or persons shall be found quarreling, making a great noise, or in any wise disturbing the peace of the citizens of said town, or any citizen therein, such person or persons shall each forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar."

The council met again on the evening of May 3, 1850. On motion the sidewalks of Main street were declared to be ten feet in width. The following ordinance was also adopted: "Any person who shall lead, ride or drive

a horse or other animal, or a two or four-wheeled wagon or carriage, on or over any completed sidewalk on Main street in said town, or on or over any unfinished sidewalk while the work is in progress, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for every such offense."

On May 2, 1851, the foregoing section was amended so as to include all sidewalks in the town of Greenfield and "that all sidewalks be limited to the width of eight feet, sidewalks of Main street excepted."

On January 5, 1854, the common council passed another interesting ordinance "to prevent the lighting or burning mischievously of any shavings, wood or other rubbish, or shooting fire-crackers or sky-rockets, by any boy or children under the age of twenty-one years, except the parent or guardian be present with him or them at the commencement and during the whole time of said burning or shooting in any streets or in-lots in the town of Greenfield." The record, by the way, fails to show that the above ordinance has ever been repealed.

At a special meeting of the council on May 8, 1854, an ordinance was adopted for grading and graveling the sidewalks, and it was ordered that on or before the first day of November, 1854, "the owners of property on the several streets hereinafter named be required to grade and gravel or pave the sidewalks in front of their several pieces of property according to the specifications herein directed: The walks on both sides of Main street, commencing at the Noblesville road on the west and continuing east to East street, and from thence on the north side of said Main street to the west end of the tanyard, to be graded as directed by Nathan Crawford, councilman, ten feet in width and six feet of the middle of said grade covered with gravel six inches deep in the center and rounded to the edges, and from the west end of said tanyard eight feet grade and four feet gravel to William Sebastian's east end. State street, or Main cross street, from the north line of William Sears' lot to the Indiana Central railroad, on both sides, and from thence to the south line of the house now occupied by David D. Dobbins on the west side. Mechanic street from Main street to the railroad on both sides; West or Seminary street from North street to the railroad on both sides; South street from Mechanic street to East street on the south side and North street from the Noblesville road to State street on the north side, be graded as directed by Nathan Crawford, eight feet wide and four feet in the middle of said grade covered with gravel six inches deep in the centers and rounded to the edges. Be it further ordered, that all walks that are not, in the opinion of the council, in a state of progress by the first of October next, to warrant the belief of their completion by the time specified, the work on the

same will be done by the council, and property held liable for the amount so expended and such damages as may have been sustained by such neglect."

The above was the first ordinance passed for a general improvement of the sidewalks of the town. The ordinance, it will be observed, included practically all the streets of the town.

At a special meeting on August 12, 1854, the following interesting dog ordinance was adopted: "Be it enacted that from and after this date, the 12th of August, 1854, that any dog or dogs found running at large within the corporate limits of the town of Greenfield be declared a nuisance, being considered dangerous to the safety of the citizens, and that the marshal be and is hereby empowered and directed to shoot or otherwise kill any such dog or dogs, and further that said marshal have power to deputize any citizen or citizens of said town of Greenfield to assist him in carrying out the spirit of this ordinance."

Under an act approved June 11, 1858, the council of the corporation of the town of Greenfield met about January 1, 1859 (record fails to give exact date), and reorganized in conformity with the provisions of the above act. There were present, C. H. Burt, trustee first ward; Jonathan Tague, trustee second ward; J. H. Carr, trustee third ward; W. R. West, trustee fourth ward; Matthew McKinnie, trustee fifth ward. Matthew McKinnie was elected president of the board and H. J. Williams was appointed clerk pro tem.

The new council readopted the greater number of old town ordinances, several of which have been set out above. Other ordinances were of course adopted from time to time. On April 1, 1864, Freeman Crawford and Presley Guymon were appointed chimney and flue inspectors for the town of Greenfield, and were clothed with full power to consider any chimney or flue within the limits of the town that they found imperfect or unsafe.

An ordinance that created more excitement probably than any other, was the famous hog ordinance, adopted on April 9, 1866. This ordinance was adopted to restrain hogs of the age of two months and upwards from running at large within the corporate limits of the town, unless such hog or hogs should "be by ring or rings in or through the nose, or by some other means effectually prevented from rooting." The ordinance provided that all hogs running at large should be taken up by the marshal and confined in a pen, the owner to pay a forfeiture of one dollar to the corporation for every hog so taken up, etc.

Hogs and cattle were running at large in the town and country, and this ordinance at once aroused bitter opposition. On December 19, 1867, the mat-



OLD RILEY HOME, GREENFIELD



OLD WALPOLE HOME, GREENFIELD

ter was discussed in the *Hancock Democrat*, from which the following is taken: "Several of the porkers were arrested and placed in the stray pen, from whence a majority were redeemed by their unfortunate owners; but three were sold at auction by the marshal to pay the expenses. Relief was sought from the trustees but they repealed the old ordinance and passed a new one preventing hogs from running at large at all. There was no consolation in this sort of action and a petition was resorted to, setting forth the advantages of hogs running at large by those favoring this idea. The petition, we understand, is signed by about 160 voters and householders and asks the repeal of the present ordinance and the readoption and enforcement of the old one."

The petition mentioned above seems to have been ineffective, and the marshal was kept busy, much to the annoyance of the owners of the hogs. The matter was generally discussed in the newspapers, and the following is taken from the issue of January 23, 1868: "The marshal is enforcing the hog ordinance and has his pen about full. Among the lot are quite a number belonging to country gentlemen, one or two of them residing nearly two miles from town. Are they violators of the ordinance, and should they be mulcted the same as the town gentleman, who is presumed to know the law on the subject? Will some of the strenuous advocates of this ordinance answer the question? How long will it take to lose the respect and trade of our country neighbors if they are thus fleeced of their hard earned money when they have the right to let their hogs run at large and have no intention of being in contempt of the town ordinance? A hog will follow a corn wagon and pick up shattered grains and is thus tolled into town."

From all that appears in the newspapers of that day it seems that the hog ordinance was enforced, and gradually the hogs disappeared from the streets of Greenfield.

Several ordinances were passed in 1867 to grade and gravel streets and sidewalks, especially State street and Main street.

At the close of the Civil War Greenfield was still a town. A number of buildings, however, had been constructed that are still well remembered. On the northeast corner of State and Main streets stood a two-story hotel, known as the Dunbar corner. A part of this building now stands on the west side of South State street just north of the railroad, and is owned by John F. Eagan: the remaining portion of the building now stands on the northwest corner of Grant and Spring streets. Just east of the Dunbar corner stood a one-story frame building which contained J. B. Chappin's marble works and June Hunt's oyster bay. Next stood a little one-story dwelling, the home of Hum-

phrey Offutt, where the Thayer block now stands. These buildings stood just across the street north of the public square. On the northeast corner of East and Main streets stood the Nathan Crawford home. From this point there was a rather sharp declivity on both sides of the street to the branch. On the north side of the street was a tanyard, extending to the branch.

At this point the roadway had been graded, possibly sixteen or eighteen feet higher than the sidewalks. The branch, which is now known as the Pott's ditch, was spanned by one of the substantial stone arches that were put in when the National road was constructed. At the east side of the branch a hill arose; at the top of this hill, on the north side of the road, was the residence of Charles Burk. The brick residence just east of the branch now stands on about the same spot. There was then a vacant space to a point now midway between Spring and Swope streets, where stood the residences of A. T. Hart and A. K. Branham, both of which had been built on the back part of lots on an elevation, the front of the lots being too low for building purposes. These properties were located on either side of the street about where the M. C. Quigley and Gordon residences now stand.

The next property was the William Sebastian home; it stood on a high hill just west of Swope street. To reach it from Main street one had to climb some forty or fifty steps made of hewed logs, the steps reaching from one end of the property to the other. The vacant ground between the Burk and Branham properties described above was used for stage coaches and early settlers going West. It was one of the well known stopping points between Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio. This vacant space was located about where the Carey Walton property now stands.

Just east of what is now Swope street stood the Morris Lineback property. This was the last house within the corporate limits. The next house on the north side of the National road was just east of Brandywine creek, which was then spanned by a covered bridge. The house stood about a quarter of a mile north of the bridge and was the home of Irvin Hunt, the first colored man in Greenfield. At this house was located one of the best springs known in the community for a number of years. Just a little east of Brandywine creek, on the north side of the National road, was the home of Gen. John T. Milroy who then had one of the showy residences between Columbus and Indianapolis.

Coming into town from the east the first house on the south side of the road was the McGann residence, which was known for many years as "the haunted house," and was made famous by Riley. Next was the residence of John T. Sebastian, which stood just across the street from the home of Will-

iam Sebastian above described. The ground on which it stood, however, was much lower than the William Sebastian home. A couple of small houses then stood on the south side of the street about half way between Spring and Swope. The next was the large two-story frame building occupied by Dr. Jacob Hall and Capt. R. A. Riley; it stood on the southeast corner of East and Main streets. On the southeast corner of this lot was an old barn. It was perhaps here that Riley was first inspired to go on the stage. It was in this barn that he and his boyhood friends gave circus performances. It is said that there was always something doing when Riley announced his date for a circus. He was ably assisted by George A. Carr, later mayor of Greenfield; "Eck" Skinner, Will Hammel, Will Salla, Jesse Millikin, and others.

Going south on State street after leaving the Gooding corner was the Lloyd Offutt property north of the railroad and immediately south of the William Mitchell Printing Company. South of the railroad stood the old Methodist Episcopal church; below the church was the property of Sarilla Destribue, and still below that, the Cruey property. Coming north on the east side of South State street the first property was the Samuel Heavenridge home, just north of what is now Cemetery street. Then come the properties of William Mitchell, John T. Barrett and S. A. Wray, the latter being just across the street from the Mitchell printing plant, where Dr. Wilson now resides.

There were very few residences on North State street. On the west side of the street, near the present east entrance of the Masonic Temple, was a foot bridge leading to the south line of what is now the blacksmith shop of Morford & Son. This bridge was over marshy ground and spanned a branch that crossed the street, passing along what is now known as the Rottman building. Next was the Henry Newby property. The street was then vacant as far as Walnut street.

The McGruder property stood on the southwest corner of what is now Walnut and State streets. Next was the home of Thomas Snow, which stood a short distance north of what is Walnut street and was reached by board walks built high off the ground. Returning south on the east side of the street stood, first, the Rardin property, of some eight or nine rooms, which faced State street; the wood house stood between the street and the front of the house. It stood about halfway between North street and the branch. Humphrey Offutt had another property on what is now the southeast corner of State and North streets; between this and Main street Thomas Osborn owned a stable, which stood about where the Rottman building now stands.

On the north side of Main street, just west of Pennsylvania, stood the

Patterson hat-makers' building. Next in order were the Dr. Howard residence, the Lot Edwards property, the Riley property, the one-story cottage of Thomas Carr, where Lee C. Thayer now lives; the home of William Lindsey, made famous by Riley; the one-story home of John W. Ryon; Cartwright's wagon works and James Mahan's home. On the south side of West Main street, at the west, stood the Ferd Keefer property, where James Rader Boyd now has a handsome residence. To the east stood the little residence of Rev. Monfort. Next the half frame house on the southeast corner of what is now Main and Mechanic streets, where Dr. Bruner has his office. To the east of the Monfort residence stood the L. W. Gooding property, the Gwynn property and the James Carr property.

It is interesting to observe that in those early days, when timber was yet abundant, that the town marshal found it necessary to give the following notice by publication and posting:

"NOTICE.

"Notice is hereby given to all persons obstructing the streets or alleys within the corporation of the town of Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana, with wood, saw-logs, lumber, or other material, that such obstruction must be removed within ten days from the date hereof, or the guilty parties will be duly prosecuted.

"December 14, 1865.

HENRY NEWBY, Marshal."

The following is also a directory of the principal business men at Greenfield during the latter sixties and about 1870, as shown by the advertising columns of the local papers: Dr. Lot Edwards, druggist; J. B. Chappius, marble works; Frank H. Weaver, jeweler; G. W. Dailey, "Star" photographer; James L. Dennis, auctioneer; Freeman H. Crawford, druggist; Walker & Edwards, dry goods; Branham & Barnett, stoves and tinware; W. C. Burdett, dry goods; P. Guymon, livery; James Mahan, harness-maker; Frank Hafner, boot and shoe-maker; A. E. Teal, watch-maker; W. F. Pratt, dry goods; N. R. Smith, dry goods; Banks & Wilson, agricultural implements; E. W. Patton, dry goods; Bradley & Boots, groceries; J. B. Hinchman, furniture; W. S. Wood, implements; L. D. Roark, dentist; Williams & Vansickle, carriage manufacturers; Chapman & Barnett, stoves and tinware; Hart & Thayer, groceries; A. T. Hart & Company, general store; Barnett & Kane, general store; Morris Pierson & Company, woolen mills; S. S. Chandler, proprietor of Guymon House; James M. Morgan, harness-maker.

GREENFIELD A CITY.

The town was incorporated as a city in 1876. The vote on the city charter was taken on May 8 of that year. The result of the election showed that 342 votes had been cast; of these 272 were cast in favor of adopting the city charter, and 72 votes were cast against it.

The first meeting of the city council was held on June 2, 1876. There were present, Thomas H. Branham, mayor; Alonzo Ford, clerk; James A. Flipppo, treasurer; and John L. Fry, Samuel W. Barnett, Frank Rosenberger, George H. Alford, W. G. Smith and Frank E. Glidden, councilmen.

Following is a list of the mayors, clerks and treasurers who have served Greenfield since its incorporation as a city:

Mayors—Thomas H. Branham, 1876-81; William J. Sparks, 1881-85; Ambrose J. Herron, 1885-94; George W. Duncan, 1894-98; John F. Eagan, 1898-1902; George A. Carr, 1902-06; John B. Hinchman, 1906-10; Ora Myers, 1910-14; Jonathan Q. Johnson, 1914.

City Clerk—Alonzo Ford, 1876-77; James W. Wilson, 1877-79; William J. Sparks, 1879-81; Eugene C. Boyden, 1881-83; Hamlin L. Strickland, 1883-85; Jonathan Q. Johnson, 1885-92; Harry G. Strickland, 1892-94; William R. McKown, 1894-98; John G. Mannon, 1898-99; William R. McKown, 1899-1902; Robert E. Martin, 1902-04; Oscar O. Bever, 1904.

City Treasurer—James A. Flipppo, 1876-94; William G. Smith, 1894-98; Isaiah A. Curry, 1898-1902; Cassius M. Curry, 1902-06; David Walsh, 1906-10; David H. Ellis, 1910.

With the incorporation of the town of Greenfield as a city began a general system of improvements, which has made the city what it is today. In that year more general street improvements began. Pennsylvania street was the first to be improved and for many years it remained one of the best streets in the city. It was built by the late John R. Johnson. Brick sidewalks were constructed and later a composition was used in the construction of several sidewalks. During the last quarter of a century practically all of the sidewalks in the city have been constructed of cement, there being now but few pieces of brick sidewalk left.

BRICK STREETS.

The first streets were paved with brick in 1897. The following statement will show the dates at which these streets were paved: Howard alley, 1897, by H. B. Thayer; Whiskey alley, 1897, by W. S. Fries; Main street, from Pennsylvania street to Pott's ditch; also South State street, South East

street and South street, 1898, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; Depot street, 1899, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; North East street, from Main street to South street, 1899, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; State street, from Main street to North street, 1899, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; West Main street, from Pennsylvania street to Broadway street, 1901, by Daniel Foley; Pennsylvania street, from South street to Depot street, 1901, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; Mount street, from Main street to North street, 1909, by Elam J. Jeffries.

CITY LIGHTS.

At a meeting of the town council on April 12, 1875, nineteen street lamps were ordered placed along the principal streets, and also at the railroad crossings. These were the old-fashioned oil lamps placed on posts. They were continued in use until 1886, when a committee appointed by the city council made a favorable report on lighting the city with electricity. A petition, which had been generally signed by the citizens, asking for such light, was also placed on file in the office of the city clerk. Nothing further was done with the matter at that time.

In the following spring the first natural gas well was drilled in the city, after which, of course, the city was lighted with gas lights for several years.

At a meeting of the council in May, 1892, the subject of electric lights was again presented and a verbal contract was made with Irwin & Company, of Crawfordsville, Ind., to light the city. Thirty-five street lights were agreed upon at that time. On June 1, 1892, the council instructed the mayor to contract with Irwin & Company for thirty-five street arc electric lights when Irwin & Company should have submitted a bond for \$10,000 with approved security, etc. The bond was submitted and the contract with Irwin & Company was entered into by the city. On November 30, 1892, the Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, and with Charles G. Offutt, Orfila C. Irwin and Robert S. Thompson as directors. This corporation took over the contract of Irwin & Company with the city and continued to provide the city with light for a period of two years, or a little more. On November 22, 1894, Irwin brought a suit in the Hancock circuit court against the Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company asking that a receiver be appointed for the concern.

On February 12, 1895, Charles L. Henry purchased the stock, or at least a greater portion of the stock, of the company and became its owner. Under his management the company continued to furnish light for the city at a stipulated price per year. For the year ending January 1, 1897, the street lighting cost the city \$3,850. On November 17, 1898, an ordinance was

adopted providing that the mayor and clerk be "authorized and directed to execute to said Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company nineteen obligations for the rental, maturing at the end of each quarter." The terms of the lease referred to in this ordinance provided that the city pay to the company a rental of \$1,000 per quarter, except the last quarter, for which a smaller amount was stipulated. By virtue of this contract the city also had an option to purchase the plant, with all poles, wires, etc., at any time before the termination of the lease, for the sum of \$10,000; all rentals that had been paid under the lease to be considered as part payment on the purchase price. Before the contract expired the city purchased the plant, and has operated it since that time. The cluster lights in the business section of the city were installed by the business men in December, 1911. The city maintains them.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND CITY BUILDING.

On March 20, 1880, the citizens of the city of Greenfield met at the court house to organize a hook and ladder wagon brigade for protection against fire. Following were the members: E. P. Thayer, R. A. Black, Harry Hunt, Thomas Selman, N. P. Howard, Jr., H. C. Rummell, Marcellus Walker, Thomas Randall, E. B. Howard, Joseph Serrill, R. Boyd, James Wilson, C. T. Cochran, Andrew Tague, S. W. Barnett, A. L. Fitz, S. E. Duncan, James Farmer, J. W. Selman, Thomas Carr, William Snider, Eugene Glidden, Samuel Spangler, John T. Tindall, J. A. Flippo, Joseph Pauley, Fred Beecher, O. P. Moore, William Cook, William Webb and Joseph Baldwin.

A wagon with ladders was purchased, which the fireman pulled by hand. After the waterworks plant had been installed, a hose wagon was purchased. This wagon was kept at Kinder's livery barn until the erection of the present city building on North street, in 1895. In December, 1894, a fire department was also organized, composed of the following men: William H. Coshy, chief, Company No. 1, E. B. Howard, assistant chief; Clinton Parker, Allen Cooper and J. E. Hatfield, nozzlemen; Company No. 2, Austin Boots, assistant chief; Charles W. Huston, Edward Watson and Arlington Ross, nozzlemen; Company No. 3, W. A. Hughes, assistant chief; John R. Abbott, William Tolen and George H. Gant, nozzlemen; volunteers and assistants, Taylor Morford, John Walsh, John H. Brown, Emery Scott, E. J. Jeffries and Ben Porter.

The fire department also adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, that we recommend to the city council the following: First, that they purchase a mocking-bird whistle to put at the pumping station. Second, that they purchase for the use of this department, one dozen rubber hats and coats."

The city council complied with the recommendations of the department

and purchased a mocking-bird whistle. It was adjusted and was to be sounded at twelve o'clock, p. m., on December 31, 1894. Many people sat up to hear the strange whistle. They waited patiently, but only a very few, who lived in the immediate vicinity of the pumping station, heard it. Some said it sounded like a small dog barking or howling; others said it made a noise like the wind blowing through the whiskers of a councilman. The mocking-bird whistle was unsatisfactory and it was removed from the pumping station.

On February 20, 1895, the council adopted a resolution favoring the construction of a city building, to be used for a council chamber and engine room. John H. Felt was employed as architect to prepare plans and specifications therefor. After due deliberation it was decided to locate the building on the south side of North street, where it now stands. On March 25, 1895, bids were opened, and on April 3 the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to William H. Power for \$2,791. The building was constructed during the summer of 1895, and has since that time been used as an engine room and as a residence for the driver. Two or three years after the engine house was built a team was purchased by the city for the hose wagon and for several years "Old Tom" took the hook and ladder wagon to the fires. Five or six years ago another team was purchased for the hook and ladder wagon and old Tom was retired, after a service of many years in the department.

During the first ten years of the organization of the present fire department the wagon was driven by William H. Cosby, James Warrick and Samuel Morgan. Since June 27, 1905, Fred Sitton has had charge of the engine house and has driven the hose wagon to the fires. Following are the names of the men who at this time compose the fire department of Greenfield: Fred Sitton, driver; James Moran, chief; assistants, Earl Q. Jackson, Robert C. Fair, William Sitton, Charles S. Duncan, John G. Young, James Walsh, Frank Hafner, Charles W. Huston, Johnson R. Abbott, Charles N. Eastes and Guy W. Richie. William H. Cosby served as chief for two years, 1894-96. He was followed by William A. Hughes, who served four years. After this changes were made practically every year until recently. James Moran is now serving his third year as chief.

WATERWORKS.

During the winter of 1888-89 the city council had under consideration the construction of a waterworks plant. At a meeting on March 20, 1889, a resolution was adopted "that the plans, specifications, etc., of a system of waterworks, as prepared by Joseph H. Dennis of the city of Indianapolis, and

now on file in the mayor's office of said city of Greenfield, be and the same is hereby in all things accepted and confirmed and adopted by the said common council, as and for a system of waterworks for the said city of Greenfield." The clerk was ordered to advertise for bids for the construction of the plant, which were received on August 19, 1889. After the bids had been received and before a contract had been entered into, dissatisfaction arose among the members of the council and the entire matter was rescinded.

Irwin & Company met the city council on January 10, 1893, and discussed with them the proposition of putting in a water plant for the city. At a March meeting of the council, in 1893, Irwin made a proposition to give the city a water supply system at a cost not to exceed \$2,500, the city to be at no expense for fuel, engines, pumping station, pumps, etc. He agreed to give the city fifty or sixty hydrants located in all parts of the town so that property owners would be equally protected. The company was to be given a franchise and was to collect water rentals from private consumers, the prices to be so fixed as to meet their approval. The council was to have exclusive control over the system. Objections were made to this proposition and an argument was advanced that the city ought to own and operate its own water supply plant. In the end the proposition of Irwin & Company was rejected.

During the summer of 1893, however, an agitation was kept up for city ownership of a water plant. An election was ordered by the council to be held on September 12, 1893, to determine the matter. At this election 292 votes were cast in favor of city ownership and 114 against the city ownership of the waterworks.

Following this election, the council, at a meeting on October 20, 1893, accepted the proposition of Voorhees & Witmer, of Buffalo, N. Y., to make plans and specifications and superintend the construction of a water plant. The firm was to do all work and make all necessary plans for \$1,200. Bids were received for the construction of the plant on March 21, 1894, and that of Snider & Williams, of Dayton, Ohio, for \$23,875 was accepted. For this amount they were to construct the entire plant with everything complete. The contract was closed on March 22. Water was turned into the mains for the first time on August 14, 1894, and the plant was accepted. Since that date the city has supplied the residents with water.

SCHOOLS.

Four or five buildings seem to have been used for school purposes in Greenfield before the time of the Civil War. There is some conflict as to where the first buildings stood and the confusion occasioned thereby may

make it appear that there were more buildings than were actually used. It seems pretty certain, however, that the first school in Greenfield was taught in a small log building that stood on the hill just south of the old cemetery. It was perhaps one-third of the way between the old and the new cemetery. This building was erected in 1820 and was used for school purposes about two years. The names of the teachers who taught here are now beyond recall.

Another house seems to have been erected in 1832 on the east side of State street just above North street. It was also a log school house and some of the teachers who taught in this building were Mrs. Church, Caroline Depew, Messrs. Coy, Corkings, Fisher, Mitchell, Ensminger, Meredith Gosney and James Templin. Although the above named were all teachers in the early schools of Greenfield there is probably some doubt whether all of them taught in the little log school house on North State street. There is also some uncertainty as to how long this school house was used. It is certain that before the county seminary was built schools were conducted on South street and also at two points on North East street.

On August 23, 1843, a contract was entered into with Cornwell Meek for the construction of a county seminary building. It is again a little uncertain as to just when the first school was taught in the seminary. From an issue of the *Greenfield Spectator*, published in 1848, it is clear that on September 24 of that year, P. Lawyer and Miss M. Walls were to open their second term of school in this building. William T. Hatch also taught several terms and was followed in 1850 by John Wilson, who is still remembered as an old resident of Greenfield. Mr. Wilson was followed by H. R. Morley and James L. Mason. At the June term, in 1855, the county commissioners ordered the auditor and treasurer to proceed to sell the county seminary, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved January 12, 1852.

With the adoption of the new state constitution in 1852, a system of free schools was inaugurated in the state. Under the new law a house was erected in Greenfield on the north side of North street just east of the first alley west of Pennsylvania street. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether this house was erected in 1852 or 1854. It was probably erected in 1854, and stood on the site now occupied by the Catholic church. The first teacher in this house was Jonathan Tague who taught during the winter of 1854-55. John B. Herod taught the school during the next winter and was followed in 1856 by James L. Mason. In 1857 the Rev. David Monfort established his school, which soon outgrew the building, and was then removed to the second story of the Masonic hall. After the removal

of the school to the Masonic hall, it was organized as an academy and was attended by quite a number of students from Hancock county, and from surrounding counties. This school, known as the Greenfield Academy, has been treated under a separate caption. The public school was made a part of the term of the academy and a catalogue of the school, in 1859, indicates that it included a session of nine weeks.

At the beginning of the Civil War the only schools in Greenfield were those located in the Masonic hall. There was no school house in Greenfield except the little building on North street, which was entirely inadequate. This occasioned quite an agitation, and much that was said and done appeared in the columns of the local paper of that date. On December 19, 1860, the situation was summed up in the following statement by the *Democrat*: "The fact that there is now no public school house in a town of the size and with the population of Greenfield, and that to secure the advantages and blessings of a school alike free to all, our school trustees have to go a-begging for rooms in which to hold it, does not speak well for the public spirit and enterprise of its citizens; or for that appreciation of the benefits of education, which ought to stimulate all good citizens. If, as has been said, education is the guardian of our rights and liberties, and the hope of the world, in this perilous time, to the free institutions of our common country, it behooves every citizen to concern himself in the rearing of the temple of learning in which the rising generations are to be prepared for successful action in riper years. The old and unsuitable building recently parted with for a church for our Catholic fellow citizens, was a miserable apology in size and suitableness, as well as in external appearance. We suggest that the money derived from its sale, together with the funds that have and will hereafter accumulate for building purposes, and such contributions as may be made by citizens, be employed in the purchase of suitable grounds and the erection of a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the children of the town. Such a building would not only be of incalculable advantages for school purposes, but would be an ornament to the town and an honor to its citizens. Besides it would be a strong invitation for thrifty and energetic tradesmen and others, to settle among us, and assist in making Greenfield what it ought to be—the seat of learning and the emporium of the county."

On January 11, 1861, a school meeting of the citizens was held at the Methodist Episcopal church for the purpose of selecting a teacher. Ninety-nine citizens were reported present. Thomas Carr, one of the corporation trustees, called the meeting to order: A. K. Branham was elected president and Jonathan Tague, secretary. A motion was then made to select a teacher,

and M. C. Foley was placed in nomination. There seem to have been factions in this meeting and also strong feeling with regard to the school situation generally. An angry discussion followed the above motion, as reported in the local paper of that date, and the motion was tabled. A resolution was then adopted by a vote of fifty to forty-nine, the substance of which was to have no schools at all until a suitable and adequate building should be erected for school purposes. A heated discussion followed the adoption of this resolution; many left the meeting and Mr. Branham withdrew from the chair. At the request of a number of citizens who were present, H. B. Thayer took the chair. Proceedings were then continued and Mr. Foley was elected.

In the latter part of January, 1861, the corporation trustees appointed H. J. Williams school trustee. He secured a hall and the Methodist Episcopal church for rooms and authorized Q. D. Hughes to ascertain which of the schools the citizens desired to patronize. This created a spirit of rivalry between the two schools. There was more or less ill feeling manifested by the friends of the schools, which caused Mr. Hughes to destroy his list of names and Mr. Williams to resign.

During the winter of 1861 a school was taught at the Methodist Episcopal church by Lee O. Harris, with Miss Mahala Roney as assistant. In the fall of 1862 Rev. M. H. Shockley and Lee O. Harris were chosen joint principals of the public school which was taught in the Masonic hall. Mrs. L. S. Gephart, Mrs. Neal and M. V. B. Chapman were assistants. From this time until the close of the war the schools of the city were taught by various teachers, among whom were Mr. Mendenhall, Mr. Johnson, Miss Hall, Lydia Martin and Miss Linda Osborn. In the meantime an agitation was kept up for an adequate school building. In March, 1861, the local paper recited: "We are grateful to learn that the corporation trustees have commenced to work in earnest toward securing a school house for the corporation. They have purchased of Jacob Slifer one acre of ground fronting on the National road, just east of Mr. Sebastian's residence. Brick for the building are to be burned on the ground during the spring months." This, however, proved to be a vision and the building failed to appear.

At the close of the Civil War, on September 13, 1865, another meeting of the citizens was held at the court house to take steps for the erection of a school house. R. A. Riley was elected president of the meeting and William Mitchell, secretary. J. Ward Walker offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that a committee of one from each ward of the town be appointed to solicit subscriptions to build a good and sufficient school house of sufficient dimensions to accommodate all of the children in town." This resolu-

tion was adopted and the following committee appointed: Morgan Chandler, William Mitchell, H. J. Williams, J. Ward Walker, John W. Ryon and P. H. Boyd. A committee composed of H. B. Thayer, F. H. Crawford and P. Guymon was also appointed to report on the location and plan of a building and the probable cost thereof. A. K. Branham, school trustee, reported that he had \$1,300 on hands in the building fund and that the current levy would raise the amount to \$1,500.

The above all looked very favorable and yet it was several years before a new building was constructed. In 1865 Lee O. Harris was again elected principal, with J. M. Stevenson first assistant, and Miss Lou Foley, Miss Linda Osborn and Mrs. Lavina Gephart as other assistants. This school was started in the Masonic hall but was later divided between the Masonic hall and the Methodist Episcopal church. Miss Linda Osborn was principal at the hall, with Miss Mary E. Ogle, Miss Alice Pierson and Mrs. L. S. Gephart as assistants. Miss Lou Foley was principal at the church, and Hattie B. Spinning and Inez Gwinn, assistants. The term continued sixty-five days.

During the fall and winter of 1867-68 the school was conducted by James Williamson; Lizzie Stevens and Miss Linda Osborn were assistants. There were likely other assistants who cannot be recalled at this time. In the meantime, on December 12, 1867, the trustees of the Masonic hall gave notice that "after the present winter the hall cannot be procured for school services, public or private." The spring term, however, opened on April 6, 1868, with Lee O. Harris, principal, again at the hall, with William M. Johnson, Miss Mary E. Ogle, and Edward C. Galbreath as assistants, and M. C. Foley principal at the church, with Miss Linda Osborn and Miss Nannie Foley, assistants. During the winter of 1868-69 the school was taught by D. R. VanWie and H. F. Spencer, assisted by Mrs. L. S. Gephart and others. Mr. VanWie afterward taught two private schools in rooms that were rented from the business men of town.

On May 4, 1868, an election was held in Greenfield to determine the site for a school building. The voters were to choose between two sites, one where the West building now stands and the other at the southwest corner of Bradley's addition. In this election one hundred and forty-six votes were cast in favor of the West site and seventy-three in favor of locating the school in Bradley's addition. Benjamin Elder had offered to give the ground now occupied by the West school building on condition that the school house be erected thereon. After the election the school trustees advertised for bids for the construction of the new school house. The bid of Harmon Everett was the lowest, and the contract for the construction of the West building was

awarded to him for \$10.974. About December 1, 1869, another meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking steps to procure furniture for the new school. At this meeting R. A. Riley offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, that the board of town trustees be required to issue corporation orders, payable in one year, in such sums as may be needed for convenient use in procuring seats and other necessities for the school house and that they levy such tax as they may be authorized by law to levy for the payment of the same." H. B. Wilson, Thomas Bidgood, William S. Wood and William Mitchell were appointed as a committee to solicit citizens to accept such orders for money advanced. During the evening and in the following morning this committee raised seven hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose above mentioned.

On January 26, 1870, the Greenfield free school was opened in the new building with two hundred and thirty-six pupils. N. W. Fitzgerald was principal, and Miss L. A. Osborn, Mrs. Julia Fitzgerald, Miss Mary E. Ogle, Miss Mattie Flanner, Mrs. E. E. Galbreath and Mrs. J. W. Lacy were assistants. The school board at the time was composed of A. K. Branham, P. H. Boyd and H. B. Wilson. Mr. Fitzgerald was principal of the school just one year, but he introduced some methods that were copied for several years in a greater number of the schools of the county. For the purpose of encouraging industry and attendance at school, he placed upon "Honor Rolls," which were made at the week ends near the close of the term, the names of all pupils who had been perfect in their recitations and deportment and had lost no time by absence or tardiness. These Honor Rolls were published in the local papers. Following are lists of the pupils whose names appeared upon the Honor Rolls that were published from time to time during the spring of 1870.

"Room 1, Mary Ogle, teacher—Willie Shenway, Amelia Pie, Charles Danner, Georgia Creed, Emma Rardin, Nancy Anderson, Thomas Webb, Bell Baker, Lorenzo D. Pallou, Mary Lace, Allen Cooper, Eva Lacy, Alice Doblins, George Gephart, John Crush, Juliet Cooper and Parthenia Slifer.

"Room 2, L. A. Osborn, teacher—Charles Keefer, Arthur Gorman, Willie Sears, Arthur Chapman, Thomas H. Mitchell, Thomas Hogan, Jefferson Cox, Glespie Vickrey, Belle Marsh, Lelia Walker, Anna Chambers, Sarah Lace, Sarah Earles, Mollie Creviston, Kate Howell, Allie Anderson, Douglass Hamilton, Charlie Skinner, Charles Personette, Samuel C. Mitchell, R. Willie Brown, Willie Randall, Frank Addison, Ottie Skinner, Rosa L. Gant, Lina Banks, Fannie Adams, Miranda Nicholson, Allie E. Walker, Ella Nicholson, Jessie Randall, Louisa Sears, George Cooper, Ernest Williams, Joseph Walker,

Frank Hammel, James Walsh, John Walsh, Fernando Carmichael, Emma Carr, Rosalind Banks, Lizzie Crowell, Elza Wharton, Anna Shepard, Josie Tague, Ida B. Cox and Isadora Wilkins.

"Room 3, M. E. Flenner, teacher—Quinn Johnson, Iona Williams, Laura Pope and Arthur Walker.

"Room 4—Elmer Swope, Elva M. Riley, Annie Carr, Fannie Keefer, Penn Bidgood, Edgar Tague, Annie Chittenden, Angie Williams, George Wilson, Eliza Slifer and Brainard Cooper.

"Room 5, principal department, N. W. Fitzgerald, superintendent—H. G. Amick, Clint Hamilton, Mary L. Wilson, William Hammel, Lizzie McGregor, James A. New, Julia Wilson, Jennie Roberts, John F. Mitchell, Mollie Lacey, William Pierson, J. R. Boyd, Mellie Ryon, Samuel C. Fitzgerald, Laura Brown, T. M. Morgan, Paulina King, Pet Guymon, Edwin Howard, Kizzie Short, William Wilson and Annie Tague."

The Honor Roll proved to be a popular idea. Several teachers in the county adopted the plan before the close of the school in 1870, and for almost ten years thereafter the local newspapers continued to publish such lists from schools in all parts of the county.

The Honor Rolls published by Superintendent Fitzgerald also put the pupils in a much more favorable light than that in which they had found themselves during the previous summer, when an unsympathetic observer wrote of them in the local paper: "The boys of Greenfield are probably on a par with boys of other towns, but they are a decided nuisance when congregated at the court house yard playing marbles, killing the grass and endangering the trees by their continual tread, saying nothing of their loud and improper talk. They had better be pulling weeds in their gardens, or reading some useful book."

In the fall of 1871, George W. Puterbaugh was elected principal, with F. C. Doran, Lee O. Harris, Miss Frank Ross, Miss Rachel Howell and Miss Mary E. Dille, as assistants. In 1872, Mr. Puterbaugh was again elected principal, with Lee O. Harris, W. P. Smith, W. S. Fries, Abram W. Frost, Jacob Rothenberger, Argie H. Parker, Kate R. Geary and Julia Mathers, assistants. With a few changes the same corps of teachers was employed in the fall of 1873. In 1873 a colored school was organized, with fifteen pupils, and with John L. Bailey as teacher. The school was discontinued after 1895. The corps of teachers employed in the fall of 1874 was composed of George W. Puterbaugh, principal, and Theodore Winn, Kate R. Geary, Bessie R. Good, Angie H. Parker and Julia Mathers.

A little incident occurred in the school in 1875 that aroused quite a great deal of interest. One R. M. Hughes, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was in the

state of Indiana, visiting schools. He seemed to be especially interested in arousing a love for Shakespeare among the pupils. He offered a beautiful gold medal to the pupil in the Greenfield schools who would best interpret Hamlet's "Soliloquy on Death." Thirty-five pupils read, many others listened and were to have taken part, but gave up the contest. The judges were John H. Binford, James A. New, and Dr. Alvin J. Thomas, minister of the Christian church. The winners of the first, second and third places respectively were, Alice Creviston, Earl Brown and Ida Geary. The inscriptions on the medal given as first prize were: "Presented as a token of respect by a lover of talent, February 25, 1875;" on the reverse side, "Trust in God and allow nothing to prevent you from acting honorable at all times. R. M. Hughes." This gold medal is still treasured by Mrs. Alice Glascock.

In 1875, John H. Binford was chosen principal, with W. S. Fries, Maggie Brown, Jennie Sisson, Bessie R. Good, Clara L. Bottsford and Julia Mathers, assistants. Jacob Rothenberger taught the colored school.

In 1876-77 John H. Binford was again elected principal, with Maggie Brown, Kate R. Geary, Jennie Sisson, Cornelia Lowder, Angie H. Howard, Prudence Hougham and Eva Williams, as assistants. The colored school was taught by Edward H. Tiffany. This was the first term of school taught within the corporation of the city of Greenfield.

In 1877 W. H. Simms was elected superintendent. His assistants were J. J. Pettit, Clara B. Bottsford, Prudence Hougham, Kate R. Geary, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Jennie Sisson, Eva Williams. Edward H. Tiffany taught the colored school.

Mr. Simms was retained as superintendent for the year 1878-79. Miss Mary E. Sparks was the principal of the high school and Mrs. Kate Applegate, Ella Creswell, Aggie McDonald, Ella Bogn, Eva Williams and Kate R. Geary were grade assistants. Edward H. Tiffany taught the colored school.

In the spring of 1879 the first class graduated from the Greenfield high school. On Wednesday evening, April 9 of that year, the first commencement was held and the following program rendered at the Masonic Hall:

PROGRAM.

Class motto—*Palma non sine labore*. Music. Prayer. Music. Salutory, "The Kaleidoscope," by E. J. Williams. Oration, "Great Men are Beacon Lights," by Samuel C. Mitchell. Music. Essay, "Simon Says Thumbs Up," by Miss Laura Pope. Oration, "Gold Basis," by George H. Cooper. Music. Valedictory, "The Web of Life is Strangely Woven," by Ida B. Geary.

Music. Presentation of diplomas, by W. H. Simms, superintendent. Music. Benediction.

The essays and orations delivered by the students on that evening were all published in the issue of April 17, 1879, of the *Hancock Democrat*. The program above is typical of the programs that were given for a number of years—in fact, until 1896. For a number of years the essays and orations of the students were published in the *Hancock Democrat*.

In the spring of 1896 the plan of holding the commencement was changed, and for the first time a lecturer was brought to the city to deliver a "commencement address." The high school commencement was held on April 10, of that year, at which Dr. J. T. Headley, of Cleveland, Ohio, delivered a discourse on "The Sunny Side of Life." The plan of employing a speaker instead of having the essays and orations of the students was not very kindly received by a great many people. Many preferred to hear the students and felt that a commencement was a students' occasion and that a lecturer had no business on the platform. It is interesting to observe the comment on the subject that appeared in the local papers at that time. It was not until a year or two later that protests entirely disappeared from the local press.

Mr. Simms was retained as superintendent of the schools during the years of 1879-80-81. Miss Sparks was also retained as principal of the high school during those years. Only a change or two was made in the grades. Laura A. Pope was added to the list in the fall of 1879. Calvin Gilliam was employed to teach the colored school in the fall of 1879 and was retained until the spring of 1882. In 1881 John W. Stout was elected superintendent of the schools and Mary E. Sparks retained as principal of the high school. The grade assistants were Miss Ada Anderson, Kate Applegate, Mattie Sparks, Ida Geary, Laura Pope, Eva Williams and Anna Harris.

In 1882-83 Mr. Stout and Miss Sparks were retained, the grade assistants being Ada Anderson, Ida Geary, Laura Pope, Eva Williams, Vickey Wilson, Edna Smith and Anna Harris. Robert A. Roberts taught the colored school.

During the summer of 1883 the east school building was erected. Hunt & Herron were the contractors and Albert Fitz did the brick work. The contract price for the building was five thousand four hundred dollars. During the school year of 1883-84 J. M. Strasberg was superintendent and Miss Mary E. Sparks, principal of the high school; the assistants at the West building were Ida Geary, Vickie Wilson and Laura Pope during the first part of the term. The term was finished by Mattie Sparks, Artie Linville, Jennie Willis and Anna Harris.

The first teachers at the East building were Mrs. Strasberg, Ada Anderson, Iduna Smith and Iola Coffin. Robert A. Roberts again taught the colored school. In 1885 J. V. Martin was elected superintendent of the schools and Mary E. Sparks, principal of the high school. Mr. Martin served as superintendent until the time of his death in 1889. Will H. Glascock was elected in the fall of 1889 and served until the spring of 1891.

Until 1887 the Greenfield high school offered only a three-year course. After that, another year was added. There were no commencement exercises at the close of the term, the class not graduating until the spring of 1888, when they had finished the four-year course.

During the superintendency of Mr. Glascock the schools became crowded and an agitation was started for another building. In 1890 plans for the new building were made before a site for the building had been selected. At that time the school board was required by law to obtain an order from the city council to build a school house. This privilege the city council refused to give until it was determined where the new school house should be located. The council wanted the building in the second ward, the school board was opposed to locating it in the second ward but wanted it more centrally located in order that it might serve as a high school building for the entire city. To aid in the determination of the matter a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house on the evening of May 10, 1890. Reuben A. Riley was elected chairman of the meeting and William J. Sparks, secretary. Judge Gooding stated the object of the meeting to be "to consider the question of further school privileges for the accommodation of the children of the city." The question for consideration was whether the building should be located in the south part of town or north of Main street. Henry Snow and William R. Hough both spoke on the question urging that the house be located in the second ward, south of the railroad.

The chair then appointed David S. Gooding, William R. Hough and Elbert Tyner as a committee on resolutions. This committee reported in substance that, whereas petitions had been presented to the school board signed by 245 persons, representing more than one-half of the taxpayers of the city and two-thirds of the residents in the first and second wards, asking that the school building be located within the second ward, and that since the people of the second ward were asking for a grade building and not for a high school building, that therefore a four-roomed building ought to be erected in the south ward not nearer than four squares to Main street, etc. This resolution was adopted. The present site of the South building was then determined upon by the school board, composed at the time of D. H. Goble, Joseph Bald-

win and Edward P. Scott. On June 14, 1890, a contract was entered into between the school board and Orr & Lane for the construction of the house, for \$5,946.

The action taken above settled the matter of the South building. There was still an agitation, however, for a high school building. The high school was still located in the West building, which was becoming inadequate. On March 20, 1895, the city council ordered an ordinance prepared to authorize the city school board to erect a \$30,000 high school building. Steps were taken for issuing bonds, which were sold on April 3, 1895, for \$28,850. The purchasers, on examining the transcript of the record, however, refused to take the bonds on the ground that they were illegal, exceeding the two per cent. limit. Later in the summer the bonds were sold.

On July 31, 1895, the school board, composed of Ephraim Marsh, Brainard Cooper and Elmer E. Stoner, contracted with Geake, Henry & Greene, of Ft. Wayne, for construction of the present high school buildings, for the sum of \$29,400. The building when completed and furnished cost the city approximately \$35,000. The last building in the city was a one-roomed frame house constructed in East Greenfield, in 1906.

Music was introduced into the schools in the fall of 1892. Mrs. Alice Glascock was the first supervisor and devoted four days of each week to the work for two years. She was followed by J. E. Mack, who gave all of his time to the subject. Music met with more or less opposition when first introduced. Many people opposed it because they considered it a useless expense and the time wasted. Even the teachers were not all in entire sympathy with the movement. Manual training and sewing were introduced in the fall of 1905; drawing in 1906. In 1914, a kitchen or laboratory for domestic science was fully equipped in the high school building with gas hot plates, white enamelled kitchen cabinets, white enamelled cabinet tables with wooden tops, aluminum cooking utensils, etc. Preparations for teaching agriculture were also made in the fall of 1914.

Following is a list of the men who have served as superintendent of schools since Greenfield has been incorporated as a city: John H. Binford, 1876-77; W. H. Simms, 1876-81; John W. Stout, 1881-83; J. M. Strasberg, 1883-84; J. V. Martin, 1884-89; Will H. Glascock, 1889-91; George S. Wilson, 1891-99; Alpheus J. Reynolds, 1899-1901; A. E. Martin, 1901-03; William C. Goble, 1903-11; Frank Larrabee, 1911.

With the discovery of gas, in the spring of 1887, and the establishment of factories at Greenfield, the number of school children increased, which, of course, caused a greater number of teachers to be employed in the schools.

It would be impracticable to give the complete lists of teachers for each year since that time, but following is a list of those who have taught for several years or more since the latter eighties:

Grade teachers—W. B. Bottsford, Lulu Dove, Anna L. Harris, H. D. Barrett, Kate D. Wilson, Audrey Barnard, Elsie Huddleson, John Radcliffe, Etta Barrett, Nelle Baldwin, Virginia Morton, Martha Stockinger, Katherine Griffin, Maude Flowers, Leona M. Garrett, Frank C. Bryant, Emma Parnell, William M. Coffield, Iola Coffin, Viola Ham, Hiram Thomas, Lizzie Baldwin, Merritt Wood, Bessie Z. Jackson, Hannah M. Test, Edna Penfield, Will Leamon, Maude Iliff, Mabelle Smith, Arthur Boone, Abbie Henby, Horatio Davis, Ida B. Geary, Mrs. Ada New, Hattie Rains, Minnie Grist, Louise Hill, Neva Roney, Minnie Houck, Nida A. Card, Mary Badger, Rhoda Coffield, Ethel Clift, James A. Furgason, Agnes Fort, Mary C. Pavey, Lulu A. Gilliatt, Zoe Ham, S. C. Staley, Nellie Hoel, John T. Rash and Kate Nave.

High school teachers—Mary E. Sparks, Ida Steele, John H. Whitely, Henrietta Pagelson, Bessie Herrick, John H. Johnson, Frances L. Petit, Elwood Morris, Gertrude Larimore, Effie A. Patee, Hugh E. Johnson, Clara Hagans, Arthur Konold, Sylvester Moore, Jesse Warrum, J. M. Pogue, Edna B. Carter, Mary Sample, Nora Corcoran, Ruth Allerdice, Lena A. Foote and John W. Kendall.

Supervisors—Mrs. Alice Glascock, J. E. Mack, Della M. James, Genevieve Engibous, Laura E. Jennings, Myrtle Woodson, Elizabeth Williams, Leah Arthur and Nellie C. Winkler.

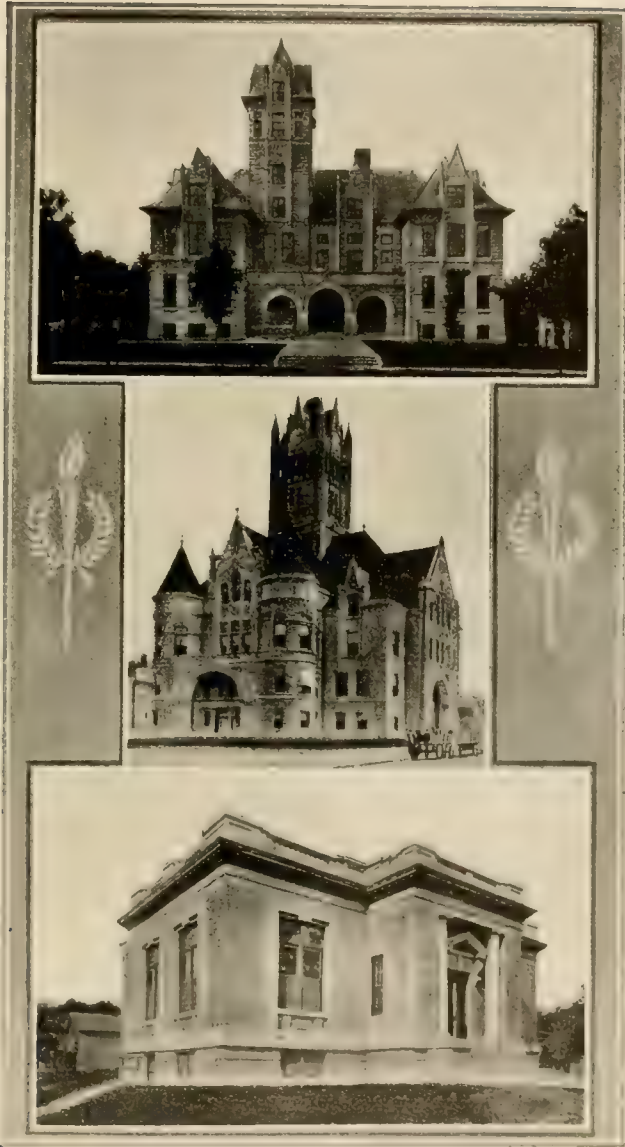
The names of the present teachers are given in the chapter on "Education."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were enrolled in the schools of Greenfield during the year 1914-15, 966 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 799. Of these, 190 were in the high school and 776 were in the grades. The total cost of maintaining the grade schools for the year ending July 31, 1915, was \$50,672.50. The total cost of maintaining the high school was \$7,628.90; a total of \$21,355.34 was paid out to the teachers in the schools. The estimated value of the school property is \$90,000. The total assessment of taxables in the city was reported as \$2,213,760. Greenfield has a good public library in connection with her schools.

CITY LIBRARY.

In 1878, W. H. Simms, who was then superintendent of the city schools, organized a library. The first class which graduated from the high school,



HIGH SCHOOL, COURT HOUSE,
PUBLIC LIBRARY, GREENFIELD

in the spring of 1879, canvassed the city in an effort to collect books, and on November 24, 1879, an association was formed, composed of the members of the Greenfield high school. The following were its officers: President, George S. Wilson; vice-president, Miss Crissie Gilchrist; secretary, Miss Jessie Randall; treasurer, Josie B. Tague; corresponding secretary, Thomas S. Mitchell; executive committee, Eddie Thayer, Lenna Gwinn and William Atherton. The object of this association was to procure means to enlarge the high school library that had been started.

The high school at that time was held at the West building. Books were added to the library each year. In 1895, the present high school building was constructed and was occupied in the fall of that year. The school now had more commodious apartments and on November 5, 1897, a meeting of the citizens of the city was held at the building for the purpose of considering ways and means of establishing a public library. A large number of people were in attendance. The high school cadet band, under the direction of Professor Mack, made its first appearance at this meeting. E. E. Stoner was elected president of the meeting and Dr. Charles K. Bruner, secretary. The subject for discussion was "Best plans for establishing a library." After due consideration of the matter, the president was directed to appoint twelve citizens to constitute a committee to solicit funds to the amount of \$1,000.

Such a committee was appointed and as a result of their efforts the following subscriptions were made: Mrs. J. L. McNew, \$100; Ora Snider, \$100; James W. Riley, \$100; S. R. Wells, \$50; E. E. Stoner, \$50; Jerome Black, \$25; George H. Cooper, \$25; Hesperian Reading Club, \$25; J. Ward Walker Company, \$25; Mrs. Ephraim Marsh, \$25; W. R. Hough, \$25; Lee O. Harris, \$25; William Mitchell Printing Company, \$25; Cosmopolitan Club, \$25; George S. Wilson, \$25; R. D. Andrews, \$250; J. D. Conklin & Son, \$20; W. S. Fries, \$15; Mrs. M. J. Elliott, \$15; F. G. Banker, \$10; C. K. Bruner, \$10; H. L. Strickland, \$10; J. H. Binford, \$10; E. W. Felt, \$10; D. B. Cooper, \$10; J. K. Henby, \$10; H. Snow, \$10; Ida B. Steele, \$10; Bessie R. Herrick, \$10; William H. Glascock, \$10; C. W. Morrison & Son, \$10; W. A. Service, \$10; W. G. Smith, \$10; A. J. Reynolds, \$10; A. C. Pilkenton, \$60; J. F. Reed, \$5; C. M. Curry, \$5; William J. Cleary, \$5; L. E. McDonald, \$5; C. A. Tolen, \$5; W. S. Montgomery, \$5; J. H. Moulden, \$5; Charles Downing, \$5; J. S. Jackson, \$5; C. E. Kinder, \$5; John F. Eagan, \$5; M. E. Brown, \$5; Neva Roney, \$5; George W. Duncan, \$10; H. D. Barrett, \$5; Ella M. Corr, \$5; Fred Beecher, \$5; William Ward Cook, \$5; E. S. Bragg, \$5; Mrs. W. H. Gant, \$5; Mrs. A. J. Banks, \$5; Nettie Adams, \$5; Thomas New, \$5; E. E. Thomas, \$5; W. R. McKown, \$5; M. C. Quigley, \$5; Jef-

fries & Son, \$5; William A. Hughes, \$5; Ella M. Hough, \$5; E. P. Thayer, Jr. \$5; Iola S. Bragg, \$5; Mrs. Kate Martin, \$2.50; Anna H. Randall, \$5; Lizzie Harris, \$2.50; H. L. Thomas, \$2.50; S. C. Staley, \$2.50; Elizabeth Baldwin, \$2.50; Kate Wilson, \$2; Louise Hill, \$2; Ada New, \$2; Viola Ham, \$2; Viola Spencer, \$2; Harry Strickland, \$5; C. S. Brand, \$5; V. L. Early, \$5; Pearl E. Tyner, \$5; Mrs. I. P. Poulson, \$5; John Corcoran, \$5; F. S. Hammel, \$5; John Larrabee, \$2.50. Total, \$1,103.50.

In the fall of 1898, a committee composed of the following persons was appointed to select books: Lee O. Harris, Charles K. Bruner, William R. Hough, Mrs. Ephriam Marsh, Mrs. Blanche McNew and Mrs. George W. Duncan. This committee purchased books with the funds on hands and the new library was established in the room just north of the hall, on the first floor of the high school building. It was kept in this room until October, 1909, when it was moved into the new library building. Miss Minnie Hughes was appointed first librarian and served until 1902. Miss Manie Handy acted as librarian from 1902 until 1907. Since 1907 Mrs. Kate G. Poulson has been librarian.

About ten years ago the high school building was becoming crowded and for this reason it was found desirable to have a separate library building. Andrew Carnegie had aided in the establishment of a number of library buildings, and the school board, composed of J. W. Harrell, George H. Cooper and Samuel J. Offutt, applied to him for a donation. In this they were entirely successful. Mrs. Melissa Cooper, mother of George H. Cooper, donated the ground for the building. The following tablet, placed in the vestibule of the library, is explanatory of how the building came to be erected:

"ACKNOWLEDGMENT

"Andrew Carnegie Gave Ten Thousand Dollars to the Erection of This Building. The Ground was Donated as a Memorial to Mrs. Malissa Cooper."

The building was constructed in 1908-09 and was occupied by the library in October, 1909.

Since its establishment a number of citizens have donated pictures and books. The lower hall has been named Harris Hall, in honor of Lee O. Harris, and the County Federation of Country Clubs has placed a large portrait of the Captain in this hall. A picture painted by the late Richard Brown Black hangs in the reading room above, and the D. H. Goble collection of corals and shells comprises one of the valuable donations to the library. The report of the librarian made in May, 1899, soon after the establishment of the library,

showed that it contained 1,758 books. On January 1, 1900, 2,030 volumes were reported. Many additional books have been purchased so that at present the library contains approximately 6,800 volumes.

LIBERTY BELL AT GREENFIELD.

On its return to Philadelphia from the St. Louis Exposition, the train bearing the Liberty Bell to its destination was stopped for possibly an hour at Greenfield on November 18, 1904, to give the people an opportunity of seeing the historical bell. This opportunity was provided through the efforts of W. C. Goble, then superintendent of the city schools. All of the teachers of the city with their pupils were at the depot, where there was an immense gathering of the people of the county, to see the bell. Short addresses were made by Mayor Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, and by Mayor Weaver, of the city of Philadelphia.

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

A tan yard was established in Greenfield immediately north of the National road and west of what is now the Potts ditch. It was first owned by Henry Chapman; later owners were Samuel Henry, Nathan Crawford, A. T. Hart and Randall & Milton. Milton finally came into possession of it and suspended operations some time previous to the Civil War. Henry B. Wilson, who was postmaster for a time at Greenfield, operated a tannery from 1865 to 1873.

The first saw-mill in Greenfield was built in 1848, by James R. Bracken and John Templin. It was located just across the National road from the first tan yard above described. It was possibly just a little east of the tan yard. A large amount of lumber that was used on the plank road in 1852 was sawed at this mill.

A grist-mill was erected south of the railroad in 1855, by Nathan Crawford, Freeman H. Crawford and Samuel Longnaker. It burned in 1860, but was rebuilt a few years later by Mr. Chaney. Later owners were Hiram Woods, during whose ownership it was again burned; Alexander, New & Boots, and New Brothers. About ten years ago the company owning the mill was incorporated as the Barrett Elevator Company. Its principal owners now are A. J. New & Son. The name of the corporation has also been changed and is now known as the Greenfield Milling Company.

A saw-mill was erected south of the railroad by Benjamin Cox, in 1860. In 1862 a circular saw-mill was erected south of the railroad and east of the depot. It was operated only a few years.

Morris Pierson erected a woolen-mill south of the railroad and just below the depot, in 1868. It was owned and operated for several years by Morris Pierson, Craig & Minnick, and Scofield. It was destroyed by fire.

A planing-mill was erected by Williams Brothers and Hamilton, in the south part of town, about 1870. These men operated the mill for a number of years. It was burned a time or two and is now owned by the A. P. Conklin Lumber Company.

A grist-mill was erected by Joseph Boots, J. B. Fouch and Samuel E. Gappen, in 1872. It was later owned by Nelson Bradley, W. G. Scott, W. S. Fries, and others, and was know for many years as the Hancock Mills. The plant was later bought by Albert L. New and others, who incorporated and are now known as the New Milling Company.

A flax factory, built in 1875 in the east part of the city, did a flourishing business through the latter seventies, but when flax culture was abandoned in the county, in the early eighties, there was little business for it. It burned.

A saw mill, erected by George Newhall in 1876, was located in the west part of town, south of the railroad, and operated a planer in connection with the saw-mill. It burned about 1878 or 1879.

A desk factory was erected in the southeast part of town, in 1876, by F. M. Gilcrist. It was bought in 1879 by J. E. Brown, who operated it for several years thereafter. A desk factory was erected in 1876 by A. E. Teal and George W. Puterbaugh, in the southwest part of town, and was operated for eight or ten years.

A saw-mill was erected by Gordon & Son, in 1877, in the southwest part of town. Jerome Black later bought an interest in the mill, when it was operated under the name of Black & Gordon. The owners of the mill have since incorporated and are now known as the Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company.

While good timber was yet plentiful in the county several heading factories were established at Greenfield. The first one was established in 1880 by Charles Cammack, and another in 1881, by Pratt & Puterbaugh. Both factories were located in the south part of town.

After the discovery of gas, in the spring of 1887, several large concerns moved to Greenfield. Among them were four glass factories; two window houses and the Greenfield Fruit Jar and Bottle Works, in the west end of town, and the bottle works, at the east end of Greenfield. The window houses have been gone for a number of years. The Greenfield Fruit Jar and Bottle Company have a new plant that is kept intact, but has not been operated for three or four years. The plant was purchased a few years ago by Ball

Brothers, who are said to have taken the glass blowing machines to their factories at Muncie. Since that time the local factory has not been operated. The east end bottle works was operated until about a year ago, when it was destroyed by fire.

Two other large factories that came to Greenfield following the discovery of gas were the Home Stove Company, which built a factory south of the railroad, and the Nail Works, which was a large factory at the east end of town on Chandler's addition to the city. The opening of both of these factories, the Home Stove Company and the Nail Works, was attended with elaborate ceremonies, including a barbecue, etc.

A paper factory was also erected on the hill just east of Brandywine creek and south of the National road. It was operated for a number of years and finally suspended because of prosecutions for poisoning the waters of Brandywine.

The Greenfield Novelty Works was established on the north side of the railroad at the west end of town, in 1890, by J. H. Moulden, and was operated until a few years ago. The plant is still standing.

The National Adjustable Chair Company was established and owned by E. J. Andrews, J. E. Webb and others. It manufactured a very fine grade of Morris chairs and was operated until five or six years ago.

There have been other smaller concerns in operation, but the above includes practically all of the larger mills, factories, etc., that have been established at Greenfield.

COMMERCIAL CLUBS.

Greenfield has had several commercial clubs for the purpose of building up the town. The first one was organized on March 11, 1875. On that date a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house at Greenfield for the purpose of taking steps to attempt to bring factories to Greenfield. W. S. Wood was elected president, and John A. Hughes, secretary. The specific purpose of the meeting was "to take such measures as would induce the Wooten Desk Company, of Indianapolis, to move their factory to Greenfield." The following committee was appointed to confer with representatives of the desk company: H. B. Thayer, John A. Hughes, S. T. Dickerson, S. War Barnett and J. V. Cook. A great deal of interest was manifested by citizens in attendance, and among those who offered to donate land and money in order to get the desk factory were Montgomery Marsh, W. S. Wood, W. C. Burdett, S. T. Dickerson, John V. Cook, H. B. Thayer, H. J. Dunbar, George T. Randall and W. F. Pratt. In the accomplishment of its immediate purpose the club failed.

Soon after the discovery of natural gas, in 1887, a Board of Trade was organized. A meeting of the business men was held on February 7, 1888, who elected the following officers for the board: R. A. Black, president; L. H. Reynolds, vice-president; E. P. Thayer, secretary, and W. P. Wilson, treasurer. The first directors appointed were J. K. Henby, W. P. Wilson, William New, E. P. Thayer, R. A. Black, George W. Duncan and L. H. Reynolds.

The object of the Board of Trade was "to hold gas for home consumption and to build up industries in and about Greenfield." A great field was open for the efforts of such an organization and these men no doubt had a great deal to do with bringing to the city such industries as the glass plants, the stove foundry and the nail works.

Within the last few years, at least two Commercial Clubs have been organized for the purpose of bringing industries to Greenfield; one was organized on February 15, 1910, and another has been organized since that time. No large factories, however, have come to Greenfield during the past five or six years.

A social and commercial club known as the Temple Club was organized in December, 1896, with about fifty members. The directors for the first year were S. R. Wells, Charles G. Offutt, Ephraim Marsh, E. P. Thayer, Jr., R. A. Black, George S. Wilson, Walter O. Bragg and Charles Downing. The club is still maintained and has its headquarters in the Masonic Temple. It is a social club, however, rather than a commercial club.

The Greenfield Business Men's Association was formed on March 15, 1916. Practically all of the business men are members. The purpose of the association is to increase acquaintanceship and foster the highest integrity among its members; to take concert action in matters pertaining to the general welfare of the members where individual effort would be powerless, such as observance of holidays, protection against adulterated and inferior goods; to maintain credit rating, etc.; to take any other action that may be necessary for mutual protection of the general business interests of the city. Although the association has been in existence only six weeks, a "clean up, paint up week," and the "Wednesday sales" have been promoted.

FIRES.

It has only been within recent years that Greenfield has had adequate protection against fire. As far as people can remember, and as far as there is any record, the first great fire occurred in 1839, eleven years after the organization of the county. It destroyed all of the property on the north side of Main street between what are now Mount and State streets. This fire

destroyed several business blocks and also a large hotel and stable that stood on the northwest corner of State and Main streets, where the Masonic Temple now stands.

In 1857 another fire occurred in the same district and destroyed several valuable buildings.

The greatest fires of later years have destroyed individual buildings, such as the elevators, saw-mills, etc. Not over ten years ago the mill and elevator then standing immediately south of the Pennsylvania depot, was burned. Not many years previous to that the Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company's plant was destroyed. Since that time the west end glass works burned and just a year ago the east end bottle works was consumed by fire.

With Greenfield's splendid waterworks plant and her efficient fire department, almost any fire within the city can be effectively controlled if the department is notified in time.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS.

The first charity organization organized in Greenfield seems to have been the Greenfield Benevolent Society, founded in May, 1874, before Greenfield was incorporated as a city. It was a ladies' organization, and in February, 1875, numbered twenty-five members. The first officers of the society were: Mrs. H. B. Thayer, president; Mrs. N. P. Howard, vice-president; Mrs. Inez Lyons, secretary; Mrs. Brown, treasurer. The committee on collections was composed of Mrs. H. J. Williams, Mrs. F. H. Crawford, Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Morris Pierson, Mrs. James L. Mason and Mrs. H. J. Dunbar. It seems that the society collected clothing, and at times food stuffs for the poor of the town. Donations of wood and flour were also frequently made by the citizens of the town as well as by people from the country. A report shows that from a festival given by the society in June, 1874, \$38.70 was realized, and that a concert given by the Eolian Club also netted the society \$33.70. During the winter of 1874-75 the society expended for shoes, dry goods and groceries the sum of \$32.90 and had left on hands \$40.27.

It was this society that promoted the spelling match at the court house on March 13, 1875, in which practically all of the business men, as well as others, participated. Three cords of wood and a ham of meat were the prizes offered to the winning side for the benefit of the society. Spelling matches were frequently held and a small admittance charged to raise funds for the poor.

This society was kept intact for six or seven years; in fact the local papers still mention a Benevolent Society in 1886. It is difficult to say at this time

whether this was the same society or whether it was another society under the same name. For many years Mrs. Lemuel Gooding was its secretary.

The churches of the city have always done a liberal share of charity work among our needy poor. In 1904, another society was organized which has come to be known as the Associated Charities of Greenfield. In November of that year class number 9 of the Christian Sunday school, known as the "Sunshine Circle," took all of their collections from that time until Christmas and sent it to Indianapolis for the poor children of that city. It was suggested that they give a Christmas charity and invite a committee from each of the several churches of Greenfield to co-operate with them. This was done. A literary and musical program was given on December 13, 1904, at which admittance fees were collected in eatables, toys, fuel and money. Later a permanent charity organization was effected with the following officers: Mrs. Mattie J. Elliott, president; Mrs. Hiram Eshelman, secretary, and Mrs. W. H. Hughes, treasurer. On January 17, 1905, a constitution and by-laws were adopted for the association. A citizens' meeting was called at the court house on January 30, 1905, and about one hundred and fifty citizens attended. A program was given, including such subjects as "Charity as a Character Builder," "Moral Forces in Social Life," "Reaching the Higher Ideals," etc.

This organization has remained in existence to the present. Its presidents have been Martha J. Elliott, William C. Goble, N. R. Spencer, George J. Richman, John K. Henby and Alice M. Collier, the latter being president at this time. People during the last decade have responded generously to the appeals of the organization and the association has been able to give care and comfort to many cases of destitution that have been reported.

Aside from these organizations for home charity, Greenfield has also made liberal donations on various occasions. In 1884, \$223.35 was donated to the Ohio river flood sufferers; in 1906, \$608.80 was donated to the San Francisco earthquake sufferers. Liberal donations, amounting to several hundred dollars, were also made to the Belgium relief fund in 1914. Other donations have also been made of which no record has been preserved.

THE COLORED FOLK.

During the latter seventies the colored folk, under the leadership of George L. Knox and others, were active in building up a church organization and in doing other religious work. During these years literary societies flourished generally over the country, and the colored people of Greenfield also had their debating society and literary clubs, by which programs were given and which were greatly enjoyed by those in attendance. Among the most inter-

esting of these was a colored debating club, organized in 1878. Its members included George L. Knox, James Kelley, Cook White, Brazelton Watkins, Thomas and Morrison. Knox has, since that time, become one of the most prominent men of his race in the state of Indiana. He has been the editor of a newspaper, and has also become known as an able speaker upon political and other topics. His services have been in demand beyond the confines of the state of Indiana. Even as a younger man and as a member of the colored debating society of Greenfield, he recited poems and told his boyhood stories to the delight of his audiences. Several of the debates in which the members of the society participated included the discussion of such questions as, "Which is most destructive—fire or water?" "Resolved, that there is more happiness in single than in married life;" "Who caused the freedom of the colored people—Abraham Lincoln or Jeff Davis?"

Concerning the debate on the second question, the newspaper report of the event recites: "It was simply immense and laughter resounded in the hall from the opening to the close of the exercises." An admittance fee of five cents was charged by the society for the benefit of the church.

In the fall of 1881 a colored camp-meeting was also held at Boyd's Grove, or at what is now the old fair ground, north of the city. It opened on September 2, and remained in session for about twelve days. It was in its nature a great revival service, led by E. W. S. Hammond, the presiding elder of the colored Methodist Episcopal church of this district. Such meetings were also held for two or three years following and became more than local affairs. Special rates are said to have been obtained from the railroads, and people from all over the country, especially young people, came to attend the meetings. If the newspaper reports of these colored camp-meetings are correct, there were frequently fifteen hundred to two thousand people in attendance. The grounds were well lighted and policed. There were tents for those who came from a distance and who wished to remain for a period of time. Seats were arranged so that all could be comfortable and a portion of the ground was set off for horses and buggies so that they would not interfere with the services. Stands were also maintained for refreshments. Services were ordinarily held at 10:30 A. M., and at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. The last camp-meeting was held in 1884.

SECOND M. E. CHURCH (COLORED).

Following the camp meeting, the Second Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the American Methodist Episcopal conference, in 1884, including the following charter members: Mrs. Johnson, Ransom Neal, Rachel Neal,

Mrs. Hunt, George Knox, Aerie Knox, Mamie Hatten and Nancy Harvey. The church went into the Methodist Episcopal Lexington conference in 1890. Among the early pastors were Reverend Hutchison, Nathaniel Jones and R. S. Denny. In the latter year the frame church building was erected on the east side of South State street, just a short distance north of Cemetery street. The building committee was composed of Ransom Neal, A. Y. King, Sallie Hampton, George W. Page and John Knox.

A Sunday school was also organized in 1884. Among its superintendents have been A. Y. King, John Knox, Lucy Page, Minnie Knox and Mellie Hampton. Mrs. Lucy Page has had charge of the Sunday school work of the church since 1897. Since that time there has been but one class, with an average attendance of fifteen. The church now has ten members. It has had a number of pastors, yet no one, likely, has rendered so valuable a service to the little congregation as Mrs. Lucy Page, with her home assistants.

CEMETERIES.

The old cemetery, which is located immediately north of the railroad and two squares east of the court house, was donated to Hancock county as a burial ground by Andrew P. Jackson, on May 9, 1843. The spot had been used as burial ground ever since the organization of the county. The county commissioners, in turn, conveyed the cemetery to the city of Greenfield on March 3, 1868. It is no longer used for burial purposes and for the past several years has been under the care of the township trustees, as provided by recent statutes for the care of such cemeteries. In this cemetery lie some of the oldest residents of the county. On the stones that mark the resting places of our older people are the names of Cornwall Meek and wife, Jeremiah Meek, Nathan Crawford, William Sebastian, John Sebastian, the wife of Alexander K. Branham, the Chapmans, the Templins, James Rutherford and wife, Dr. B. F. Duncan, H. J. Williams, Robert Barnett, Thomas P. Snow, Harry Pierson, Lewis Sebastian and others. After the new cemetery had been laid out, many of the bodies were removed to lots purchased there. But the stones that still stand on the cemetery impress the visitor with the flight of time and, to the older people, recall memories of the long ago.

PARK CEMETERY.

Park cemetery, which lies a short distance south of the old cemetery, was purchased by the town of Greenfield, on April 7, 1863. The original tract consisted of six acres. When the town bought it, it was covered with timber, and on September 4, 1863, the town council ordered that the privilege of cut-



ELM AT ENTRANCE OF PARK CEMETERY, GREENFIELD

ting the timber and clearing the cemetery be sold to the lowest and best bidder, the bids to be received on Saturday, September 19, 1863.

The record of the town council also shows that on April 7, 1865, on motion of J. W. Walker, councilman, the plan and plat proposed by Lemuel W. Gooding for laying off the ground of the Greenfield cemetery was adopted. The cemetery was laid off with streets and alleys as we now know it. A number of additions have been made to it since that time so that now it contains about thirty-five acres. The last addition was made just a few years ago, and the survey, with the circular drives, etc., was made by the county surveyor, O. H. Monger. It is maintained by a tax levied by the city of Greenfield and is known as one of the most beautiful cemeteries of its size in the state.

Here rest many whose names are prominent on the pages of the county's history. Observing the names on the memorial stones as one enters the cemetery gate and turns to the southward, are James A. Flippo, Matthew L. Paullus, Alfred Potts and Lafayette H. Reynolds. Turning eastward in the first street, we see the names of William H. Glascock, Joseph Baldwin, John H. Binford, James A. New, Lee O. Harris, Wesley Addison, Jonathan Tague, Adams L. Ogg, Salem O. Shumway, Philander H. Boyd, James L. Mason, Madison Hinchman, Dr. Elam I. Judkins, William New, Morris Pierson, Benjamin F. Wilson, Hamlin L. Strickland, Elmer E. Stoner, Ephraim Thomas, James K. King, Capt. Isaiah A. Curry, David S. Gooding, Jacob Slifer, William G. Smith and Montgomery Marsh.

Standing at the mound and looking to the south and west, are the names of S. War Barnett, William G. Richey, Dr. Noble P. Howard, Andrew J. Banks, Aaron Pope, Henry Swope, Andrew T. Hart, Hollis B. Thayer, Edward P. Scott, Alexander K. Branham, D. H. Goble, William Mitchell and Charles Atherton, who laid out the town of Philadelphia more than eighty years ago.

To the southeast of the mound lie Dr. Lot Edwards and George Y. Atkison.

To the northeast of the mound stand the memorials of J. Ward Walker, Rueben A. Riley, Calvary G. Sample and William Sears.

To the northwest of the mound lie William Wilkins, formerly sheriff of Hancock county; the Burdetts, Penuel Bidgood, John W. Ryon and W. S. Fries.

Coming west along the north side, we observe the names of Samuel H. Dunbar, James P. Foley, Richard A. Black, Dr. Warren R. King, Samuel P. Gordon, Jackson Wills, Chesteen W. Gant, Nelson Bradley, Morgan Chandler.

James L. McNew, William C. Dudding, Charles G. Offutt, Moses Braddock and Stokes Jackson.

On the newer part of the cemetery to the south stand the memorials of William C. Barnard, W. H. H. Rock, Aquilla Grist and Morgan Caraway. Here, too, lie Ephraim Marsh and William Ward Cook, resting through the eons of eternity, even as they fought life's battles—side by side.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1880.

Following is a directory of the business men of Greenfield during the early eighties:

Merchants—J. Ward Walker & Company, Hart & Thayer, William C. Burdett, Jackson & Brother, Lee C. Thayer.

Banks—Greenfield Banking Company, Nelson Bradley, president; Morgan Chandler, cashier. Citizens Bank, P. H. Boyd, president; J. B. Simmons, cashier.

Druggists—F. H. Crawford, E. B. Grose, V. L. Early.

Grocers—J. J. Hauck, T. A. Gant, Sanford Furry, W. S. Gant, G. F. Hauck, Q. D. Hughes, Alexander & Son, Richard Hagan, Alexander, New & Boots.

Private Banking—John A. Hughes.

Agricultural Implements—A. J. Banks, Baldwin & Pratt, D. H. Goble, Corcoran & Wilson.

Jewelers—F. E. Glidden, L. A. Davis.

Hardware Dealers—A. J. Banks, Baldwin & Pratt.

Smiths and Wagon-makers—Walker & Morford, Lineback & Barr, Huston & King, S. W. Wray, William Newhall.

Physicians—R. E. Barnet, Howard, Martin & Howard, J. A. Hall, E. I. Judkins, M. M. Adams, S. S. Boots, L. A. Vawter, O. M. Edwards, J. W. Selman and J. Francis.

Boots and Shoes—G. T. Randall.

Undertakers—Williams Brothers & Hamilton, Corcoran & Lantz, Trueblood & Alford.

Dentists—E. B. Howard, R. A. Hamilton.

The following are also the names of business men in Greenfield who agreed to keep their business houses closed on December 25, 1884, from one to four P. M.: Harry L. Strickland, V. L. Early, A. Hackleman, E. B. Grose, Hart & Thayer, L. A. Davis, George F. Hammel, G. W. Randall, S. Furry, M. C. Quigley, F. E. Glidden, J. J. Hauck, New & Hammel, Lee C. Thayer, Baldwin & Scott, J. A. Dalrymple, C. M. Jackson, A. J. Banks, Edwards &

Corcoran, Boyd, Hinchman & Company, E. P. Thayer, Walker Brothers, A. K. Branham, J. Ward Walker & Company, W. S. Gant, Amick & Alford.

TELEPHONES.

Although Hancock county is now covered with a net work of telephone wires, it has only been a little more than thirty years since the first line for public service was brought into the county. This line was constructed from Indianapolis to Greenfield and was ready for operation on June 21, 1884. The telephone office was installed in Early's drug store. A private line or two may have been constructed within the county prior to that time, and several private lines may have been constructed in the few years following. The first regular telephone exchange was not installed at Greenfield until February 1, 1895, when the Morrison exchange was established, with about sixty phones contracted for. Among the first subscribers for the telephone system of Greenfield and Hancock county were the following: H. S. Hume, Frank Morgan, Jacob Forest, L. B. Griffin, Ephraim Marsh, S. R. Wells, James A. Wells, H. L. Strickland, John Borrey, William Mitchell, Jr., W. A. Wilkins, Herald Publishing Company, M. M. Adams, D. S. Bragg, William Tolen & Company, W. B. Cuyler, W. S. Montgomery, Black & Gordon, Harry Strickland, A. P. Conklin, W. R. King, N. P. Howard, Jr., C. W. Morrison & Son, H. B. Thayer, J. E. Dailey, Dr. S. S. Boots, William Ward Cook, W. S. Gant, W. H. Pauley, J. Ward Walker, Edmund P. Thayer, J. W. Ramsey, W. S. Walker, Samuel P. Gordon, C. K. Bruner, C. E. Kinder, U. S. Gant, J. H. Binford, Marsh & Cook, William Hughes, Mitchell Printing Company, J. W. Cooper, J. Ward Walker & Company, New Brothers, E. P. Thayer & Company, G. W. Sopher, J. G. Alexander & Company, J. M. Hinchman, Jeffries & Son, J. W. Carter and Arthur Walker. Seymour Morrison had started the telephone business at McCordsville and branched out until his lines reached Greenfield. V. L. Early, George H. Cooper and William A. Hough then bought an interest in his business and made Greenfield the center of the Morrison lines. V. L. Early, as general manager, probably has had more to do than any other one person, with the establishment of telephone service in Hancock county.

On April 1, 1896, a line was also completed between Greenfield and Knightstown.

About 1900 the Hannah-Jackson Telephone Company, was organized as a second county system in opposition to the Morrison system. It was found to be unprofitable, however, to operate two telephone systems in the county and after a few years the Hannah-Jackson Company went into a receiver's

hands and was bought by the Morrison Company. Since that time the Morrison Company has grown and rural lines have been installed until it is now possible for any person in the county to converse with any one else in any other part of the county. The New Long Distance and also the Bell lines connect with the Morrison exchange, so that practically any point in the United States that has telephone connections may be reached from Greenfield.

INDIANAPOLIS & GREENFIELD TRACTION LINE.

The interurban line between Greenfield and Indianapolis was promoted and constructed by Greenfield parties. Among the promoters were F. G. Banker, William C. Dudding, C. M. Kirkpatrick, Nathan C. Binford, Lorenzo E. McDonald, R. A. Black and Elmer J. Binford. The latter was the attorney for the company. When the papers were presented to the attorneys at Cleveland, Ohio, who represented the concern that was being asked to finance the road, they received mention as being among the most perfect documents ever presented for consideration. As a result of this legal work, Mr. Binford became known as one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the state.

The contract for the construction of the line was taken by the Kirkpatrick Construction Company, of which C. M. Kirkpatrick, of Greenfield, was body and soul. Work began on the line in the fall of 1899, and the road began carrying passengers regularly on June 17, 1900.

The major portion of the stock was held by the persons above named, who later sold it at a very handsome profit. The line has been one of the best paying roads in the state, and is now owned by the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company.

BANKS.

The Greenfield Banking Company was established as a private bank, September 4, 1871. It was at first located at the corner of Main and State streets, where the Masonic Temple now stands. The original stockholders were Nelson Bradley, Morgan Chandler, J. Ward Walker, Alex Swope, Stephen Dickerson and Joseph O. Binford. Nelson Bradley was the first president, and J. Ward Walker, the first cashier. Later the bank was moved to its present location, and became a state bank in December, 1898. The first stockholders of the state bank were Nelson Bradley, Ephraim Marsh, Henry L. Moore, D. B. Cooper, Charles Barr and W. O. Bragg. The officers were Nelson Bradley, president; Ephraim Marsh, vice-president; D. B. Cooper, cashier, and Walter O. Bragg, assistant cashier. Mr. Bradley, who was the first president of this bank, remained in that capacity until 1909, when he presented to the board of directors the following letter of resignation:

"Greenfield, Indiana,

"Monday, August 2, 1909.

"To the Board of Directors:

"I hereby tender my resignation as president and director of The Greenfield Banking Company, said resignation to take effect on the 6th day of September, 1909, at which time I will complete my thirty-eighth year as president and director of The Greenfield Banking Company.

"I resign for the reason that my advanced years make it impossible for me to give the attention to the duties which the positions require. I am now eighty-seven years old and I am glad to say that from the time this bank was established, September 3, 1871, to the present, during all of which time I have been president, no man has lost a dollar.

"NELSON BRADLEY."

The officers were changed from time to time: Charles Barr succeeded Mr. Bradley as president and he, in turn, was succeeded by S. S. Boots, the present president. W. O. Bragg, John A. Rhue and W. T. Leamon have been cashiers, and W. A. Hough, John A. Rhue, J. W. Fletcher and W. T. Leamon have served as assistant cashiers. The present stockholders are Charles Barr, S. S. Boots, Harry G. Strickland, E. L. Tyner, W. T. Leamon, J. W. Fletcher, Addie B. Ginley, H. B. Beale, Myra J. Moore, Clarence Barr, W. A. Hough, Ella M. Hough and the estate of John R. Moore. The officers at present are, S. S. Boots, president; E. L. Tyner, vice-president; W. T. Leamon, cashier; J. W. Fletcher, assistant cashier; directors, S. S. Boots, Charles Barr, E. L. Tyner, Harry Strickland, W. T. Leamon and J. Ward Fletcher.

The Citizens Bank was organized as a partnership or private bank in the spring of 1873, by Philander H. Boyd, John B. Simmons, William S. Wood and Israel P. Poulson, of Hancock county, and Abiram Boyd, Wayne county, Indiana. The building where the bank is yet conducted was erected and the first banking business was transacted on January 4, 1874, Philander H. Boyd being president, and John B. Simmons, cashier. Mr. Wood sold his interest to the other partners and retired March 12, 1874, and the partnership as thus constituted continued until the death of Mr. Simmons, May 20, 1888.

Within a year or two after opening, the business had grown to such proportions that additional help was required, and Wallace A. Simmons and Frank Simmons, sons of the cashier, were successively called in as bookkeepers. On account of ill health both soon had to retire. George H. Cooper came to the bank as regular bookkeeper in 1883, but for several years previous

he had assisted at odd times. In 1887 he was advanced to assistant cashier and at the death of Mr. Simmons, he was chosen cashier.

On July 16, 1888, James A. Boyd, of Cambridge City, having acquired the interest of his father, Abiram Boyd, and Mr. Cooper having the interest of Mr. Poulson, the bank was reorganized, the partners being Philander H. Boyd and George H. Cooper, of Greenfield, and James A. Boyd, of Cambridge City. This partnership continued until the death of Philander H. Boyd on August 30, 1897. The surviving partners continued to conduct the affairs until April 1, 1898, when the business was purchased by the present owners: James R. Boyd, son of the first president; George H. Cooper and William B. Bottsford. Mr. Bottsford, who had long been a teacher in the public schools, came to the bank as bookkeeper in 1892, and is regarded as one of the ablest accountants in the state. He was made assistant cashier in 1897.

The Citizens' Bank from its beginning has helped advance the material interests of the county. An examination of its books, which was necessary to gather the above data, reveals facts and events closely allied with the lives of many of its patrons, and with nearly every material advancement of the county. On the opening day there were twelve depositors, who deposited a total of \$1,365. Thomas H. Mitchell, second son of William Mitchell, of the *Hancock Democrat*, made the first deposit. He was at that time a news-boy selling the *Indianapolis Sentinel* and *Cincinnati Enquirer*. Mrs. Malissa Cooper, mother of the present cashier, was the first woman to make a deposit. Mr. Mitchell is the only one of the first depositors now living, but it is noteworthy that many of the names yet daily entered on the books are of the second and third generations of most of the first depositors. The births, marriages, deaths, in fact, full family histories, as well as the building of school houses, churches, lodges, factories, and other commercial progress are traceable in the many entries in the financial books of the institution. The "bank open" and "bank closed" metal sign which hangs on the front door to announce the daily routine of the bank was painted by James Whitcomb Riley while he was a sign painter, and it bears his characteristic name as he was accustomed to paint it on all the signs he painted.

The bank has a paid-up capital and surplus of \$60,000, and being a partnership bank, with the individual estates of the partners back of it, makes it one of the "financial strongholds" of the county. The present officers are: James R. Boyd, president; George H. Cooper, cashier; Horace K. Boyd and Sheldon B. Cooper, bookkeepers.

The Capital State Bank was organized, January 8, 1898, and was chartered as a state bank on February 15, 1898. On February 19 of the same

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year it opened its doors for business. The capital stock of the bank was originally \$25,000. On December 21, 1907, it was increased to \$50,000. The moving spirit in the promotion and organization of the bank was John H. Binford, who later became president of the institution. The first directors were William Toms, Isaiah A. Curry, L. E. McDonald, Nathan C. Binford and John H. Binford. L. E. McDonald was the first cashier and served until 1908. Nathan C. Binford was the first president and served until 1908, at which time he was chosen cashier. John H. Binford was elected president in 1908 and served until the time of his death in 1912. He was followed by Joseph L. Binford, who served as president until his death in 1915, when he was followed by Robert Barclay Binford. At present Robert Barclay Binford is president, and Nathan C. Binford, cashier of the bank.

The original stockholders were Nathan C. Binford, Luzena Thornburg, Elizabeth Thornburg, Josiah C. Binford, Mary E. Binford, Levi Jessup, Martha J. Elliott, E. Clarkson Elliott, Florence C. Binford, Charity B. Toms, William Toms, William H. Scott, Isaiah A. Curry, R. H. Ramsey, Edgar A. Binford, J. E. Wiseman, Jesse Brown, Mary L. Bruner, L. E. McDonald, S. S. Boots, William Mitchell Printing Co., Martha Binford and John H. Binford.

Later stockholders have been Joseph Boots, Mary A. Jessup, D. R. Love, F. M. Sparks, K. E. Smith, Ada Smith, A. E. Smith, William H. Scott, Joseph L. Binford, H. L. Moore, Ben H. Binford, W. P. Binford, R. B. Binford, A. A. Bacon, M. E. Denny, Chesteen Smith, William G. Smith, E. W. Felt, J. P. Moore, C. M. Curry, M. C. Cole, William R. Johnston, M. A. Johnston, F. B. Huddleson, C. F. Reeves, L. H. Binford, P. T. Hill, A. M. Hill, L. A. Hill, E. V. Toms, L. A. Binford, Omer Binford, Sophia Boots, William R. McGraw, Charles H. Troy, William H. H. Rock, R. F. Cook, C. B. Henley, J. N. Cook, L. G. Rule, Elma Binford, Mary S. Boots, R. A. Rock, Amos Hill, Paul F. Binford, Mary E. Simmons, Mary E. Hanna, Milo Goodpasture, D. G. McClarnon, E. R. Briney, R. J. Binford, F. L. Binford, F. B. McCutcheon, J. C. Binford, M. C. Binford, Morris Binford, E. J. Chappell, M. B. Chappell, C. F. Binford, I. H. Binford, Walter Binford and D. M. Binford.

The Hughes Bank was a private institution, established by John A. Hughes on July 1, 1881. It first opened its doors at No. 15 South Pennsylvania street. After July 1, 1884, it occupied the rooms at 101 West Main street. John A. Hughes remained in the bank until the time of his death, on August 25, 1885. George H. Cooper held a position as assistant cashier from July 1, 1881, until July 1, 1883. At that time he was succeeded by William A. Hughes, who, after the death of his father, operated the bank

until January 1, 1908. When its business was liquidated, all depositors were paid in full.

Four or five years ago the Home Savings and Trust Company was organized by Charles E. Barrett, an attorney of Indianapolis. Its offices were located in the New building at Greenfield. The venture, however, proved a failure and after a few months its doors were closed. Several Greenfield parties were financially interested in it.

THE GREENFIELD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

In the summer of 1883, the late James M. Morgan, Elam I. Judkins, F. E. Gedden, Nelson Bradley, James Demaree; J. Ward Walker, Charles M. Alexander, Sam E. Duncan, John Corcoran, Albert R. Hughes, D. B. Cooper, V. L. Early and others conceived the idea of organizing a building and loan association.

After canvassing the citizens of Greenfield to ascertain if an institution of such a character could subsist in Greenfield, it was determined to effect an organization, with the above-named citizens as incorporators. Articles of association were filed in the office of the secretary of state on July 25, 1883. The following men were selected as directors to serve for one year: James M. Morgan, Elam I. Judkins, D. B. Cooper, F. E. Glidden and John Corcoran. The directors organized with James M. Morgan as president; Nelson Bradley, treasurer, and Charles M. Alexander, secretary. The first Monday in September, 1883, was fixed as the date upon which the subscribers to the stock were to begin to pay. The association organized with a capital stock of \$300,000, which was increased to \$1,000,000 on October 29, 1885.

The association started out on a plan known as a serial, with shares at \$300 each, payable 50 cents per week. Six series were issued, one each year, stock to mature in about seven years. About this time it became evident that the first series issued would mature in a short time, and to accumulate money to pay off this series became a problem. The directors and stockholders found it necessary to change from a serial to a permanent plan, making the shares of stock \$100, instead of \$300, payable 25 cents per week.

The presidents of the association have been James M. Morgan, F. E. Glidden, S. S. Boots and the present incumbent, V. L. Early, with continuous service since September 2, 1890. Nelson Bradley held the office of treasurer from the organization until January 12, 1909; John A. Rhue, treasurer from January 12, 1909, to April 3, 1911, and Charles Barr, the present incumbent, from April 3, 1911.

Charles M. Alexander was elected secretary at the time of organization,



JOHN F. MITCHELL AND WIFE



and served one year. He was succeeded by W. O Bragg, who served until September, 1880, and since that time John Corcoran, the present secretary, has discharged the duties of that office.

PUBLISHING HOUSES.

Greenfield at present has three publishing houses, the oldest of which is

WM. MITCHELL PRINTING CO.

William Mitchell, the founder of the printing company, came to Greenfield in 1856. He first became identified with the *Greenfield Sentinel*, and was one of the men who launched the *Hancock Democrat* in 1859. Other men of the company were Noble Warrum, David S. Gooding, William R. West and George Y. Atkinson. David S. Gooding was editor-in-chief for several years and William Mitchell, local editor. So much of Gooding's time was given to politics that before the close of the Civil War, William Mitchell bought the plant. During the war the *Democrat* championed the cause of the "War Democrats," and gave its undivided support to the Union cause. In fact, it became the local organ of the Union party. Its policy appears weekly in bold letters across its front page: "The Union—the Constitution—the Rights of the People."

The first home of the *Democrat* was in the east wing of the first court house on the public square, described in the chapter on "County Buildings." Soon after the Civil War, William Mitchell moved the establishment to the second floor of the Banks' block, No. 15 West Main street. The paper was published here until it was moved into its present home on South State street, in 1881.

In 1876 John F. Mitchell, the oldest son of William Mitchell, was taken in as a partner and assumed full control of the establishment. At this time the firm began doing business under the name of the Wm. Mitchell Printing Company. In 1890, after the death of his father, John F. Mitchell bought the interest of all other Mitchell heirs, and since that time has been the sole owner of the plant. He took his son, John F. Mitchell, Jr., into the management of the business in 1907. It was the wish of William Mitchell that the business he had founded should remain as a living monument to him. This wish has been respected, and all business is still transacted in the name of Wm. Mitchell Printing Company.

The growth of business made more floor space necessary, and in 1901 an addition was constructed on the south, much larger than the original plant.

In 1906, the old Methodist church was purchased, a bindery installed, and the engine house, immediately west of the church, constructed.

The printery has lived through many phases of history. During the Civil War the United States government seized the plant under the right of eminent domain to print the names of men in Indiana subject to draft. The columns of the *Democrat* of that time are filled, too, with interesting speeches and tracts. Later, James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, found things of interest in the shop, and here some of his earliest poems were printed. The old Washington hand press which was brought overland in the fifties has long been replaced by the most modern machinery. The Wm. Mitchell Printing Company operates one of the largest printing establishments and book manufacturing plants in the state. They draw their business from coast to coast, manufacturing books for some of the largest business houses in the country. They have their own gas well and generate electric power for their entire plant by two large gas engines. They have, aside from their own power plant, their own electric light, gas and waterworks. The plant is novel from its mechanical standpoint. It contains the best of American and European machinery for printing and binding books. The book presses are equipped with automatic feeders, and feeders are also installed on their folding machines. Their battery of linotype and type-casting machines is complete in every respect. All old-type machines were thrown out and new machines installed at the first of the present year. The bindery is one of the most complete institutions in the West for binding books in large editions. Books of all kinds are made, from the full leather de luxe hand-tooled book to the smallest leaflet.

THE D. H. GOBLE PRINTING COMPANY.

In January, 1881, Aaron Pope, superintendent of the Hancock county schools, and Capt. Lee O. Harris, a teacher in the schools and one of Indiana's best-known writers, established the *Home and School Visitor*, designed for use in the schools of Hancock county as supplemental reading. A few months after the appearance of this publication, Prof. Pope died and his interests were purchased by the late David H. Goble. Later, Mr. Harris retired from the partnership, and Mr. Goble assumed complete control. Mr. Harris, however, retained his editorial connection with the paper to the time of his death, December 23, 1909.

In 1903, the publishing business, which had been carried on under the name of Mr. Goble, was incorporated under the name of The D. H. Goble Printing Company, Mr. Goble occupying the office of president to the time



WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Deceased



MRS. WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Deceased



JOHN F. MITCHELL, JR.

of his death, September 30, 1905. This corporation is purely a family affair, the stock being owned by the children of the founder, namely, Mrs. Millie Trees, Mrs. John Irwin, James N. Goble and Isaac A. Goble, of Greenfield, Indiana, and Mrs. Luther Poland, of Indianapolis. Its present officers are Isaac A. Goble, president; Millie A. Trees, vice-president; James N. Goble, secretary-treasurer.

Back in the early eighties, the sons of Mr. Goble took an active interest in the printing business. The little paper, a small four-page affair, was lifted from the local field and carried to every quarter of the state and its dimensions have grown to that of an up-to-date magazine, which is used in the district schools of Indiana.

In the early days of this concern, the publishers began, in a small way, making legal blanks for township trustees. By persistent work, and by making of their goods a little better than the ordinary, their trade has been extended until they are now possibly the largest manufacturers in the state of records for townships and schools, and theirs is a standard of quality.

SPENCER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The *Daily Reporter* was established April 27, 1908, by Newton R. Spencer, ably assisted by Mrs. Spencer. The office was in the east room of the Ramsey building, on the south side of East Main street, just west of the alley leading south to Meek street. The basement of the building was used for a press room, and the ground floor for a composing room and office. The composition was hand set, the force including three compositors. An old-style oscillating Campbell press, purchased from Dale J. Crittenberger, of Anderson, subsequently auditor of state, was installed. This press was out of the office of the *Anderson Democrat*. It was a curio to the employees of the *Reporter* office, but it gave a very neat print. The entire equipment of the *Reporter* office, when established, did not cost to exceed one thousand dollars. The advance circulation was only three hundred. The *Reporter* was a six-column folio. It contained very few advertisements, for the reason that the business men of Greenfield did not feel friendly towards its establishment. They pointed out that two daily papers, the *Star* and *Tribune*, and four weeklies, the *Democrat*, *Republican*, *Herald* and *Globe*, were being published in the city, and that only one or two of them indicated any degree of success. The founder of the *Reporter*, however, eager to break into the game in Greenfield, was not discouraged by any of these obstacles. He endured privations and practiced the most rigid economy, living largely upon unjustified hope of success for months before he had sufficient money to

pay the current expenses of the paper. During these many months he saw the small reserve bank account gradually grow smaller, and he even wondered if it would hold out until the enterprise was self-supporting. Within ten months from the time of establishing the *Reporter*, the management purchased the subscription list of the *Evening Star* from the Greenfield Printing and Publishing Company, and merged it into the *Reporter*. The publication of the *Greenfield Herald* and *Greenfield Globe* was suspended at the same time, and the printing plant in which they had been printed was removed to Cumberland, Indiana. On February 21, 1910, Newton R. Spencer, having previously purchased the *Evening Tribune* and *Weekly Republican* of Walter S. Montgomery, took charge of the papers and the plant, merged the *Tribune* with the *Reporter*, and has since that time published the *Daily Reporter* and the *Weekly Republican*. For one year they were published on North East street in the Dudding and Moore block. On March 24, 1911, a fire damaged the machinery and composing room of the printing plant, and its location was changed to the Acme building, at the corner of South Pennsylvania and Railroad streets, where a new Mergenthaler linotype was installed on May 1, 1911. In the fall of 1913, a lot was purchased on East Main street and the erection of the present modern newspaper building was begun. It was completed in 1914, and was occupied on July 1 of that year. The new building is substantially built and conveniently arranged for the newspaper business. It has been very favorably commented upon by newspaper men from different parts of the state. Mrs. Spencer has been connected constantly with the office since the establishment of the *Reporter*, as has also the son, Dale, who began as a newsboy and has worked in all of the mechanical departments, including the linotype. Marshall Winslow, the city editor, has been with the papers for many years. He was connected with the *Tribune* and *Republican* when those papers were sold by W. S. Montgomery, and he is familiar with every phase of the business. The Spencer Publishing Company was incorporated in 1913.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY, (1916).

Following is a directory of the principal business men of Greenfield not elsewhere enumerated:

Department Stores—J. W. Cooper & Company, A. H. Rottman, Star Store (Simon Koin, proprietor), Charles Williams & Company and J. Ward Walker Company.

Groceries—Fred Havens, John Morrison, C. Bert Orr, Rock & Son, H. G. Strickland, Star Store, C. E. Vaughn and Earl Walsh.

Druggists—Early Drug Company, W. P. Johnson and H. H. Zike.

News Dealers—Walter Myers, William M. Lewis.

Hardware—Chandler & Newhouse and Pickett & Sons.

Dentists—R. I. Bell, B. S. Binford, R. M. Calloway, J. D. Hughes, E. B. Howard and J. H. Posten.

Insurance, Loans and Real Estate—Paul Binford, A. C. Van Duyn, Charles Barr, D. B. Cooper & Son, Lester T. Ellis, W. I. Garriott, E. E. Gant, William A. Hughes, V. L. Patton, A. N. Steel, Wood Brothers and Ora Myers.

Jewelry, Etc.—Carl Rock and Beggs & Kyle.

Bakeries—George Furry, William S. King & Son and P. T. Lahr.

Blacksmiths—Marshall McBane, James Moran and Morford & Son.

Draymen—H. G. Amick, T. H. Eaton, S. P. Green, Jeffries Brothers and W. E. Smith.

Garages—Harry Hendricks, Orr Brothers, C. E. Kinder & Son, O. H. Monger & Son, Clarence Waddell and Wood Brothers.

Hotels—Columbia Hotel and Grand Hotel.

Lumber and Building Supplies—A. P. Conklin Lumber Company and Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company.

Merchant Tailors—George P. Justus and W. W. McCole.

Meat Dealers—H. B. Bolt, Walter Fisk, E. S. Fort, E. L. Gorman, Star Store and Fred Rihm.

Photographers—J. I. Butler and A. E. Pierson.

Plumbers—Standard Heating & Plumbing Company, Grant E. Gorman and Floyd Spangler.

Restaurants—John Bohm, Court House Restaurant and City Restaurant.

Wood and Coal—A. P. Conklin Lumber Company, Greenfield Ice and Fuel Company, Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company, Gray Brothers, Greenfield Milling Company and New Milling Company.

Undertakers—H. Eshelman, Frank R. Lynam, A. H. Rottman and Pasco Brothers.

Elevators—Greenfield Milling Company and New Milling Company.

Ice and Fuel—Greenfield Ice and Fuel Company and Gray Brothers.

Florists—Jacob Forest and L. H. Haney.

Furniture—A. H. Rottman, J. W. Cooper & Company, J. Ward Walker Company.

TAXPAYERS.

Following is a list of the citizens of Greenfield who paid taxes in sums exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915:

Nancy Adams, \$139.60; Luman Banks (estate), \$291.49; Jerome Black, \$870.91; Ione Black, \$185.09; James R. Boyd, \$671.58; John H. Binford (estate), \$511.37; Nathan C. Binford, \$140.37; Charles Barr, \$289.35; Laura Banker Bennett, \$112.64; Mary L. Bruner, \$346.49; J. Bridges and wife, \$107.54; Horace G. Beckner, \$157.45; Edward L. Bennett, \$101.31; Benton L. Barrett, \$399.00; Barrett Elevator Company, \$199.52; Margaret E. Brown, \$121.52; Andrew J. Banks (estate) \$218.12; Isaac H. Barnes, \$126.04; Harvey D. Barrett, \$107.46; Mrs. J. H. Brooks, \$117.74; Myrtle H. Beckner, \$149.71; A. R. Brown (estate), \$365.35; Jessie F. Brand, (estate), \$133.25; George H. Cooper, \$1,106.84; Allie E. Cook, \$103.58; Melissa Cooper (estate), \$177.27; Julia Carter, \$242.66; Lisha Bussell Clift, \$110.52; Alfred P. Conklin, \$715.52; Citizens' Bank, \$1,189.45; Capital State Bank, \$1,318.78; Emma E. Chappell, \$263.84; Christian F. Collyer, \$183.41; Philander Collyer, \$146.57; Martha Cupp, \$164.05; George W. Duncan (estate), \$102.44; John H. Duncan, \$187.64; W. C. Dudding and wife, \$135.28; Charles Downing, \$130.19; George W. Daenzer and wife, \$350.17; Charles S. Duncan, \$108.39; Vincent Early, \$248.19; Arthur K. Ellis, \$117.44; Early Drug Company, \$106.12; James Flippo, \$115.47; Henry Fry, \$171.35; Frank V. Felt, \$202.40; Jacob Forest, \$100.46; Edgar L. Fritch, \$193.97; Herbert E. Fink, \$168.88; Vard H. Finnell, \$115.83; Milo Gibbs and wife, \$170.20; Greenfield Banking Company, \$1,484.62; Elvira Gooding, \$114.33; Lemuel and Mary Gooding, \$149.99; Chesteen W. Gant, \$104.71; Elmer E. Gant, \$253.93; Ozora Belle Gant, \$569.19; Cerena T. Grose, \$151.46; Charles M. Gibbs, \$185.80; Malinda Goble (heirs), \$243.38; Pearl and Paul Gibbs, \$110.37; Mrs. L. B. Griffin, \$104.15; John H. Groff, \$158.48; Greenfield Ice and Fuel Company, \$154.48; Greenfield Building and Loan Association, \$100.47; Pearl Gibbs (administratrix), \$105.27; Oscar Heller, \$219.16; Eli Hagans, \$115.86; William A. Hughes, \$110.95; Edward B. Howard, \$150.27; Frank S. Hammel, \$121.97; John M. Hinchman, \$104.99; Emezema Hinchman, \$588.43; William R. Hough, \$204.80; William A. Hough, \$300.71; J. W. Harrell, \$153.26; John F. Holland, \$110.37; Fred T. Havens, \$205.56; Elijah A. Henby, \$132.55; Theophilus Hargrove, \$125.57; Level L. Jeffries, \$263.02; Uriah H. Jeffries (estate), \$161.32; James Edwin Janney, \$108.10; Emma J. Justice, \$200.81; William A. Justice, \$131.03; Charles E. Kinder, \$297.88; Simon Koin, \$419.23; George W. Lacy, \$443.04; Henry C. Long (estate), \$322.63; Mary J. Lynam, \$264.38; John S. Loehr, \$116.88; Nettie E. Larrabee, \$139.40; J. M. and F. C. Larimore, \$458.05; Francis Moore, \$203.29; Oliver P. Moore, \$141.50; John F. Mitchell, \$477.42;

Robert L. Mason, \$279.32; George W. Moorehead, \$298.67; Elwood Morris, \$252.89; Marion G. Mullendore, \$108.21; Robert L. Mason and wife, \$149.99; Thomas McClarnon, \$170.69; James E. McCullough, \$136.40; William R. McGraw, \$259.60; Blanche B. McNew, \$451.33; Andrew J. New, \$475.60; Thomas H. New, \$697.60; Martin L. Newhouse, \$201.98; A. L. New and wife, \$621.19; Charles G. Offutt (heirs), \$228.29; Clarella A. Orr, \$159.30; John S. Orr, \$157.19; Jermina E. Pratt, \$239.30; Isaac B. Pickett, \$128.76; Samuel N. Patterson, \$138.67; A. C. Pilkenton, \$280.39; M. C. Quigley, \$286.96; George T. Randall (estate), \$762.47; William H. H. Rock (estate), \$118.86; George W. Reed, \$118.86; John H. Rottman, \$101.88; Rachel A. Rabb, \$129.20; Marshall T. Smith, \$227.60; William G. Scott (estate), \$274.51; William Stewart and wife, \$106.12; Mrs. H. L. Strickland, \$271.97; Henry Snow, \$308.26; Thomas H. Selman, \$135.19; Josephine Selman, \$676.42; Hannah E. Sparks (estate), \$331.61; Roxie Thomas Sample, \$185.67; George W. Souder, \$232.32; Matilda I. Stoner, \$135.28; Samuel Steele, \$330.09; Matilda Sparks, \$312.17; William E. Stewart, \$101.88; William A. Service, \$176.72; Lee C. Thayer, \$976.16; Permelia A. Thayer, \$818.15; Julia A. Thomas, \$124.09; Greenfield Lumber Company, \$601.94; Elbert L. Tyner, \$106.39; Home Brewing Company, \$124.52; the New Milling Company, \$207.15; Edgar A. Toms, \$254.06; the A. T. Gidley Company, \$269.13; A. C. Van Duyn (administrator estate Winfield Enright), \$152.82; J. Ward Walker (estate), \$243.66; James R. Walker, \$106.41; Jonas P. Walker, \$106.51; Albert White, \$115.18; Edwin Weaver, \$101.88; Charles Williams, \$248.01; J. Ward Walker Company, \$646.09; Cora D. Williams, \$270.74; Alva Woods and wife, \$105.39.

STREET FAIR.

In the spring of 1899 the business men of Greenfield considered the advisability of holding a street fair during the summer. They held a meeting on March 10 and selected the following officers: John Eagan, president; Harry Strickland, secretary; J. W. Walker, treasurer, and Col. E. P. Thayer, superintendent. An executive committee was later appointed, composed of H. G. Strickland, William C. Dudding, C. E. Kinder and John Barr. Arrangements were made and during the summer a street fair was conducted, during which, booths were erected and displays made of the different business lines and the industries of Greenfield and vicinity. People from all parts of the county attended and, in addition to the enlightenment offered by the industrial and business displays, they were entertained by the usual number and variety of side-shows, merry-go-rounds, etc.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HORSE SHOW.

For several years horse shows were given at Greenfield under the auspices of the Greenfield fire department. The first was given in 1909. They were then repeated every year, including 1914. A feature of the event in 1911 was an industrial parade. The parade consisted of automobiles, wagons and carriage floats, horsemen and footmen. The floats exhibited different lines of business and the industries of Greenfield and community. The parade was led by the Greenfield band and was over one-half mile in length. The city was illuminated and the occasion was enlivened with a display of fireworks, etc. At each horse show the streets were filled with stalls, tents, merry-go-rounds, "ocean waves," Ferris wheels and side shows. Sack races, pie-eating contests, etc., were also held for the entertainment of the public.

CHAUTAUQUAS.

Through the efforts of the ladies' clubs of the city, a Chautauqua was promoted in 1905, under the management of Rev. Harry Hill, of Indianapolis. The Chautauqua was held on the grounds at the West school building and was repeated in 1906. The programs included the best of music, oratory and dramatic art. Financially, however, the ventures were not very successful and the movement was abandoned after the second year.

During the winter of 1912-13, representatives of the Co-operative Chautauqua Association of Bloomington, Illinois, including J. L. Loehr, canvassed the city and vicinity for subscriptions for the purpose of promoting another Chautauqua. The effort was successful and during the past three years, 1913, 1914 and 1915, Chautauquas have been held at the old fair grounds north of the city. The best talent available has been on the platform, including the famous Innes band, of New York City, and Booker T. Washington, in 1914, and Helen Keller in 1915.

The board of directors of the Chautauqua have also considered other matters relating to the welfare of Greenfield. On several occasions, the value of a gymnasium has been discussed, and plans for raising funds for the construction of such a building have been considered.

TROOP ONE, BOY SCOUTS.

Troop One, Boy Scouts of America, at Greenfield, was organized in the spring of 1911 by Rev. J. B. Williamson, and was the outcome of a boys' organization in the Presbyterian church. Under the instruction of Reverend

Williamson, as the first scout master, the boys took several small camping trips and great enthusiasm was aroused. In 1913 Prof F. W. Bryant became scout master and through his efforts the organization flourished. Following Professor Bryant, Rev. C. H. Smith took the work and he, in turn, was followed by Rev. S. L. Cates. The organization has not only proven beneficial to the boys themselves, but also to the community as a whole. At the Chautauquas and other large gatherings, the boys have rendered valuable assistance to the management. The present scouts and subjects they major in are as follows: Almond Duncan, wireless; Paul Goble, wireless; Herman Johnson, woodcraft; James T. Larimore, first aid to the injured; Dale Spencer, first aid to the injured; Robert Mason, first aid; Dale Morton, woodcraft; Charles Page, woodcraft; William Duncan, woodcraft; Oakes Lineback, campcraft; Corr Service, scoutcraft; Kenneth Mason, campcraft.

MAIL DELIVERY.

City mail delivery was begun on January 2, 1902.

Ten rural free delivery routes have been established from the postoffice at Greenfield. The first four routes were established on October 1, 1900. Two routes were established on August 1, 1901, and the remaining four on September 1, 1905.

THE OLD GOODING TAVERN.

The most interesting of the historical structures which now stand along the old National road is the Gooding tavern, which stands on the southwest corner of State and Main streets in this city. The quaintness of its architecture seems to breathe a spirit of pioneer days and recalls to the minds of the older men of our city many interesting traditions. In 1844, Henry Clay, nominee for the presidency for the third time, was traveling from Dayton to Indianapolis and remained at the Gooding inn for dinner. In 1843, Hon. R. M. Johnson, former vice-president of the United States, stopped for a day at the famous tavern. Another man, whose associations make the building of historical significance, was Hon. George W. Julian, candidate for the vice-presidency in 1852, and a member of Congress from this district for a number of years. Mr. Julian when not in Washington lived at the Gooding tavern.

Joseph Chapman was the builder of the tavern, the north half of the building being completed in 1832 by him. Later the building was sold to James B. Hart, who kept the tavern for a time. He was a brother of the late Andrew T. Hart and the father of John E. Hart, of this city. Mr. Hart sold

the tavern, together with some adjoining lots, to Asa Gooding, the father of the late Hon. David S., Lemuel and Miss Elvira Gooding. The father owned property in Shelby county, but, inspired by the advantages offered by the building on the National road, was anxious to buy land along this highway. He rode horseback from Richmond to Terre Haute and decided that Greenfield was the best point between the two cities. The old building, owned then by James B. Hart, was the finest house on the National road between Dayton and Terre Haute. Mr. Gooding constructed the southern part of the building. For a number of years he kept the tavern and a little store, but, on account of ill health, he leased the tavern at two different times during his life. The first lessee was Louis Beeks, who operated the inn for three years. Later, William P. Rush, ex-sheriff of Hancock county, took charge of it. During this time Mr. Gooding moved his family into a house on South street, where he died in December, 1842.

For several years the widow of Asa Gooding successfully operated the tavern. After a time she rented the building to Taylor & Ellsworth, but at the end of a year Mrs. Gooding returned and remained in charge of the tavern until 1855. At that time Dr. N. P. Howard rented the inn for three years. After that time the building was never used as a tavern. Mrs. Gooding rented out the various rooms to individuals. George L. Knox, a well-known barber in this city, occupied the corner room for fifteen years.

THE OLD MASONIC HALL.

The old Masonic hall, as it is familiarly known to Greenfield people, was built by Hancock Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Deputy Grand Master Elijah Newlin on August 14, 1854. The Masons occupied this building until the completion of the new temple on the corner of Main and State streets. The third floor was devoted to the order, but the second floor was used for many purposes. The Presbyterians used this part of the building as a church until 1867, when they moved into their new home, on South Pennsylvania street. The second floor was also used as a school and many men of this city went to school in the old hall. Perhaps the most famous of the pupils who were instructed here was the well-known Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley. The earliest teacher that we were able to find was Daniel Monfort, who conducted a private school before the war. After him came a man by the name of Hall. Associated with these gentlemen was J. M. Stephenson. In 1863 the Rev. M. H. Shockley was in charge. When the war was over, Capt. Lee O. Harris, who lived in this city until his death in 1909, was elected super-



OLD WALKER CORNER, GREENFIELD



OLD GOODING CORNER, GREENFIELD



MASONIC TEMPLE, GREENFIELD



OLD MASONIC HALL, GREENFIELD

intendent and he successfully conducted the school for several years. Captain Harris was also associated with Mr. Shockley and Mr. Foley as teachers during the war. Later, the school was moved to the new school building in the west part of the city and the old room in the Masonic hall was turned into a theatre. The hall was used for this purpose until 1897.

The building now looks as it always did, with the exception of a few modern advertisements on its walls. The third floor at the time of the completion of the new Masonic Temple was rented to the Red Men, who remained there until March, 1899. The second floor has recently been used by the Eagles, who now own the building, and it is said to be one of the most attractive rooms of the order in the state. During the history of the building a number of men have rented the first floor for business rooms. Among the earlier were Freeman H. Crawford, druggist; J. J. Hauck, grocer; John Crush, meat market; Henry Chapman, tinner; S. W. Barrett, stoves and tinware and Hart Brothers, stoves and tinware. The first floor is now occupied by M. T. Willett, grocer, and Floyd Spangler, plumber.

MUSIC, BANDS, ORCHESTRAS, ETC

Among the early music teachers in the county were Miss Lucinda Morley, Miss Emma Millikin, Fannie Martin and Narcie V. Lockwood. They were all piano teachers. The first two probably taught at Greenfield as early as 1850. Miss Morley probably brought to town a piano of her own, since there were then very few such instruments in the homes of the people at that time. Among the first families to own such an instrument in the county were John Myers, Thomas D. Walpole, Dr. N. P. Howard and Samuel Longnaker. Miss Martin and Miss Lockwood had charge of the musical department in the old Greenfield Academy during the latter fifties and early sixties.

About the same time, during the latter fifties, Prof. L. W. Eastman also came to Greenfield as an instructor of bands and orchestras. The first bands organized in the county were the Men's Saxhorn Band and the Ladies' Saxhorn Band, at Greenfield. These bands were both under the direction of Professor Eastman. The first saxhorn band was organized by Thomas Offutt and William E. Hart, about 1857. This is the band referred to by Riley as the "old band." It was composed of the following members: L. W. Eastman, E-flat cornet; William Lindsey, tuba; Nathan Snow, second tenor; S. War Bennett, first tenor; Nathaniel C. Meek, first alto; William E. Hart, B-flat cornet; Thomas Richardson, second alto; Thomas Offutt, B bass; William E. Ogg, third tenor; John A. Riley, bass drum.

John Riley may have been rather young to be included as a charter mem-

ber of the band, but it is known that he played with them soon after their organization. Other members were taken into the band, and at the outbreak of the Civil War it enlisted as the regimental band of the Eighteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. The report of Adjutant-General Terrell shows that at the time of enlistment the band was composed of Omer Arnold, Samuel W. Barnett, F. M. Crawford, James E. Cravens, James H. Crowder, William Elliott, Albert C. Griffith, William E. Hart, John W. Lambertson, Edwin M. McCraey, Samuel M. Martin, John H. Noble, William L. Ogg, Martin E. Pierson, Thomas E. Richardson, James T. Reed, Henry T. Snow, Nathan Snow, James F. Stewart, Alfred M. Thornburgh and David Youst. Professor Eastman was still the leader of the band. The boys were honorably discharged in the fall of 1862, and on their return home were given a hearty welcome at the Dunbar corner by the citizens of Greenfield. The Dunbar corner was the the northeast corner of Main and State streets, where Johnson's drug store now stands.

In 1859 a ladies' saxhorn band was also organized, composed of the following ladies, as nearly as can be remembered at this time: Laura Guymon, Ella Mathers, Nellie Millikin, Luna Meek, Fannie Martin, Flora Howard and Alice Thomas. This band seems to have played but a few years. It took part in concerts that were given at Greenfield, of which we have at least a few programs preserved. It is interesting to observe on these programs the prominence held by small musical instruments. Few piano solos were included. Vocal classes, however, took part, and flutes, guitars and brass instruments were used chiefly. Following is an illustrative program that was given at the Masonic hall in Greenfield on Friday evening, July 4, 1861:

Part First.

"Hail Columbia," Saxhorn Band; "National Anthem Song," Octille; "German Waltz," flutes and guitars; "Thoughts of Childhood," quartette, Mrs. Sallie Gebhart, Miss Julia Mathers, Mrs. G. N. Glass and Mr. Eastman; "Alice Waltz," Ladies' Saxhorn Band; "Autumn Winds," Miss Alice Thomas and Mr. Eastman's Vocal Class; "Flotilla Schottish," flutes and guitars; "Yankee Doodle," Ladies' Saxhorn Band.

Second Part.

"O're Prairie," vocal class; "Lizzie Polka," flutes and guitars; "Oh, the Merry Days," quartette, Miss Alda Guymon, Miss Alice Pierson, Mr. J. V. Stevenson and Mr. Eastman; "Sober Quaker," Miss F. Martin and Mr. East-

man; "Captain Branham's March," flute trio; "Warbling Waters," quartette, Miss Libbie Mathers, Miss Addie Edwards, Mr. J. R. Silver and Mr. Eastman.

Third Part.

"Oriental Quickstep," Saxhorn Band; "The Distant Dream," quintette, Miss Ella Mathers, Miss Sallie Gebhart, Miss Alice Pierson, Mrs. J. V. Stevenson and Mr. Eastman; "Hattie's Quickstep," flutes and guitars; "Midnight Moon," Miss Luna Meek and Miss Alice Pierson; "Midnight Watches," quartette, Miss Mollie Loehr, Miss Julia Mathers, Mr. J. V. Stevenson and Mr. Eastman; "Luna Waltz," flute trio; "What Fairy-like Music," Miss Fannie Martin and Miss Flora Howard; "O, 'Tis Sweet to be Remembered," quartette, Miss Lizzie Longnecker, Miss Alda Guymon, Mr. S. W. Barnett and Mr. Eastman; "Eulalia Lee," song, Miss Flora Howard; "Fisher's Hornpipe," medley, flutes and guitars. Admittance fee, fifteen cents; children, ten cents.

After the return of the Saxhorn Band from military service a number of its members re-enlisted as volunteers. A band was maintained, however, at Greenfield, and for several years its name appears in the local papers as the Greenfield Cornet Band.

THE ADELPHIANS.

In 1868, during the political campaign, a band was organized of the older players, including also a number of younger musicians, which styled itself the Adelprians. This band was composed of the following members, as nearly as they can be determined at this time: James Cox, driver; William Davis, Ed Millikin, War Barnett, Thomas Carr, Charles Warner, Jesse Millikin, Isaac Davis, John Davis, John Guymon, Fred Hafner, Emsley Wilson, Hiram Riley and John Riley.

The band had a good equipment of uniforms, band wagon, etc. The band wagon was made by Joe Cartwright in a shop that stood at the northwest corner of Noble and Main streets, where Doctor Larimore's residence now stands.

In addition to the players named above, James Whitcomb Riley, Clint Hamilton and Fred Beecher occasionally played. Riley and our present mayor, Quin Johnson, had the snare drum for a time. Charles Warner, an old German shoemaker, at first carried the bass drum, after which it was taken by Quin Johnson. After a season with the bass drum, the mayor took the snare drum and played it for a number of years in the bands that followed.

The Adelprians maintained their organization for almost ten years, although the membership was constantly changing.

CITIZENS' BAND.

In 1871 a number of the younger boys organized a band known as the Citizens' Band. At first they styled themselves the Juniors, but later a constitution and by-laws were adopted and placed on record in the office of the county recorder of Hancock county, on October 20, 1871. The members of the new organization, as shown by the record, were J. R. P. Johnson, James H. Danner, Hiram Kern, Peter Johnson, W. E. Willett, J. B. Rains, J. Q. Johnson, E. B. Shumway, J. M. Chappius, B. F. Barr and H. G. Amick. This band was the first to purchase a set of upright instruments. The older bands had all used the "over shoulder" horns.

The boys played for awhile under the direction of Dewitt Sivey, Isaac Davis and probably others. After two or three years, the Citizens' Band and the Adelprians were merged and were known as the Adelprians. This was probably about 1874. The band then played for several years and gradually became known as

THE DAVIS BAND.

During the early eighties it was composed of the following members: Isaac R. Davis, Thomas Carr, John Davis, Charles Davis, Abijah Davis, Penn Bidgood, Geatano Ponti, Quin Johnson and Frank Barr.

Isaac R. Davis, the leader of this band, was an accomplished musician. He was not only the leader of the Greenfield Band for a number of years, but was a band teacher, and instructed a number of the best bands in central Indiana. His home band, as well as the New Palestine Band, which he taught, and others, played during several seasons of the Indiana state fair at Indianapolis. One need but refer to the histories of the bands in the county to appreciate his influence in the development of musical talent among the young men during the seventies and eighties.

The Davis band remained in existence until 1889, when the remnants of this band and the "Citizens'" or "Sivey's" band consolidated. Among the later additions to the Davis Band were William R. White, William Carr, George Mitchell, William Offutt, Frank Hammer and probably others.

DEMOCRAT BAND.

In 1884, a "Democrat Band" was organized, largely through the efforts of William M. Lewis. It was organized for campaign purposes and included

the following members: William M. Lewis, Asa New, William Wright, George Mitchell, John Johnson, James W. Wilson, William Stewart, Joe Darymple, Walter Scott, Dewitt Sivey and Jeff. Cox. The band played through the campaign of 1884, though a reorganization was probably effected before the campaign closed. Either gradually, or after reorganization, the band became known as the

CITIZENS' BAND.

Dewitt Sivey was the leader and organizer of the band, and at different times it was known as "Sivey's Band," "Sivey's National Band" and as the "Citizens' Band." Among the members who played in the band at different times were: Dewitt Sivey, Ed Sivey, J. W. Wilson, Will Carr, William Wright, Emory Scott, Jeff Cox, Elsworth Goble, William Stewart, Ed Tague, William Tully, Clint Sivey, Thomas Carr, Owen Shumway, Frank Hammer, Charles Nigh, "Stover" Nigh, William Gordon, Homer Carr and probably others. On August 19, 1884, James W. Wilson presented to the band a banner, made of blue silk and bound with heavy gold fringe. Gold tassels were artistically arranged at the corners. On the front of the banner was inscribed in beautiful gold letters (the work of Will H. Carr) the words, "The Greenfield Cornet Band." On the other side was a collection of musical instruments in gold leaf. To the banner was pinned a gold maltese cross with the following inscription: "Presented to the Citizens' Band by J. W. Wilson, August 19, 1884." The banner was presented by Mr. Wilson in a very neat little address and was accepted on behalf of the band by William Wright. This banner was carried by the band for a number of years. The "Citizens" or "Sivey" band wore neat uniforms with belts, and cartridge boxes in which to carry their music.

THE DOBBINS BAND.

In the meantime, about the middle of the eighties, a third band was organized, known as the Dobbins Band. Among its members were Charles Williams, Emanuel and John Dobbins, Jeff Cox, William Shumway, Ed Jackson, Ed Tague, John Hafner, William Tully, Charles Nigh, and probably others. This band played less than a year, but during its existence there were three bands in Greenfield; the Davis Band, the Sivey Band, and the Dobbins Band. After the Dobbins Band quit playing, the Davis Band and the Sivey Band remained as separate organizations until 1886, when their remaining members consolidated. During the existence of both bands there was a great deal of rivalry, not always friendly.

After consolidating, the band played until 1894, when, the Red Men's lodge having been organized, and nearly all the boys having joined the lodge, the band was reorganized as the

RED MEN'S BAND.

William R. White became the leader of the new band at this time. Among its members were William Carr, Emory Scott, William Stewart, Alvin Johnson, Charles Millicent, William Jones, William Gordon, Omer Gordon, William Offutt, John Felt, J. Ward Fletcher, and probably others. The band was known as the Red Men's Band until about 1897, when another reorganization was effected under the name of the

GREENFIELD MILITARY BAND.

The band has been known by that name to the present. William R. White has been its recognized leader since about 1894, and is the leader at this time. Among the members who have played in it at various times are: William R. White, Aubrey M. Thomas, William Niles, Von Glascock, Albert Frost, Elmer Gorman, Noble Curry, Homer Carr, William Gordon, Will Lamberson, William Jones, William Carr, William White, Charles Davis, Carl Brand, Dora Jeffries, Jesse Warrum, Malcolm Hancock, John Davis, Arthur Rafferty, Fritz Bidgood, J. Ward Fletcher, Frank Craft, Merle Glascock, Fred Niles, Charles Gilson, Marvin Fletcher, Samuel Moore, Samuel Trueblood, Noble Howard, Earle Frost, Charles Wisheart, Charles Rucker, Jesse Rucker, Henry Rucker, Virgil Wheeler, Thomas Moxley, Albert Barnard, James Barnard, Joe Reedle, George J. Richman, Emory Scott, Berry Willis Cooper, Berlin Dieter, and no doubt others.

Of the above, Carl Brand, a grandson of Isaac R. Davis, has achieved distinction as a clarinet player. For the past year or two he has been the leader of the Indiana University Band, which in the meantime has been selected as the regimental band for the Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard.

In addition to the above named bands, Professor Mack, the supervisor of music in the Greenfield schools, organized a band about 1895-6, which, however, played only a few months. He also organized a cadet band among the high school boys, which played for awhile, about 1897.

ORCHESTRAS.

The Davis boys also had an orchestra at different times during the seventies and eighties. About 1903, William R. White organized an orches-

tra composed of the following members: William R. White, Samuel J. Offutt, John A. Rhue, Albert Frost, William L. Niles, Von Glascock, William Carr, Fritz Bidgood, Bynum Jackson, George and Oscar Suess, Hugh Johnson and J. Ward Fletcher. The organization was kept intact for five or six years, and from 1903-07 played for practically all the common and high school commencements in the county.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, CLUBS, ETC.

The first literary society that was organized in Greenfield, of which our oldest residents have any recollection, was a society of young men known as the "Dark Lyceum." This society was organized in the very early history of the town, when Andrew T. Hart was a young man. It is known that the society gave entertainments, including songs, readings, elocution, etc., but whether they were public or private is not remembered.

The next society, of which we do have a record, was known as the "Thespian Society." From the announcement of their first exhibition the following lines are taken: "The society announce that their first grand exhibition will take place on Friday evening, April 1, 1859, at Thespian Hall (Old Fellows' Hall). The object of the society is to improve themselves in elocution and produce such pieces as will instruct as well as amuse the people, and they sincerely hope their humble endeavors may be crowned with success."

The first evening's entertainment consisted of the presentation of a domestic drama entitled "Toodles." Those participating in the play were S. M. Martin, Barnett and Meek, J. M. McKinnie, Mr. O'Bryon, T. H. Offutt, E. S. Duncan, W. L. Ogg, E. B. Atherton, W. E. Hart, Miss Brace and Miss Craddock. The evening's entertainment was concluded with "The Burlesque Tragic Opera (in one awful act), replete with operatic gems, thrilling impersonations, terrific combats, imposing marches, etc., entitled 'General Bombastes Furioso,' presented by O'Bryon, S. M. Martin, N. B. Meek and Miss Parkhurt." J. L. Mason was manager, J. L. McKinnie, acting manager, and Mr. O'Bryon, stage manager.

A second entertainment was announced to be given on Friday evening, April 15, 1859, under the same management. The following statement of the success of the first entertainment is given on the announcement of the second exhibition: "The unbounded enthusiasm with which the first exhibition of the Thespian Society was received by the fashion, the elite and the respectability of Greenfield has induced the management to announce a second exhibition, to take place on Friday evening, April 15, 1859, at Thespian Hall."

The evening's entertainment consisted of the presentation of two dramas.

"The Limerick Boy" and "The Golden Farmer." The first was presented by Bryan C. Walpole, F. M. Crawford, S. M. Martin, William E. Hart, S. W. Barnett, Miss Smith and Miss Brace; the second, by J. M. McKinnie, Bryan C. Walpole, F. M. Crawford, S. M. Martin, T. H. Offutt, M. V. McConaha, W. E. Hart, E. S. Duncan, E. B. Atherton, Miss Holland, Miss Brace and Miss Rounder. Doors opened at seven o'clock; exhibition commenced at seven-thirty. Admission, fifteen cents.

During the Civil War several societies were organized and gave entertainments, as may be observed both in the Literary chapter and the chapter on Education.

About 1870 a dramatic club was organized and named "The Adelphi." The members were known as "The Adelphians." This organization was kept up for several years, and gave plays at the old Masonic hall. The members were James Whitcomb Riley, Lee O. Harris, George A. Carr, S. War Barnett, A. Ford, E. P. Millikin, Jesse Millikin, George B. Cooley, O. N. Ridgeway, John J. Skinner, H. McGruder, A. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Nellie Cooley, Misses Angie Parker, Mary Dille, Kate Geary, and probably others whose names cannot be recalled. The club was a prominent feature in the literary life of the town. The plays produced were of high dramatic rank, and the company endeavored to present them with all possible excellence. Many of the members showed marked dramatic ability. Here the poet Riley got his first experience in histrionics, in which he excelled. Not only did he show talent in that line, but all the stage scenery used in the plays was designed and painted by him. The citizens showed great interest and appreciation, and the Adelphians always played to crowded houses. Many of the members were also connected with the Adelphian Band.

In 1875 a "Reading Room Society" was organized, which gave a series of entertainments. It was this society which promoted the Knightstown-Greenfield spelling match, that has been discussed elsewhere.

In 1878 George Knox and a group of his associates also organized a colored debating society, etc.

On January 10, 1879, the Greenfield Reading Club was organized, with twenty-four charter members. Its first officers were Miss Belle Reed, president; W. Frank Hays, vice-president; W. P. Bidgood, secretary; membership was limited to twenty-four.

In the same year the social influence of the saloon was offset by the temperance workers by the establishment of reading rooms. "The Blue Ribbon Reading Room Association" was organized at Greenfield on April 2, 1879, with the following officers: Nelson Bradley, president; F. E. Glidden,

first vice-president; Mrs. Inez Lyon, second vice-president; G. T. Randall, treasurer; H. B. Thayer, recording secretary; Dr. L. A. Vawter, corresponding secretary. This society opened a reading room at the Guymon house, on the northwest corner of Mount and Main streets, that should be attractive and that should offer pleasant associations for the young men of the town.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Beginning with the eighties, more definite and more systematic work was undertaken, which replaced in a large measure the activity of the literary and reading room societies of the previous two decades. The first woman's club organized in the county was the

CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLUB.

This club was organized in 1880 with the following charter members: Mesdames Dr. N. P. Howard, Charles Downing, Mary Swope, Edwin Howard, Lemuel Gooding, Samuel Martin, D. B. Cooper, Ephraim Marsh, Elbert Tyner, Malissa Cooper, Jerome Black, George Cooper and M. H. Gant, Misses Elvira Gooding, Lena Banks, Viola Banks, Etta Holstock and Ada Anderson.

It took up the Chautauqua course of reading, which extended over a period of four years and from which the members graduated upon satisfactory completion of the four-year course of reading. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Club was maintained for ten years or more. Following this a number of clubs were organized, the first of which was

THE IONIAN CLUB.

The Ionian Club, so named in honor of its founder, Mrs. Ione Brown Black, had its beginning on December 17, 1888. Who the charter members were is not of as much importance as the purpose they had in mind. The club's motto, "We taste an intellectual pleasure twice, and with double the result when we taste it with a friend," covers the sole reason for its inception and its continuance.

In the beginning there was no organization and no definite plan of work other than the reading of new books. The first book studied was "Robert Elsemere." The small group of women gave one afternoon of each week to an informal discussion of some book which all were reading, and since freedom of speech was encouraged, much collateral information was forthcoming. When the private libraries of club members became inadequate, they frequently took the long carriage drive to Indianapolis to consult the city library.

Interesting discussions of one of Dumas' stories turned the club's attention to things foreign, and for four years its members enjoyed a most profitable study of French history and literature. No other one subject received a like amount of attention.

Many of the club's charter members were young mothers and for several years its meetings were held on the outskirts of an inner circle of small children. Some of these children, mothers now in their turn, are among the present active members.

With the enlarging of its membership the club was organized under the name of the Woman's Club. The history of country after country was studied. Sometimes an entire year was devoted to an author, as Tennyson; and two were given to a study of Browning. In 1913 they took the work of the Chautauqua Reading Circle and are in the third year of their four-year course at this time (1915).

THE HESPERIAN CLUB.

The Hesperian Club was organized, October 17, 1889, at the home of Mrs. N. P. Howard, Sr. The new society gave some time to the consideration of a name that might be worthy of the company of ladies. The name of "Hesperian" (western star) was finally proposed by Mary Vawter and adopted. The club was organized with twenty charter members, five of whom are now living: Mrs. Elbert Tyner, Mrs. W. H. Scott, of Yakima, Washington, Mrs. Pernelia Thayer, Mrs. Clara Strickland and Mrs. Angie Howard.

The Hesperian Club was the third literary club organized in the city. Its purpose was the social and intellectual advancement of its members. During the first seven years of its existence it lived a Bohemian life mentally. The members listened to Rienza as he addressed the Romans; followed by Victor Hugo, Sir Walter Scott and other eminent authors through interesting scenes and incidents in Egypt, Scotland, Ireland and other foreign countries. Finally they landed on the good American shore the year previous to the World's Fair at Chicago, that they might more fully understand and appreciate the beautiful White City. Since then they have gone abroad again and traveled with Stoddard over many foreign points of interest. Later, the Bay View Reading Course kindly guided them to places and themes of interest, profit and pleasure.

Many beautiful and impressive events have been given by the club. Among them was a Bohemian tea, observance of tenth anniversary on November 11, 1899, in the parlors of the Columbia Hotel, with all literary clubs as guests; Greenfield day, with Mrs. John Mitchell, in which all of the city's

poets, composers and artists were discussed and quoted; "The Lullaby of Nations," with Mrs. Minnie Thayer.

The club now has twenty-five active members, with a list of associate, corresponding and honorary members. The subject for the current year is India.

Following are the ladies who have served as presidents of the club: Mrs. Emma Vawter, 1889-1890-91-92-93; Mrs. George W. Duncan, 1893-94; Mrs. L. W. Gooding, 1894-95-96; Mrs. H. B. Thayer, 1897-98; Mrs. George W. Duncan, 1898-99-1900; Mrs. Elbert S. Tyner, 1900-01; Mrs. S. S. Boots, 1901-02; Mrs. H. L. Strickland, 1902-03; Mrs. Emma Vawter, 1903-04-05; Mrs. J. F. Mitchell, Sr., 1905-06-07-08-09-10; Mrs. Joshua Barrett, 1910-11-12-13; Mrs. Hiram Eshelman, 1913-14-15-16.

Since the organization of the club it has had to mourn the loss of a number of its members, among whom are Estella M. Dalmbert, 1892; Cinderella J. Howard, 1895; Mary Vawter, 1895; Anna Offutt, 1899; Matilda M. Hough, 1900; Clara Vawter, 1900; Zelia Cole, 1902; Anna A. Nethercut, 1907; Mattie Sisson, 1909; Emma Vawter, 1911; Martha Stockinger, 1911; Rebecca Black, 1911; Malissa Cooper, 1913; Marietta Reed, 1915; Etta Barrett, 1915, and Mary M. Gooding, 1916.

The Hesperian Club annually observes Christmas, the members enjoying a dinner and the old-fashioned Christmas tree, and exchange of gifts, thus binding closer all of its members into one great loving family.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A chapter of this society was organized at Greenfield by Miss Tarquinia Voss, state regent, on June 11, 1904. The first meeting of the ladies was held at Cuyler's studio. Mrs. Madge Cuyler was elected regent, and Mrs. Bess Hinchman, secretary and treasurer. The society continued to meet at the homes of the different members, but principally at the Cuyler studio, on account of its central location, until 1908. Since that time only occasional meetings have been held.

The purpose of the Society is "to perpetuate the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to commemorate prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect, publish, and preserve the roll, records, and historic documents relating to that period; to encourage the study of the country's history; to promote sentiments of friendship and common interest among the members of the society, and to provide a home for and furnish assistance to such Daughters of the Revolution as may be impoverished, when in its power to do so."

The membership of the society is limited to lineal descendants of an ancestor, (1) who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of Continental Congress, member of Congress, Legislator, or General Court of any colony or state, or (2) rendered civil, military or naval service under authority of any of the thirteen colonies, or of the Continental Congress, (3) by service rendered during the War of the Revolution became liable to the penalty of treason against the government of Great Britain, provided, such ancestors always remained loyal to the cause of American independence.

Following are the members that have belonged to the Greenfield Chapter: Permelia Thayer, Mae Selman, Frances P. Snow, Vessie Pierson, Mary Montgomery, Mary Reed, Madge Cuyler, India Selman, Katherine Damm, Alma Pierson, Nellie Hughes, Clara Heizer, Lizzie Early, Bess Hinchman, Margaret Smith and Ida Barrett.

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA.

Upsilon Chapter, at Greenfield, was installed on March 31, 1906, with the following charter members: Marie Pilkenton Hughes, Roxana Thayer Eldridge, Mary Montgomery McKay, Ruby McNamee, Mary Sample, Stella Thompson Brooks, Bertha Justice Bragg, Caroline Kinsley Hoard and Bess Kinsley.

Since the installation of the local chapter the number of members has been about fifty. The local chapter has confined its work to general work among the needy of Greenfield. The money to carry on this work is obtained in different ways by entertainments, etc. A Christmas tree for the unfortunate of the city is made possible by a contribution of one dollar from each member, this having been used in previous years for a similar party for the sorority themselves.

LADIES' HOME READING CLUB.

The Ladies' Home Reading Club was organized in 1894, at the home of Mrs. C. M. Curry, with the following charter members: Lillie Walker, Jennie Peters, Vanie Gates, Ora Carr, Katie Felt, Mrs. John M. Moxley, Mrs. Frank Morgan, Ella Moore, Frankie Smith, Luella Ramsey, Florence Curry, Ellen Gibbs, Nan Dudding, Rosie Rhue, Date New, Alice Hendricks, Alice Rufner, Julia Gooding, M. A. Bottsford and Gratiot McCune Curry. Only two of the above charter members now remain in the club, Mrs. Marshall T. Smith and Mrs. Charles E. Hendricks.

The first officers elected were, Mrs. Luella Ramsey, president; Mrs. Nan Dudding, vice-president; Mrs. Jennie Peters, secretary, and Mrs. Ellen Gibbs,

treasurer. The club at the time of its organization decided to study the Bible and to meet on every Thursday afternoon for the purpose of discussing certain chapters thereof.

In 1895 some of the members desired to follow other lines of work and they withdrew from this club and organized the Gradatim Club. The members remaining in the Home Reading Club continued the study of the Bible and in 1903 finished the Old Testament. Since that time the entire Bible has been studied and portions of it have been reviewed.

The club also gives time to social events, features of which are annual dinners for the families of the members of the club, all of which are, of course, thoroughly enjoyed. The club has had to mourn the deaths of eight of its members: Mrs. Nan Dudding, Lillie Walker, Audrey Binford, Anna Morgan, Florence Curry, Ellen Thomas, Ellen Gibbs and Beulah Getman. It has always given active support to measures of civic reform. It was this club that circulated a petition addressed to the city council asking that an ordinance be passed prohibiting spitting upon sidewalks.

CLIO CLUB.

The Clio Club was organized February 21, 1896, with thirteen charter members, Mary Woodard, Jennie Duncan, Mae Duncan, Vashti Binford, Minnie Grist, Mesdames A. C. Pilkenton, M. E. Nethercut, Edward Ruffner, J. W. Cooper, S. G. White, W. B. Bottsford, Charles Downing and Ada New.

In the fall of 1895 a representative from the *Progress Magazine*, of Chicago, came to Greenfield and secured several members. Meetings were held weekly until in February, 1896, when the ladies had plans formulated for the Clio Club. The men of the *Progress Magazine* did not continue their meetings and the Clio Club has held regular meetings since. At first the meetings were weekly, but at present they are held every two weeks.

The first two years the work followed the course as outlined by the *Progress Magazine*; since that time a program committee each year has outlined the work. At present the membership is limited to thirty, with an associate list of members who pay dues, but are not responsible for work done in the club.

After the first few years the programs became more general and the club studied individual authors, music, art, sociology, geography, philosophy and current events. In 1899 the Holmes breakfast was given, to which all members of the federation were invited. The ladies have also given numerous socials for the enjoyment of their families, such as the Colonial tea, the lecture on Oberammergau, etc. Civic matters have received the attention of the club. The poor-house reform movement, which was finally carried to the Legislature, originated with them.

In Memoriam: Mrs. Audrey Binford, Mrs. Josephine Boyd, Mrs. Martha Pratt, Mrs. Sarah Bragg, Mrs. M. E. Nethercut and Mrs. Ada New.

THE VINCENT SOCIETY OF THE HALL IN THE GROVE.

"The Vincent Society of the Hall in the Grove" was organized on June 27, 1912, with these officers: President, Mrs. J. H. Binford; vice-president, Mrs. L. B. Griffin; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Moulden. The object of the society is to unite all Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle graduates in a permanent organization, which shall have a general oversight of the Chautauqua work in the community, encouraging graduates to continue habits of systematic reading.

It is the purpose of the society to hold at least two meetings each year; one to be of a social nature, at which Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle graduates shall be welcome; the other to be devoted to the consideration of plans for the extension of Chautauqua work in the community. Following are the members with the date of their graduation from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle: Florence Clark Binford, 1884; Mary M. Gooding, 1884; Elvira Gooding, 1884; Permelia A. Thayer, 1886; Dennie S. Griffin, 1888; Sarah A. Moulden, 1900; M. Irene Stoner, 1900; Florence C. Larimore, 1900; Lucy H. Binford, 1902, and Martha Wilson, 1913. Honorary members, Fannie M. Cleary, 1900, and Theodisia S. Johnson, 1911.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

The Cosmopolitan Club was organized in October, 1894, by Mrs. Mary Swope, with a membership of seventeen active members and six honorary members. Its object is the mutual benefit and improvement of its members.

Following were the active charter members: Mary Swope, Jennie Swope, Mrs. V. L. Early, Mrs. Free Crawford, Mrs. J. M. Larimore, Mrs. L. B. Griffin, Mrs. Frank Hammel, Mrs. J. H. Moulden, Mrs. Myra Moore and the Misses Edith Stabler, Clara Vawter, Ruby Martin, Flo Randall, Pearl Randall, Florence Thayer and Maggie Snyder. The honorary members were Mesdames Bruner, E. E. Stoner, Stabler, Hume, J. H. Binford and Miss Laura Moulden.

During the first year of its organization an entirely new feature was introduced into the social life of Greenfield by a series of parlor talks, given before the club and its guests. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Stabler, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. Souder, of the Presbyterian church; Hon. William R. Hough, Dr. Mary Bruner, Florence C. Binford, Mary Woodward, and Hannah Pratt Jessup, pastor of the Friends church. A musicale or

two were also given. The first nine years were given to the study of the work as outlined by the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; the next four were spent in a systematic study of the Bible, matriculating with Chicago University, after which, in 1908, the club returned to the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle course, which has been followed to the present time, 1915.

During the twenty-one years of the club's existence it has brought to Greenfield several well-known persons to address the people of our city upon timely topics. Among them are, Miss Niblack, on art; Prof. Elbert Russell, a series on the Life of Christ; Dr. Joshua Stansfield, upon the Bible; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, on "The Message of Modern Medicine;" and Dr. M. H. Litchner, upon the "Vine and the Oak."

The social spirit has not been neglected. Several functions might be mentioned: A Martha Washington banquet; an expansion party; a banquet given to the members of the club by the Barbarians (their husbands); a Halloween party, and a playlet, "The Goose Feather Bed." The influence of the club has been given to all public enterprises that have needed help. They gave the first entertainment for the benefit of the public library, which netted a neat sum.

The membership has changed very much in twenty-one years, but the club still has the following charter members: Active, Mrs. J. H. Larimore, Mrs. J. H. Moulden, Mrs. L. B. Griffin, Mrs. Myra Moore; honorary, Mrs. Irene Stoner, Mrs. J. H. Binford and Mrs. Laura Duncan.

The membership now consists of the following active members: Mesdames J. H. Binford, E. S. Hart, S. J. Offutt, L. B. Griffin, J. M. Larimore, N. C. Binford, Laura Duncan, Koppers, Myra Moore, T. I. Morgan, Irene Stoner, Flossie Pasco, John Early, Martha Wilson, Carrie Barrett, J. F. Reed, J. H. Rogers, Hazel Fink, Charles Cook, Herbert Bruner; associate, Mrs. J. H. Moulden. "He conquers who wills" is still the determination of the club, and "Never be discouraged" is its watchword.

GRADATIM CLUB.

The Gradatim Literary League was organized by Miss Vania Gates (now deceased) in 1895, at the home of Mrs. Marshall Smith, who was then living in the old Cooper home on the site of the present Carnegie Library. Mrs. Smith was the first president, Mrs. William H. Moore, vice-president, and Miss Gates, secretary-treasurer. The society was formed for the purpose of studying the history of the various countries. It has continued along that line of study, having taken up the ancient and modern history of England,

France, Germany, Belgium, Africa, South America, Mexico and the United States. The ladies are now reading the histories of Rome, Italy and Greece. During the first year of the club's existence one of the members was selected as instructor and the first of these was Mrs. Mary Swope (now deceased), one of Greenfield's most brilliant literary women.

The club's name originated from the poem "Gradatim," written by J. G. Holland, and the motto has always been, "No Footsteps Backward." The club has always been interested in all the civic movements of the city and county. During the twenty years of the club's life there has been but one death among the active members, that of Mrs. Luella Ramsey, in December, 1906. At the present time there are four charter members, Mrs. J. A. Peters, Mrs. A. K. Ellis, Mrs. A. J. New and Mrs. R. H. Archey. The club is federated with the city, district and state and takes an active part in all federation work.

FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

On the 8th day of June, 1912, Dr. Amelia Keller, of Indianapolis, came to Greenfield and addressed a company of women at the home of the late Mrs. Mary Boyd, on Woman's Suffrage. After the address a league was formed, with Mrs. Emma Martin, chairman; Mrs. William Service, treasurer; Mrs. H. T. Roberts, secretary. Eight members were enrolled. A number of meetings were held, but not much enthusiasm was manifested.

In 1913 Mrs. J. M. Larimore was made chairman. The membership increased to fifteen. Several books on the suffrage question were read and discussed, delegates were sent to the state convention and interest in suffrage was increased considerably.

Mrs. N. R. Rhue was elected chairman in 1914. Mrs. Ada O. Frost is serving as president for 1916. Following are the members of the league: Mrs. John H. Binford, Mrs. Nathan Binford, Mrs. Iduna Barrett, Mrs. Ada Frost, Miss Marvel Frost, Mrs. William Hough, Mrs. J. M. Larimore, Mrs. Blanche McNew, Miss Tilla New, Mrs. Oakerson, Mrs. James Reed, Mrs. Rosa Rhue, Mrs. H. T. Roberts, Mrs. Irene Stoner and Miss Nora Henby.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB.

On September 20, 1912, twelve women, who were home makers, as well as housekeepers, banded themselves together in an organization to be known as the Greenfield Domestic Science Club, the purpose of which is to study how to make the home and its occupants better and happier. Eight members were added and the membership limited to twenty. The program for the

first year was classified under Food Values, Sanitation and Hygiene. Through the kindness of one of our local dealers the club visited a meat market, where the butcher gave a demonstration of the different cuts of meat, explaining their comparative food value and cost.

In February, 1913, a request came from the State Federation that all domestic science clubs change their names to that of Home Economics, and from that time this club has been known as the Greenfield Home Economics Club.

On March 15, 1912, Mrs. S. M. Ralston was a guest of the club and gave a very interesting talk to the club and invited guests. Doctor Griffin talked on "How to Take Care of Our Bodies"; H. E. Barnard, the state food and drug commissioner, on "Food and Drug Adulteration;" Miss Edna Henry, assistant to Dean Emerson, of Indiana Medical School, on "Social Service Work." At different times practical demonstrations of cookery have been given before the club by different members, showing the preparation from start to finish of bread, cake, salads, candies and desserts. There have also been fireless-cooker and chafing-dish demonstrations.

The Home Economics Club is a member of the City Federation and of the Sixth District Federation. It has a membership of twenty; meets every two weeks on Monday afternoon, and is preparing material for a cook book to be published soon.

FEDERATION OF CLUBS.

The Greenfield Federation of Women's Clubs was organized, May 2, 1899, including the following clubs: Woman's Club, Hesperian, Cosmopolitan, Clio, Home Reading Club and Gradatim Literary League. Later, the Daughters of the Revolution, Tri Kappa Sorority and the Home Economics Club became identified with the organization, giving a total membership of about two hundred.

The first corps of officers was composed of Mrs. Matilda Marsh, president; Mrs. Permelia Thayer, vice-president; Mrs. M. J. Elliott, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Binford, secretary; Mrs. A. J. New, treasurer. Mrs. Walter O. Bragg was chairman of the committee that drafted the constitution and by-laws.

The object of the organization, as set forth in the constitution, is to consider questions pertaining to social, educational and literary matters and the advancement of methods for the best culture and advancement of the city. With this aim in view, the federation has done many things to uplift the community, both morally and physically, and to cultivate a higher standard of living among the people of the city. It has created a sentiment for a cleaner,

more sanitary and more beautiful city. It has always stood for the very best and has ever been ready to co-operate in any movement which would develop the moral, social or spiritual conditions.

Once each year the federation provides a social meeting for its members and their friends. For these occasions many of the best speakers and entertainers before the public have been brought to the city. Among them have been Doctor Quayle, Addison Harris, Amos Butler, Ernest Seton Thompson, Fred Emerson Brooks, Dewitt Miller, Segal Myers Concert Company, May Wright Sewell, Dr. Jane Sherzer, Mrs. George Hitt, Mrs. Olaf N. Guldlin, Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon and Miss Meddie O. Hamilton. In addition to these, the late Ephraim Marsh delivered an address on "What I Saw in Europe," and Albert L. New gave a stereoptican lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy." Several delightful evenings have also been given by our local musical talent. To promote a general interest in art, three art exhibits have been held. The first of these contained three hundred pictures and continued three days. The proceeds amounted to ninety dollars, with which beautiful pictures were purchased to adorn the walls of the various school rooms of the city. Miss Niblack brought to our city a display of Japanese art and delivered a lecture on the same. At another time she lectured on "Technic of Art." Mrs. Florence Edyth King also lectured on art.

The federation has created a sentiment for much of the civic improvement and moral reform brought about since its organization. A "spitting ordinance" and "curfew ordinance" have been passed. Objectionable pictures and posters have been removed from public bill boards and other places. Book racks, provided with good literature, have been placed in public waiting rooms. Children have been excluded from the court room during sensational trials. Annual cleaning-up days have been observed and sanitary conditions in many parts of the city have been improved.

To encourage the growing of flowers, the federation held two aster shows, which were quite successful. The federation has also managed the sale of many dollars' worth of Red Cross Christmas seals since they have been in use. The poor house reform movement, which was brought before the state Legislature by the State Federation of Clubs, had its inception in the local federation. The summer Chautauquas held in 1905 and 1906 were largely due to the efforts put forth by the federation. The late Ada New gave much time and effort to this undertaking.

In May, 1909, the federation entertained the sixth district annual convention of women's clubs in a manner reflecting credit upon the federation and the city.

LODGES.

Hancock Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted under dispensation, February 22, 1849, with James Rutherford, worshipful master; Harry Pierson, senior warden; James Bracken, junior warden; and the following Master Masons: Col. George Tague, Orlando Crain, Morris Pierson, James Shipman and Nathan D. Coffin. The worshipful master appointed Orlando Crain, secretary; George Tague, treasurer; James Shipman, senior deacon; Nathan D. Coffin, junior deacon; Morris Pierson, tyler. They met in the old seminary, which was for a long time the family residence of Capt. Reuben A. Riley. The room in which they met was occupied at the same time by the Sons of Temperance. The lodge continued to occupy the old seminary until they moved into the Masonic Hall in 1855.

The lodge worked under dispensation until June 20, 1850. The following persons were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason while working under dispensation, and in the order named, to-wit: Robert E. Barnett, Jonathan Rawls, John Templin, John Shipman, E. B. Chittenden, J. K. Nixon, Adams L. Ogg, Cornwell Meek, John Milroy (on demit), B. T. Butler, George Henry and P. H. Foy, who passed to the degree of Fellowcraft; consequently, all the others, except Foy, were charter members of the lodge. The officers under the charter, and installed as such on June 20, 1850, were as follows: James Rutherford, worshipful master; James Bracken, junior warden; Morris Pierson, treasurer; Robert E. Barnett, senior warden; Jonathan Rawls, junior deacon; E. B. Chittenden, tyler.

The following brethren have filled the office of worshipful master in the order given: James Rutherford, six years; Robert E. Barnett, ten years; Elam I. Judkins, three years; Jonathan Tague, one year; L. W. Gooding, one year; Presley Guymon, two years; George W. Dove, seven years; Ephraim Marsh, five years; Samuel S. Boots, one year; Joseph Baldwin, one year; William G. Scott, two years; Walter O. Bragg, one year; William H. Glascock, one year; William Ward Cook, two years; A. J. Smith, one year; John Corcoran, one year; Charles Downing, two years; Samuel P. Gordon, John T. Duncan, William C. Barnard, William P. Bidgood, Edward W. Felt, Robert Williamson, Francis M. Conklin, Elwood Morris, John A. Rhue, Charles F. Reeves, Samuel J. Offutt, Harry G. Strickland, Ora Myers, Paul H. New, Hiram L. Thomas, Charles R. Gately, J. Ward Fletcher, Lattie O. Hanes and Irwin W. Cotton. Since Charles Downing, each master has served just one year.

Nelson Bradley held the office of treasurer continuously from 1870 to the time of his death.

The first trustees of the lodge were Andrew T. Hart, Robert E. Barnett and James Rutherford, who continued to act as such, except Rutherford, who died in 1856, and who was succeeded by William R. West. Those three acted until August 15, 1862, when the first legal election was held, which resulted in the election of Robert E. Barnett, George Tague and Nathan Coffin.

The corner stone of the old Masonic hall was laid with appropriate ceremonies, August 15, 1854, by Right Worshipful Elijah Newlan, deputy grand master of the grand lodge of the state of Indiana. The building committee of the old hall were James R. Bracken, chairman, Reuben Riley, Samuel Longnecker, Benjamin F. Duncan, Adren Rivett and Nathan D. Coffin.

The building of the old hall taxed the Masons to their fullest financial capacity, and for a long time the fate of the enterprise hung in the balance, as is shown by the report of the building committee, which reads as follows: "The character and standing of the lodge is at stake on this enterprise. The community at large look with great interest on the success of this project and, having advanced thus far, it would leave a very unfavorable impression, numbering as we do within our ranks so many of the ablest and best men of our county."

The lodge held a grand festival, July 5, 1855, in the public hall of the Masonic building, which is evidently the first meeting of any kind held in the old hall. Just when the old lodge hall was dedicated, the minutes do not disclose, but it was some time in the year 1855. On November 26, 1857, Dr. Robert E. Barnett, on behalf of Mrs. James Rutherford, presented to the lodge the Masonic regalia of James Rutherford, the first worshipful master of the lodge. Brother Rutherford was a bright Mason, but, like many others, he failed to obey the lessons which he so frequently taught, and his life went out in darkness.

Nearly three-fourths of a century have passed by since the little band of Masons met in the old seminary. Proud they were when the old Masonic hall had been built. That was a great undertaking for that day. Pleasant memories now cluster around the old hall. It is dear and sacred to Masonry, yet the time came when the city and lodge had outgrown it and when the brethren felt that it was not up to date. There were many spirited debates as to what should be done or where the lodge should go. Many, especially among the older members, preferred to build on the old site. The outgrowth of this was the appointment of a committee composed of Charles Downing, worshipful master; Samuel P. Gordon, senior deacon; John T. Duncan, junior deacon, and Nelson Bradley, Samuel R. Wells, Daniel B. Cooper and Ephraim Marsh, who were given full power to purchase ground and to locate the site

for the new temple. What was known as the Walker corner was finally agreed upon, but it took money to buy such valuable property, and subscriptions were immediately started, which was headed by Brother Nelson Bradley with a cash subscription of one thousand dollars, and the following brethren in the amounts respectively:

Nelson Bradley, \$1,000; Ephraim Marsh, \$200; Daniel B. Cooper, \$100; J. Ward Walker, \$100; George S. Wilson, \$100; Vinton L. Early, \$100; Winfield S. Fries, \$100; Morgan Chandler, \$100; Samuel S. Boots, \$100; Elmer E. Stoner, \$100; John T. Duncan, \$50; C. W. Morrison, \$50; William G. Scott, \$50; Wm. C. Barnard, \$50; John L. McNew, \$25; M. C. Quigley, \$25; John Q. White, \$25; W. S. Montgomery, \$25; Harry Strickland, \$25; A. J. Smith, \$25; I. P. Poulson, \$25; A. V. B. Sample, \$25; Henry Snow, \$25; John Corcoran, \$25; S. A. Wray, \$15; S. R. Wells, \$300; Samuel P. Gordon, \$200; Charles Downing, \$100; Charles Barr, \$100; William Ward Cook, \$100; Barr & Morford, \$100; Edwin P. Thayer, \$100; Jasper H. Moulden, \$100; George H. Cooper, \$100; William H. Glascock, \$100; George W. Morehead, \$50; George W. Duncan, \$50; Elbert Tyner, \$50; Lawrence Boring, \$50; Walter O. Bragg, \$25; Harry S. Hume, \$25; Harvey D. Barrett, \$25; Lee Barrett, \$25; Quitman Jackson, \$25; W. R. King, \$25; Felt & Jackson, \$25; E. N. Wright, \$25; D. Beckner, \$25; W. B. Walker, \$25; C. K. Bruner, \$15; T. T. Barrett, \$10; W. S. Gant, \$10; William Tollen & Co., \$10; W. W. McCole, \$10; W. N. Vaughn, \$10; S. N. Shelby, \$5; N. D. Coffin, \$5; F. J. Coffin, \$5; W. A. Wilkins, \$10; T. J. Faurot, \$10; J. S. Jackson, \$10; S. W. Wiley, \$10; E. S. Bragg, \$10; Enos Gery, \$5; E. J. Binford, \$5; Charlie Winn, \$5. Nearly \$5,000 was raised in two days.

On March 25, 1895, the Walker corner, or the northwest corner of Main and State streets, was purchased for \$8,850. On August 5, 1895, the contract for the temple was let to Hinesman Brothers, of Noblesville, for twenty-six thousand nine hundred dollars. The corner stone of the building was laid with appropriate ceremonies in October, 1895. The Masonic Temple is an elegant stone structure, with a mercantile room on the first floor, offices and Temple Club rooms on the second floor, and the lodge rooms on the third floor.

Hancock Lodge now has a membership of about two hundred and eighty. Walter O. Bragg, a member of this lodge, at one time served as grand master of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Indiana.

Greenfield Chapter No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered on October 19, 1882, with eleven charter members: Jeremiah B. Sparks, Nelson Bradley, Enos Gery, Ephraim Marsh, Newton C. Nord, William N. Vaughn, Wallace Everson, George W. Dove, John M. Dalrymple, Milton G. Alexander, James

K. King. All charter members were dimitted from the Knightstown chapter. The present membership is one hundred and ninety-one.

Greenfield Commandery No. 39, Knights Templar, was instituted on May 16, 1896, under dispensation, and received its charter on April 22, 1897. Nearly all the charter members were dimitted from Knightstown Commandery. The first officers of Greenfield Commandery were: Ephraim Marsh, eminent commander; Walter O. Bragg, generalissimo; E. P. Thayer, captain general; S. P. Gordon, senior warden; Henry Snow, junior warden; J. Ward Walker, prelate; Nelson Bradley, treasurer; George H. Cooper, recorder; William C. Barnard, standard bearer; J. M. Larimore, sword bearer; Charles Downing, warden; W. H. Vaughn, sentinel.

Greenfield Commandery has prospered steadily through the years and now has one hundred and five members. One of its members, Harry G. Strickland, after passing through the chairs of his home commandery, was further honored by passing successively through the chairs of the grand commandery, serving as grand commander of Knights Templar of Indiana in 1914. At the grand commandery meeting at Indianapolis in May, 1915, Greenfield Commandery won a beautiful silver trophy for having the largest percentage of its members in line.

Miriam Chapter No. 64, Order of the Eastern Star.—On January 6, 1887, a number of ladies and gentlemen met in the old Masonic hall, Greenfield, Indiana, and petitioned the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star for dispensation and for the organization of Miriam Chapter. At that meeting thirty-seven persons were obligated by W. D. Engle, deputy grand patron, of Indianapolis, and officers were appointed pro tem. On the 14th day of April, 1887, a charter was issued to Miriam Chapter No. 64, and on May 17, 1887, Edwin D. Palmer, grand worthy patron, installed the following officers: D. R. Love, worthy patron; Pearl E. Tyner, worthy matron; Matilda J. Marsh, associate matron; Wood Walker, secretary; Adela Marsh, treasurer; Mary S. Boots, conductress; Emma Jackson, associate conductress; Belle Cooper, Adah; Belle Hammel, Ruth; Allie Cook, Esther; Nellie Smith, Martha; Allie Glascock, Electa; Mary J. Barnett, warden, and Enos Geary, sentinel.

Miriam Chapter continued to hold their meetings the second Tuesday of each month in the old Masonic hall, until 1895, when the new Masonic Temple was completed. With the other Masonic orders, they transferred their paraphernalia into the beautiful new chapter rooms. At present there are two hundred and thirty-nine members in good standing. Mrs. Allen F. Cooper, a member of this chapter, was elected grand worthy matron of the Order of the

Eastern Star of the state of Indiana, for the year 1913. Will H. Glascock at one time served as grand worthy patron, and Mrs. Pearl E. Tyner as grand treasurer, Order of Eastern Star of the state of Indiana.

Greenfield Lodge No. 135, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted on July 26, 1853. The lodge was organized in the old court house and afterward moved to the three-story brick building at the corner of Main and State streets. From there it was moved to the county seminary, where it remained for a time. After the county sold the seminary building the lodge took lease on the new building upt up by Dr. Noble P. Howard, on Main street. Finally, on account of increasing membership, together with a desire on the part of the lodge to occupy a building of their own, the trustees were instructed to contract with William C. Burdette for the third story to be erected on his new block (Capital State Bank building), which was done. In 1891, the lodge moved to the second story of the brick building at the southeast corner of Main and East streets, and have occupied the same continuously ever since. The charter members of this lodge were N. P. Howard, George Armstrong, M. W. Hamilton, Simon Thomas, John R. Boston. The members initiated the first night were Robert A. Barr, Benjamin Deem, James H. Leary, Benjamin Miller, John D. Barnett, Chelton Banks, M. G. Falconbury and Eli Ballinger.

The first elected officers were: George Armstrong, noble grand; N. P. Howard, vice grand; John D. Barnett, secretary; Jonathan Dunbar, treasurer. The lodge at the present time is in a flourishing condition and has a membership of 226.

Humphries Encampment No. 49, a higher degree of Odd Fellowship, was organized in May, 1856, with the following charter members: Noble P. Howard, A. P. Williams, George Armstrong, J. S. Harvey, J. E. Doughty, B. R. McCord, George Lowe, E. L. Tyler, J. A. Cottman and J. K. English. The degree at present is not very active.

Hope Lodge No. 114, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized, March 20, 1874, with the following charter members: Ephraim Marsh, A. P. Williams, Emma L. Williams, Q. D. Hughes, M. M. Hughes, C. J. Williams, A. E. Williams, A. R. Jones, A. L. Jones, William Chappell, Ella Chappell, William Custer, Hester A. Custer, Edward Lace, Nancy A. Lace, Jackson McGruder, Mary J. Wilkins, Charles L. Cochran, Rosa A. Cochran, M. L. Paullus, Mary A. Paullus, William Sears, Loretta Sears, Andrew Eakes, Marian L. Eakes, T. L. Bentley, Charles Reifle, Josephine Reifle, Joseph Burke, M. J. Burke, John R. Johnson, Nancy Johnson, William Mitchell, Thomas R. Lineback, Lydia J. Lineback, W. E. Burdette, John W. Bush, Montgomery Marsh, Ann L. Marsh, T. J. Dawson and Rachel M. Dawson.

After a few years the lodge discontinued for a time, and was reorganized about 1885, with the following membership: M. L. Paullus, Mary Paullus, W. W. Webb, Catherine Webb, Mary Hart, James L. Smith, Ann E. Smith, John W. Carter, Mellie Carter, Q. D. Hughes, Mary M. Hughes, John Corcoran, and with the following officers: Mary M. Hughes, noble grand; Mellie Carter, vice grand; Mary Hart, recording secretary, and Catherine M. Webb, treasurer. The present membership is one hundred and fourteen, with the following officers: Mrs. Edith Glascock, noble grand; Mrs. Rose Carr, vice grand; Mrs. Alice Archey, recording secretary; Mrs. Belle Wood, financial secretary; Olive Hagans, treasurer.

Eureka Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, was organized on the 29th of February, 1872, on the second floor of the building known as the Walker corner. Among other places of meeting were the old Masonic hall, the room over the Capital State Bank and an old building which stood on the lot now occupied by the lodge. In 1908 the lodge purchased a three-eighths interest in the building known as the Strickland building. In 1915 they purchased the remaining five-eighths interest. They now own the entire building and are in a flourishing condition, with three hundred and twenty-five members. The following were the charter members: R. E. Barnett, W. S. Wood, H. J. Williams, Ephraim Marsh, J. A. New, Enos Geary, E. P. Thayer, S. W. Barnett, J. J. Pratt, William F. Pratt, Marion Forgey, J. D. Vannuys, George W. Dove, Joseph Baldwin, Calvin Souder, A. P. Williams, B. F. Gant, Milton Peden, John W. Ryan, Jackson Wills, Z. D. Hughes. One of its members, W. S. Wood, attained the honor of past grand chancellor of Indiana.

Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was organized on the 14th day of December, 1903, with John B. Hinchman as its first captain. It flourished for a few years, but gradually declined. In 1914 it was reorganized and at present is in a good condition. It has thirty-two members fully equipped. The present officers of the company are as follows: George B. Wilson, captain; Alonzo Ray, first lieutenant; Paul R. Boyd, second lieutenant; A. H. Rottman, sergeant recorder; R. H. Murphy, sergeant treasurer; E. R. Elliott, first sergeant; A. N. Steele, second sergeant; Roy Thomas, commissary sergeant; Link Gorman, bugler, and Charles Gilson, musician sergeant.

Laurel Temple No. 21, Pythian Sisters, was organized by the founder of the order, the Rev. J. A. Hill, of Greencastle, Indiana, in October, 1889, and the charter was granted on May 12, 1890. There were twenty charter members, including members of the order of Knights of Pythias, and the wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Knights of Pythias in good standing. The first officers were: Most excellent chief, Elizabeth Suess; excellent

senior, Nellie Millikan; excellent junior, Ora Bragg; manager of temple, Borgia Barnard; mistress of records and correspondence, Carrie Lynn; mistress of finance, Belle White; protector of temple, Carrie Walker; guard of the outer temple, Belle Gant; past chief, Lena Bedgood. The membership now numbers one hundred and thirty-one.

The temple has always met in the hall occupied by Eureka Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, which at the time of the organization of the temple was meeting in the old Masonic hall. The meeting place was subsequently changed to the I. O. O. F. building, then to the Binford block, then to the present meeting place in the Knights of Pythias building.

The order of Pythian Sisters at its inception was an independent organization drawing its membership from the order of Knights of Pythias and the female relatives of members of that order. In 1892 the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, at its session in Kansas City, passed a law making it prohibitory for knights to hold membership in any organization bearing the name or any form of the name "Pythian." By this action the order of Pythian Sisters, which had grown rapidly and numbered many temples in the United States, must either lose the knights or change its name. The latter alternative was accepted and the name of the order was changed to "Rathbone Sisters," honoring Justice H. Rathbone, founder of the order of Knights of Pythias. The local temple was known as Laurel Temple No. 21, Rathbone Sisters, for fourteen years. In 1904, the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, by special legislation, granted official recognition to the order of Rathbone Sisters, making it an independent auxiliary to the order of Knights of Pythias and restoring its former name, "Pythian Sisters." Mrs. Allen F. Cooper served as grand chief, Pythian Sisters of the state of Indiana, in 1903.

Wenonah Tribe No. 182, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted on the 14th day of March, 1893, with forty-five charter members. It now has a membership of five hundred and thirty. During its career it has met in the old Masonic hall, the Capital State Bank building, the Hinchman hall, and in its present quarters, at the southwest corner of East and Main streets. The tribe owns the fine business block at the corner of East and Main streets, having purchased and paid for it, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Wenonah Tribe has among its members one past great sachem, Charles A. Robinson, who has filled all the offices in the state organization. Doctor Robinson has been a lecturer for the Red Men for fifteen years and has traveled extensively in the interest of the order.

Wenonah Haymakers Association No. 132½, was organized with sixteen charter members in the old Masonic hall, on March 7, 1899. From the hall

it moved to its present location in the Red Men's hall at the southeast corner of Main and East streets. Its motto is, "Fun and Good Fellowship." The lodge pays sick and death benefits, each member being assessed fifty cents on each death, which is paid to the family of the deceased companion. It now has a membership of three hundred and fifty-one.

Oronoco Council No. 59, Degree of Pocahontas, was organized, December 19, 1895, with a charter membership of forty-five, in the hall over the Capital State Bank. It soon afterward located in the Hinchman hall and later in the old Masonic hall, at the corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets. Several years afterward, the council located in what is known as Red Men's hall, corner of Main and East streets. It now has a membership of one hundred and fifty-eight. Only six charter members belong at this time.

Greenfield Camp No. 5063, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized, October 13, 1897, with twenty charter members. It now has a membership of one hundred and eighteen. Ten deaths have occurred since the organization of the lodge, on which the order has paid twelve thousand dollars of insurance. Its meeting places have been at the old Masonic hall, the old I. O. O. F. hall and the hall over the monument room at the southwest corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets. William Robb was the first venerable consul.

Greenfield Tent No. 37, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, was instituted August 1, 1890, with eight charter members: John Corcoran, M. K. Cummins, John L. Fry, M. A. Fry, A. J. Smith, A. R. Walker, W. B. Walker and Harry G. Strickland. At present there are thirty-five members. Fifteen thousand dollars of insurance has been paid to local representatives of deceased members. Isaac A. Goble has been the record keeper for the past twenty years.

Golden Aerie No. 1115, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized June 21, 1915, with one hundred and sixty-two charter members. This number has now grown to one hundred and ninety. The lodge was organized and has always met at the old Masonic hall, at the southeast corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets, which building is now owned by the Eagles. Twenty-four members have been lost by death since the organization of the lodge.

Brandywine Lodge No. 1631, Loyal Order of Moose, was organized August 9, 1915, with fifty charter members. At present there are one hundred and three members. The lodge meets in Hinchman's hall on each Monday night. The first officers were: Past dictator, George William Daenzer; dictator, William E. Bussell; vice-dictator, Paul Bell; prelate, Joseph Bundy; secretary, J. F. Pauley; treasurer, Edward Staley; inner guard, Charles Brammer; sergeant at arms, Frank Harrison; outer guard, Charles Grose; trustees, William I. Burnside, J. W. Fisk and Oren Henley.

BRADLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were Methodists among the very first settlers in Greenfield, who, no doubt, met for worship as soon as the town was laid out in 1828. Among these very early people were Abram, Samuel and Moses Van Gilder, Major Stephens and Jeremiah Meek. A little later came James Parks, John Rardin, Jacob Tague, Dr. Lot Edwards, Richard Guymon, John Hager, Margaret Riley, the poet's grandmother, Joseph Anderson, Hugh Wooster and James D. Templeton.

A circuit was established at Greenfield in 1830 with a number of appointments. The pulpit was then filled once every four weeks. The circuit, with a number of changes, was maintained until in the spring of 1870, when Greenfield was made a station. Since that time, preaching services have been held twice every Sabbath.

The first services in the history of the church were conducted by the Methodist itinerent preachers, who, from time to time, visited the town. After the establishment of the circuit in 1830, the Revs. James Havens, Tarkington and Swank were among the first preachers on the charge.

The first preaching services were held in the old log court house which stood just below the Gooding hotel, and which has been described in another chapter. After a time the congregation worshipped in the log school house that stood on the east side of North State street, about half way between North street and the branch. About 1840, a little frame church, thirty-four by forty feet in size, was erected on the west side of South State street, a short distance below the railroad, at a cost of five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-two cents. This church was occupied until 1866, when the old brick church, still standing, was erected on the southwest corner of South State and South streets. This building was erected during the pastorate, and largely through the untiring efforts, of the Rev. George W. Bowers. It was completed in 1867, and dedicated in that year by Dr. T. M. Eddy. The building was forty by seventy feet, and was constructed at a cost of six thousand dollars. Reverend Bowers was very much beloved by his congregation, and the columns of the local newspapers of that time frequently published suggestions that the church should be named "Bowers Chapel." In 1878 the brick church was remodeled and greatly improved in appearance under the pastorate of the Rev. Y. B. Meredith. It was lighted with artificial gas. The windows were also changed from the rectangular form to the present form. The trustees, at that time were Jonathan Tague, Fred Hammell, Dr. N. P. Howard, Hollis B. Thayer, Dr. S. M. Martin and James A. New. In 1884, under the pastor-

ate of the Rev. J. W. Welsh, the inside of the church was again modified by the addition of class rooms, hall, gallery, new pulpit platform, and railing. During the pastorate of the Rev. J. G. Walts, the church was re-seated, supplied with new and more modern windows, new pulpit and other improvements. After the electric light plant had been installed in Greenfield, electric lights were put into the church.

During the nineties it became very evident that the membership of both the church and Sunday school was outgrowing the place of worship. The ladies of the congregation, with prudent foresight, began to organize to raise funds to be applied towards the construction of a new edifice. The Ladies' Society and the Cosmos Society were organized during the nineties, and their work will be discussed later. The Ladies' Society, however, purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets, on which the church now stands, for three thousand five hundred dollars. The deed of conveyance was executed January 4, 1902. The church had been incorporated under the laws of the state providing for the incorporation of churches and other societies. The board of trustees at this time was composed of Isaiah A. Curry, president; Edward W. Felt, secretary; Elmer E. Stoner, M. H. Gant, M. T. Duncan, Cassius M. Curry and John H. Binford. They employed C. A. Krutsch & Company, architects, of Indianapolis, to make plans and specifications for the new building. After the plans and specifications of Krutsch & Company had been accepted, the board advertised for bids, and the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Edward R. Wolf, of Indianapolis, the contract price being twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars. The contract did not include the heating, seating, lighting, frescoing, chandeliers, organ, carpeting, art glass, architect's fee, nor any of the furnishing, fixtures, or incidentals, which, added to the original contract price, made the total cost of the edifice approximately thirty-five thousand dollars. Of this amount Nelson Bradley voluntarily contributed five thousand dollars. In appreciation of this gift, and in his honor, the church was named the Bradley Methodist Episcopal Church. John H. Binford was the treasurer of the board of trustees during this period. His financial ability and his willingness to assume financial responsibility for the church during the construction of the house, will likely never be understood or fully appreciated by the entire membership.

The corner stone of the church was laid May 22, 1902. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by J. Frank Hanly, late governor of Indiana, and the Rev. G. H. Hill. In the corner stone were placed a Bible, hymn book, discipline, church papers, list of officers, teachers, and members of the Sunday school, copies of each of the local papers, a program of the Woman's For-



BRADLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GREENFIELD



METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, GREENFIELD

eign Missionary Society, program of the laying of the corner stone, a copy of "The Cosmos," a history of the church by John H. Binford, and quarterly conference reports from 1837 to 1842.

The new church was dedicated on November 30, 1902. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. W. D. Parr, assistant secretary of the Church Extension Society. The church was erected during the pastorate of Perry E. Powell, who served the congregation from 1901-04.

The congregation has owned five parsonages. The first one stood on the northwest corner of North and Swope streets, which was then the eastern terminus of North street. The second stood on the east side of South State street, just north of the railroad. In the latter sixties the congregation purchased a parsonage on West Main street (the present number of the house being 222), but sold it again in 1875. In 1876, a parsonage was purchased adjoining the brick church on the west. The present parsonage came to the congregation as a devise from the late Philip J. Bohn, whose will was probated June 21, 1909. It is located at No. 503 East Main street, and is known as the "Bohn Memorial Parsonage."

The church has had a steady growth from its humble beginning. In 1878 it had a membership of about one hundred and fifty. Its present membership is about five hundred and fifty. The congregation worships in an elegant stone structure, which, with its galleries, has a seating capacity of one thousand. The church edifice has also been constructed with a view of accommodating the different department and classes of the Sunday school. Nearly all of the classes have private rooms and do not have to labor under the disadvantage of the confusion arising from having all classes in an auditorium.

Following is a list of the pastors who have served the congregation since 1838: F. M. Richmond, J. S. Barwick, 1838; F. M. Richmond and George Havens, 1839; J. B. Birt, J. W. Mellender, 1840; W. C. Smith, J. V. R. Miller, 1841; G. W. Bowers, 1842; F. F. Sheldon, 1843; J. S. Donaldson, 1844; H. H. Badley, L. M. Hancock, 1845; A. D. Beasley, Ezra Manyard, 1846; A. D. Beasley, J. F. McAnally, 1847; J. W. Smith, J. F. McAnally, 1848; J. B. Mershon, 1849; Eli Rammell, 1850-1851; F. M. Richmond, 1852; S. N. Campbell, W. R. Edmondson, 1853; J. R. Davis, 1854; S. C. Cooper, 1855; J. S. McCarty, 1856-57; William Anderson, 1858-59; M. Black, J. M. Parr, 1860; John Hill, 1861-62; J. C. White, 1863-64; G. W. Bowers, 1865-66; Charles Martindale, 1867-68; H. L. Lacey, 1869-70-71; George Havens, 1872-73-74; M. A. Teague, 1875-76; L. R. Streeter, 1877; Y. B. Meredith, 1878; J. F. Rhodes, 1879-81; Enoch Holdstock, 1882-83; J. W. Welch, 1884-85; R. D. Robinson, 1886-87-88; J. K. Walts, 1889-90-91; J. A. Lewellen, 1892-

93; Thomas Stabler, 1804; M. E. Nethercut, 1895-96-97-98; F. M. Stone, 1899-1900; Perry E. Powell, 1901-02-03-04; W. W. Martin, 1905-06-07-08; C. E. Line, 1909; L. J. Naftzger, 1910-11-12; Charles H. Smith, 1913-14; S. L. Cates, 1915; O. A. Trabue, 1916.

The church entertained the North Indiana conference at its regular session in April, 1909.

For many years the church has had the support of a strong and faithful choir. Among the former choristers have been Asa New, Dr. J. W. Sparks, Charles Millicent, Will Handy, J. E. Mack, D. M. Stuart and T. I. Morgan. Eugene E. Davis has been chorister for the past eleven years. During this latter period the choir has given one or two concerts annually, and has rendered a number of high-grade selections, such as "The Holy City," "Seven Last Words of Christ," "Ruth," etc. Miss Grace Anderson has been church organist for the past sixteen years.

Sunday School.—It would be difficult to say now just when the Sunday school was first organized. It has grown until, for the past several years, it has had an average attendance of about two hundred and eighty-five. It has the cradle roll, beginners, primary, junior, intermediate and senior departments. The Sunday school has six organized Bible classes holding charters from the State Sunday School Board: The American Bible Class, chartered March 15, 1909; the Ever Faithfuls, June 2, 1909; the Gleaners, January 19, 1914; Beacon Lights, March 10, 1914; Conquerors, February 4, 1915, and Cadets, February 14, 1915.

Following is a list of the superintendents who have served the Sunday school as far as the names can be recalled: Nelson Bradley, Adam P. Hogle, J. Ward Walker, John H. Binford, Alpheus Reynolds, Edward W. Felt, W. W. Haller, I. A. Goble, Charles H. Troy, Frank Larrabee, Samuel J. Offutt, James F. Reed, John W. Kendall and Elmer E. Gant.

Epworth Leagues.—The Wesleyan Chapter of the Epworth League was organized on April 10, 1896, and Ada New Chapter of the Junior Epworth League was organized on April 27, 1896.

The Ladies' Society.—There had been a ladies' society before the organization of the society referred to at the caption hereof. The present society was organized on December 7, 1892, during the pastorate of the Rev. J. A. Lewellyn. The record gives as a reason for the new society, that "the old organization had not only grown tired, but had retired to the silent shades of the past." It was organized for the purpose of rendering to the church every service possible, financially, socially and spiritually. It bought the lot on which the church now stands, and for which the sum of three thousand five

hundred dollars was raised. It also contributed two thousand five hundred dollars additional toward the construction of the church. Later, the ladies donated one hundred dollars to the Ada New church, and since that time have aided numerous local benevolences. The society endowed a bed in the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis. For the past several years it has also furnished the weekly church bulletins, with which the members are familiar. The persons who have served as presidents of the society are, Mesdames Freeman Crawford, C. M. Curry, J. H. Moulden, E. E. Stoner, W. H. Scott, Ellen Bragg, S. S. Boots, J. T. Pierce, J. M. Larimore, Emma Justice, Martha Wilson, W. A. Coultrap, O. C. Brann, W. D. Getman and L. E. Dixon, who has served as president for the past five years.

Cosmos Society.—The idea of the Cosmos Society originated with Mrs. Pearl E. Tyner and was organized in 1895 with Mrs. L. W. Gooding as president. The original purpose of the society was to welcome strangers and to study the history and policy of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was not at first organized for the purpose of aiding the church by raising funds. Soon after the ladies had associated themselves together, however, the question of a new church was presented. It then took for its immediate object the raising of money with which to purchase a pipe organ for the new church. Money was raised by home socials, entertainments, fairs, exhibits, etc. Before the construction of the new church, the society also contributed to the public library fund. When the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1902, this society had a pipe organ installed at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The society has also purchased a silver individual communion service, and in April, 1916, presented a marble baptismal font to the church. It now has a membership of about sixty-five. Following are the ladies who have served as president of the society: Mrs. L. W. Gooding, Mrs. George W. Duncan, Mrs. John Huffman, Mrs. Charles E. Henricks, Mrs. John Rosser, Mrs. Wood L. Walker, Mrs. Riley McKown and Mrs. E. S. Hart. In April, 1916, the society presented a baptismal font to the church.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1869. An auxiliary society was organized in the Methodist Episcopal church in Greenfield, Indiana, in 1880. Its very existence was one of ups and downs, until 1889, when the treasurer of the conference organization located in Greenfield, and new life and new members were added at each regular meeting. With a membership of over one hundred in the woman's auxiliary and sixty in the children's societies, it is recognized as a valuable asset in the church economy. It has educated two girls in Peking, China, and supports a Bible woman in Korea.

besides doing its pro rata share in the support of six missionaries sent out by the North Indiana conference. During the thirty-six years, approximately three thousand dollars have been raised for the cause. Its motto is "Saved for Service;" its aim, "Every woman in the church in the society, and every non-Christian woman in the world, a Christian." Several elect women, full of faith and courage, have made the work rich in fruitage during the years, and have gone to their reward. Others are efficiently filling their places. Mrs. John H. Binford has been president of the society for the past twenty-five years.

GREENFIELD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In an early day there moved from Kentucky to Greenfield four families who were advocates of the doctrines and practices of the Christian church. They were the Sebastians, Branham's, Offutt's and Raines. Between 1840 and 1854, ministers of this church occasionally visited Greenfield and meetings were held in private houses, the old seminary building, in the court house, and in the old Methodist church.

The church was organized in the old Methodist Episcopal church in the spring of 1854, under the ministry of Elder J. C. Thornberry. The charter members were William Sebastian, Elizabeth Sebastian, Joseph Clayton, Humphrey Offutt, Lewis Sebastian and Mrs. Amos. The form of organization consisted in the members signing an agreement to take the Bible as their rule of faith and practice. By the close of the year, the membership had grown to fifty in number.

The leaders in the work of erecting a church house were A. K. Branham and Lewis Sebastian. The former at that time was not a member of the church, but he donated thirty-five feet of the lot for the new church, the other ten feet being donated by Colonel Tague. This lot was on the east side of the court house square. The old court house, the first one erected by the county on the public square, was purchased for two hundred and fifty dollars. It was torn down and the brick carried across the street to form in part the walls of the new church. The building when completed cost two thousand dollars, and served the congregation as a place of worship for forty years. It is the building now occupied by the D. H. Goble Printing Company. Of those prominent in the church during these years, mention should be made of George Barnett, who was during most of that time an elder in the church.

The building now occupied by the church was begun in the year 1895, during the first pastorate of Rev. B. F. Dailey, who drew the floor plans of the building, of which the architect was John Felt. The building committee was



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, GREENFIELD

composed of Morgan Chandler, A. K. Branham, Dr. W. R. King, John Ryon and Morris Hinchman. The corner stone was laid on July 9, 1895. Addresses on that occasion were made by Elders Dailey, E. S. Conner and D. R. VanBuskirk. In the corner stone were placed a Bible, a history of the church written by A. K. Branham, copies of the newspapers published in the city, an account of the building enterprise, and a roll of the officers of the church and church organizations. The building cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, and was dedicated on February 23, 1896, by Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Indiana. It was the first of Greenfield's modern churches and reflects great credit upon the enterprise and faithfulness of those who made it possible.

Among the earlier ministers who occasionally visited the church were John O. Kane, John B. New, Bennett Edmondson, C. Blackman and S. K. Hoshour. While on his last tour through the West, Alexander Campbell spoke from the pulpit of the old church.

The following men have served the church as regular ministers in the years indicated: Littleton Rains, 1855-58; A. F. Hobbs, 1858-61; J. C. McCullough, 1862. During 1863 and 1864 there was no pastor. George Campbell, 1865; Thomas Lockhart, 1866; James F. Sloan, 1867-69; Dr. A. G. Thomas, 1870-74; James F. Sloan, 1875; Walter D. Campbell, Anderson Chastaine, J. L. Parsons, 1888-90; E. S. Conner, 1891-93; B. F. Dailey, 1894-95; William Gard, 1896-97; B. F. Dailey, 1898; T. H. Kuhn, part of 1899; B. F. Dailey, December 1899 to March, 1904; F. B. Sapp, April, 1904 to May, 1906; V. W. Blair, August, 1906 to March, 1909; R. O. Rogers, May, 1909 to August, 1910; B. F. Dailey, 1911-12; M. S. Decker, 1913 to the present writing.

It will be noted that B. F. Dailey served the church as pastor four different times, aggregating over ten years. During his first ministry the church was built and during the last, a three thousand dollar pipe organ was installed. The church property as it stands today represents an expenditure of thirty thousand dollars.

Helping Hand Society.—One of the active agencies of the church has been the Aid Society, organized in the early history of the church, and renamed the Helping Hand Society in 1894. It paid on the new church building three thousand five hundred dollars. Under its auspices, the pipe organ was placed in the church. Over half of the cost of the instrument was paid by the Helping Hand Society. The faithful women who have worked in this society, have helped to tide the church over many a crisis.

The Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Christian Woman's Board of

Missions, was organized by W. K. Arbell, a returned missionary from Jamaica, on February 26, 1888. Following were the first officers: Nola Mathes, president; Anna Brown, vice-president; Isabella Slifer, secretary; Pauline King, treasurer. The charter members were, Mrs. Nola Mathes, Anna Brown, Mellicie Wills, Arabella Slifer, Melissa Cooper, Pauline King, Rebecca Magann, Nancy Chandler, Lottie Glascock, Mary Bottsford, Eliza Addison. Two charter members are still in the work, Mrs. Mathes and Mrs. Slifer. The society has had a splendid growth, spiritually and in numbers. It now has fifty-two active members.

During the last twenty-five years a Christian Endeavor Society has been the center of the activities of the young people of the church and has contributed largely to their social and spiritual culture.

Sunday School.—Early in the history of the church a Sunday school was organized. It is one of the most potent factors in the life of the church. Its average attendance of late years has been probably between two hundred and fifty and three hundred. It is made up of classes ranging from beginners to adults. The Loyal Men's Bible class was chartered June 14, 1913, and has been for years one of the most active departments. The "Sunshine Circle," a class of young ladies, formerly known as Class No. 9, has always been very active in the Sunday school. In 1904 this class laid the foundation for what has since become known as the "Associated Charities of Greenfield," the history of which is given elsewhere.

Some of the superintendents have been George Barnett, William J. Sparks, O. L. Carr, J. B. Pusey, J. D. Meek, W. B. Bottsford, Frank Morgan, W. S. Montgomery, W. C. Goble, Ora Myers, William A. Service, Samuel Kassar and George Wiggins. The Sunday school has at times had the largest enrollment of any school in the county.

The church on two occasions, in 1896 and in 1903, entertained the state convention of the Christian church of Indiana. Its present membership is about five hundred and fifty.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church, of Greenfield, was organized on the 30th day of July, 1855. There is a tradition which has been written into some of the histories of the church that Dr. B. F. Duncan and John Wilson were watching by the bedside of a sick friend and that near the hour of midnight they were inspired to make plans for the organization of this church. A petition was presented to the Indianapolis presbytery, "Old School," at its regular session held in April, 1855, at the Presbyterian church at Hopewell, Indiana, praying

said presbytery that a Presbyterian church be organized in Greenfield, Indiana. This petition was signed by John Milroy, Alexander Crocket, Nancy Crocket, John Foster, John A. Riche, Samuel Milroy, Eliza Crocket, B. F. Duncan, Martha Meek, Ellen Stirk, James Bracken, Hugh Gambrel and Thomas D. Walpole.

The presbytery granted the prayer of the petitioners and appointed the Revs. David Monfort and David Stephenson, and James Blake, a ruling elder, as a committee to organize the church. This committee met on July 30, 1855, at the Christian church in Greenfield to perfect the organization. John Foster was elected ruling elder and was ordained immediately. The following persons were received as members at this meeting, in addition to those who signed the above petition: Mary Milroy, Sarah Gambrel, Abbeville Foster, Isabella Cheney, Samuel Creviston and Mary Creviston. The name adopted for the church was "The First Presbyterian Church of Greenfield, Indiana." The first meeting of the session of this church was held on December 2, 1855, the members present being John Foster, the only ruling elder, and David Monfort, moderator. This session received at its meeting, on examination, Isaac Rardin, he being the first convert to unite with the church. The first infants baptized were James Alvin Meek, Richard C. Stirk and Caroline E. Stirk.

After this church was organized, and until the congregation was able to have a church building of its own, the members worshipped in the old Masonic hall, at the southeast corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets. It was not until in the fall of 1867 that the congregation commenced the erection of the first church edifice at the corner of South and Pennsylvania streets in this city. This building was completed in the winter of 1868, and on Sunday morning, December 20, of that year, the congregation took leave of the Masonic hall. The Rev. Isaac W. Monfort, their pastor, preached the farewell sermon from the text, "For who shall despise the day of small things." The first service held in the new church was on the same Sunday evening, which was a prayer service and was in the gallery of the new building. On the following Sunday the new church was dedicated, the Rev. Robert Sloss preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The first convert received after the congregation took possession of the new building was Mrs. Hattie B. Stitt, who united with the church on January 5, 1869. The ministers who have filled the pulpit of the church, either as stated supply or pastors, from the time of its organization, with the dates of their appointment, are: David Monfort, 1855, three years; William Sickles, 1859, one year; O. T. Giddings, 1860, two years; M. H. Shockley, 1862, one and one-half years; ————— Abbott, 1865, six months; Isaac

W. Monfort, 1866, four years; Eben Muse, 1871, six months; John Dixon, 1872, four months; John B. Logan, 1873, ten months; Charles T. White, 1874, two years; Joseph B. Lowery, 1877, one year; Lewis Lorremmer, 1878, two years; S. A. Jamison, 1880, five months; James H. Hawk, 1880, thirteen months; J. A. Brown, 1883; David R. Love, 1884, four years; J. P. Hutchison, 1889-91; S. S. Aikman, 1892-3; E. W. Souder, 1894-96; W. H. Sands, 1896-99; James Clare Leach, 1901-03; George C. Noetling, 1903-06; J. Gilmore Smith, 1907-08; Joseph B. Williamson, 1908-13; John F. Charlton, 1914-15; Wilfred Lindsay, 1915, to the present time.

Rev. David Monfort was a man of great spirituality, positive in character and beloved by all who knew him. He was not a profound preacher, but a remarkable talker; tender hearted and sympathetic, of good executive ability and a fine judge of human nature. To him the church was indebted for all the early labor done in said church and we may add that he was its founder. He conducted a very successful revival during his three years' pastorate and in 1860 he returned to Greenfield and conducted a second revival. Reverend Monfort received into the church one hundred and twelve members. He was the founder of a day school that was conducted in the Masonic hall for eight years. During this time we had no organized school system in Indiana, no county superintendent, no county institutes, and no standard of education by and through which teachers obtained their schools; but the man who taught for the least money and taught the most hours in the day was the most successful candidate. Yet this school, under the management of David Monfort and his successors, assumed a very high standard in point of education and multitudes of young ladies and gentlemen from abroad sought this school to complete their education, and a large number of teachers went forth from the school. This was the only denominational school ever taught in this county and all those who patronized it, or were familiar with its workings, will testify to its value.

The ruling elders who have constituted the sessions of the church are: John Foster, Joseph Mathers, Robert E. Barnett, Andrew Patterson, Hugh B. Wilson, G. B. Spinning, Thomas Cain, Franklin Gilchrist, James Comstock, Nathaniel P. Roberts, Marion Steele, L. A. Vawter, H. J. Williams. Later elders, with dates of appointment and period of service, are the following: Robert Williamson, clerk, October 14, 1900 (ceased to act April 1, 1907); George W. Souder, October 14, 1900 (died September 27, 1915); J. Warren Comstock, October, 1900 (died January 1, 1911); Jesse H. Bundy, October 5, 1905 (still serving); John A. Riley, clerk, April 9, 1907 (died December 8, 1911); L. E. McDonald, April 9, 1907 (served three years);



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENFIELD



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENFIELD

Benjamin S. Binford, William P. Johnson, Arthur Williamson, William H. Smart, Earl Gambrel and Ernest Bovey. The latter six are still serving.

The deacons who have constituted its various boards are, Isaac Rardin, Benjamin F. Duncan, J. Edwards, H. C. Chapman, Daniel Chittenden, E. I. Judkins, John C. Butts, Jerome Williams, Warren Comstock, Walter Roberts, L. A. Vawter, John T. Lineback, John A. Hughes, George W. Souder, William P. Wilson, John Bohn, Alfred Rottman, Charles Carter, Lee O. Harris, W. P. Johnson, Frank S. Hammel, Arthur H. Williamson, Will A. Stewart, William H. Marsh, O. N. Boyd, R. L. Ogg and O. N. Dugan.

The auxiliaries of the church are the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, junior and senior; Sunday school, Woman's Missionary Society and Ladies' Aid Society.

The church was organized with a membership of eighteen, as above named. When the congregation took leave of the old hall in 1868, it had grown to one hundred and forty. It has a present membership of about three hundred. Its members now worship in an elegant brick edifice, erected in 1906, at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and South streets. This house was erected at a cost of twenty-four thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid on September 21, 1906, the address of the day being delivered by Dr. D. W. Fisher, president of Hanover College. The stone contains a copper box, in which were placed copies of the records of the church, papers, coins, etc. The house was dedicated, April 14, 1907, by Rev. J. W. Powell. The average attendance at services during the past several years has been approximately one hundred persons.

A Sunday school was organized in connection with the church in 1855. Following are the names of the persons who have served in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday school since its organization: Rev. D. Monfort, Joseph Mathers, Robert Hull, W. G. Thomas, J. H. Stevenson, R. E. Barnett, H. B. Wilson, Marion Steele, R. E. Barnett, William A. Wilson, William Glascock, Quitman Jackson, A. H. Rottman, William Marsh, Dr. B. S. Binford and A. H. Rottman. Of the above, R. E. Barnett served for more than sixteen years. Q. D. Hughes also served as secretary for a period of fourteen years. The Sunday school as now organized has fifteen classes, with an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty.

Prior to the organization of this church, a Presbyterian church, "old school," was organized in this city by the Reverend Harper, of Madison county, in 1840. Their place of worship was the old Methodist Episcopal church which stood on South State street. In 1841 a Presbyterian church,

"new school," was organized by the Reverend Broadman. Its members worshipped in the old seminary building. Neither of these organizations was permanent and no authentic records of them are known to exist. It was not until the organization of the church in 1855 that Presbyterianism had any permanent organization in Hancock county.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholics in Greenfield celebrated mass in the homes of the several families prior to 1860. In that year services were held for the first time in the old building which has been sold and removed to the south part of the city for the Mission church. The first mass was read by the Rev. Father Bessonies, the aged priest of St. John cathedral, Indianapolis, for a congregation of fifteen families. Father Bessonies read mass occasionally for the next two years; then, as now, there was no resident priest, and the congregation up to 1876 was under the control of the pastor of the cathedral at Indianapolis.

In 1862 Rev. Father O'Reily was pastor, followed by Father Brassett and Father McMullen, now of Richmond, Indiana. Father Aldering, now of St. Joseph's parish, Indianapolis, was the next priest to read mass. Then came Father Donovan, from Brownsburg.

In 1879 the control of the parish was given to the Franciscan Fathers, with their home at the Sacred Heart church at Indianapolis. At that time the church was organized and became known as St. Michael's Roman Catholic church. The first priest from the Sacred Heart church was Father Arsenius. Father Alexis took his place for three years and then Father Arsenius returned for two years.

Following are the names of the Franciscans who have been pastors of the church since 1877: Fathers Arsenius Fahle, Alexis Berenard, Rudolph Herbstman, Angelus Bill, Lawrence Pauly, Simon Schwartz, Zachary Ehler, Valentine Dorenkemper, Jasper Thoennessen, Philibert Haase, Nazarius Kaiser, Alexis Bender, Hyacinth Schroeder, Amelian Zumkeller, Marian Glahn and Father Lendger.

Father Angelus was sent and read mass for four years. He was succeeded by Father Lawrence. At this time, the congregation becoming large, the priest began to accumulate a fund for the erection of a new church. Father Simon was sent instead of Father Lawrence; then came Father Zachary, who, finding that the old building was too small for his congregation, went to work to build a new one. In the early part of 1897, a building committee was appointed and plans drawn for the erection of the present edifice. The

contract was awarded to Peter Clements, of Indianapolis. The first mass was said in the present church before it was completed, February 27, 1898.

At present the church has about one hundred members. Mass is held on Sundays at nine-thirty a. m. and three p. m., with an average attendance of from fifty to sixty.

Instruction is given to the children by the priest in the teachings of the church. There are usually from ten to twenty in this class.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant church of Greenfield, Indiana, was organized in the Presbyterian church in 1885, by the Rev. Hugh Stackhouse. There were forty-nine members, of whom Mrs. Josephine Knight and James T. Bodkin are the only ones who retain membership in the church. Services were held in the home of the pastor, Charles Evans, for about one and one-half years prior to the organization. For a short time afterward, services were held in the Grange hall. The congregation then worshipped for a time in the brick blacksmith shop which stood where the barn of the New Milling Company now stands, on East Main street.

The first trustees, George O. Knight, C. M. Kirkpatrick, Morgan Chandler, James T. Bodkin and S. O. Shumway, were elected in the winter of 1887. The following summer a building was erected on the site of the present church. On the day of the dedication, the lot on which it stands was presented to the Indiana Methodist Protestant conference by Nelson Bradley and wife, with a check for one hundred and fifty dollars. The membership was then weak, but possessed the spirit of earnestness. The members of the other churches, also many citizens, nobly came to their assistance and made the enterprise possible. Many of the liberal donors were S. O. Shumway, who had the church construction; W. C. Dudding, Nelson Bradley, Morgan Chandler, C. E. Kinder, J. T. Bodkin, C. M. Kirkpatrick, William A. Hough, William H. Pauley, George W. Crider, David L. Duncan, Joseph P. Knight and Mrs. W. C. Dudding.

The first church was built under the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Smith. The parsonage was built under the pastorate of Rev. D. W. Evans, in the year 1891. The church was remodeled and enlarged in 1898 under the pastorate of Rev. D. W. Evans. In 1903, the annual conference, which convened at Muncie, set apart Greenfield as a station, with Rev. J. R. Moody as pastor. The following pastors have served this church: Rev. Charles W. Evans, 1885, one year; Rev. J. G. Smith, 1886-87, two years; Samuel J. Jones, 1888, one year; David W. Evans, 1889-93, five years; James L. Barclay, 1894, one

year; W. L. Martin, 1895, one year; David W. Evans, 1895-1900, five years; M. F. Iliff, 1901, one year; S. S. Stanton, 1902, one year; J. R. Moody, 1903-05, three years; W. W. Lineberry, 1906-08, three years; E. T. Howe, 1909, one year; J. A. Rhoades, 1910-11, two years; Clarence J. Kerlin, 1912-13, two years; A. Adam Ireland, 1914, one year. The present pastor is Rev. George A. Jewell. The present membership is two hundred and fifty.

The Ladies' Lookout Society of the church consists of about sixty members, and has been for a number of years a great financial aid to the church.

The Sunday school was organized in 1885, with Dudley Hudson as superintendent, who served for two years. Since that time the following persons have served as superintendents: Mrs. Alice Tague, one year; S. O. Shumway and Cicero J. Hamilton. In 1898 Lawrence Wood was elected superintendent and has served continuously for the past eighteen years, with the exception of three years, when the office was filled by Charles M. Gibbs, S. O. Shumway and Samuel Stevens, who each served one year. In January, 1916, Lawrence Wood was succeeded by Charles E. Walker, the present superintendent. The average attendance for the last several years has been from ninety to one hundred. In 1915 the average attendance was one hundred and twenty-two per Sunday. The school is divided into twelve classes, one in the beginner's department, two in the primary department, one junior, two intermediate, and six adult classes.

THE GREENFIELD FRIENDS CHURCH.

This church was organized in November, 1889, when Esther and Nathan Frame held a series of meetings in the old court house, and Westland monthly meeting granted them a meeting for worship. The next year Robert Douglas, of Ohio, preached for the congregation every two weeks, in the old Masonic hall. The charter members were J. K. Henby and family, P. A. Card and family, William Robb and family, J. J. Wylie and family, J. T. Binford and family, Eli Scott and family, Lemuel Harold and family, Charles Ratliff and family, M. Y. Shaffer and family, C. K. Bruner and family, Hannah Cook, Martha Binford and N. C. Binford.

The following summer, 1890, the present church building on North State street was erected. It was dedicated on December 15, and services have been held there regularly since. The building committee was composed of J. K. Henby, N. C. Binford, Eli Scott, Lemuel Harold and Mary L. Bruner. The late J. H. Binford bought the lot and did all the legal business for the congregation.

The preparative meeting, the business meeting of the church, was opened

by a committee consisting of J. O. Binford, Huldah Binford, Jonathan Jessup and Ann White, from Westland monthly meeting, on June 24, 1891. Elwood Scott, of Carthage, preached for the congregation a short time after the new building was moved into, in the spring of 1891. He was followed by Mary E. Miars, of Wilmington, Ohio, who preached from 1891-1894. Other ministers of the church follow: Lindley A. Wells, 1895--98; Orville Jones, 1898-9; Oscar Moon, 1899-1901; T. R. Woodard, 1901-2; Daisy Barr, 1902-4; Thomas E. Williams, 1904-5; Edgar H. Stranahan, 1905-6; Homer J. Coppock, 1906-8; Thomas R. Woodard, 1908-9; Isaac N. Stanley, 1909-10; Mary Miars Harold, 1910-14; Oscar H. Trader, 1914, to the present time. The average attendance is about sixty and the number of resident members one hundred and fifty-four.

A Sunday school was organized as soon as the building was ready for use and has been held regularly since. The average attendance is about fifty; number of classes, eight. The church has always had one or more adult classes. The following persons have served as superintendents of the Sunday school: C. K. Bruner, J. J. Wylie, E. C. Elliott, N. C. Binford, W. C. Henley and Wilfred Andrews. The church owns only the church building.

The Friends Sociable was organized fourteen years ago and has had a meeting monthly since. Its object is the study of history and work of the church and the development of social life.

The Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1899, by Lucy H. Binford, who has always been its president. It has studied the uniform lesson books and met regularly each month. The membership is about fifty.

SHILOH PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Shiloh Primitive Baptist church stands on the north side of North street, midway between East and Spring streets. The complete history of the church has been given in connection with the history of Blue River township, where the church was originally organized.

HEAVENLY RECRUIT HOLINESS ASSOCIATION.

A Sunday school was originally organized in the summer of 1895, by J. M. Havens and wife, A. C. Rossow and wife, Mrs. Howlett and others, at the corner of South Pennsylvania and Pierson streets. In December, 1897, this Sunday school identified itself with the Heavenly Recruit organization and selected H. S. Fuller as pastor, who began his work on January 9, 1898. The first trustees were Samuel M. Gappen, J. W. Melton and J. M. Havens. In the same year the old Catholic church was purchased and moved to lot 17

on Pierson street. The congregation continued to worship in this church until 1906, when a cement block building was constructed. The building committee was composed of Samuel M. Gappen, J. W. Melton and Rev. H. S. Fuller. The most of the cement blocks were made by the Rev. H. S. Fuller after he had been at work all day in the chair factory. The church was dedicated, May 10, 1907, by the Rev. W. W. Martin, of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church. The indebtedness of the church was not paid at that time, but left the congregation in a rather cramped condition for several years.

The Sunday school has been conducted in the church and the following persons have served as superintendents: Douglas Shook, S. M. Gappen, Henry Hastings and J. W. Melton. Samuel M. Gappen, who has been superintendent for a number of years, is at the head of the Sunday school at this time.

The church now has about fifty members. The average attendance at services is about twenty-five. From four to six classes have been maintained in the Sunday school, with an average attendance of thirty-five. There are usually about fifteen adult church members in attendance at Sunday school. The congregation owns its own church and parsonage.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This congregation was organized under the preaching of the Rev. Z. T. Mower, in 1897. He was assisted by Elder J. T. Roberts, then presiding elder of the district. The present brick church, on the southwest corner of Lincoln and Swope streets, was erected in 1898. The corner stone was laid on June 21, 1898, and the dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. W. R. Funk, of Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 10, 1898. Following are the names of the pastors who have served the congregation since the date of its organization: J. C. Mower, 1897-99; F. S. Minchell and wife, returned missionaries from Africa and who barely escaped with their lives at the time of the uprising of the natives against the missionaries, 1899-1900; C. A. and Laura Love, 1900-1902; F. H. Linville, 1902-3; S. B. Ervin, 1903-4; William J. Karstadt, 1904-5; O. F. Lydy, 1905-09; H. W. Robbins, 1909-13; A. D. Smith, 1913-14; Mack Crider, 1914-15; C. E. Small, 1915, to the present time.

The church at present has one hundred and fifteen members. The average attendance at services during several years last past has been about sixty-five. A Sunday school was organized in 1898. It now has an average attendance of about seventy-five. Eight classes are maintained and adult members of the church attend the Sunday school. Following are the names of the persons who have served as superintendent of the Sunday school since

its organization: ————— Myers, Viola Denny, J. H. Larimore and W. P. Ware.

The church has a Ladies' Aid Society which was organized in 1898, for the purpose of aiding in caring for the local expenses of the church. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was also organized in 1909. Its purpose is to train the young people in the work of the church.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

This congregation was organized as a result of the encampment held at the fair grounds, August 29 to September 9, inclusive, 1901. At the close of that meeting a tent was pitched on a vacant lot at the northeast corner of Noble and Walnut streets. Elder S. Y. Huntington and James H. Niehaus and wife conducted services every night for almost two months, presenting to the people such subjects as Bible Sabbath Keeping, Soon Second Coming of Christ, etc. When cold weather set in, the tent was taken down and the lot purchased.

On November 10, 1901, the ground was staked off and a church completed, which was dedicated on February 9, 1902. The dedicatory sermon was preached by W. W. Prescott, of Battle Creek, Michigan. The following officers were elected for the first year: S. Y. Huntington, pastor; L. J. King, elder; Martin Dunn, deacon; S. H. Niehaus, treasurer; Mrs. Kate Huntington, clerk; Mrs. J. H. Niehaus, organist. The congregation continued to worship in this church for several years. Gradually, however, some of them moved away, while others were called to the Great Beyond, and for several years past services have been held at irregular intervals in the church.

HEAVENLY RECRUIT CHURCH.

The Heavenly Recruit church stands on the east side of A street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on the east side of Brandywine creek. It was built in 1906, largely through the influence of John Lewis. He was assisted in his efforts by Ben Brewer, Samuel Harding and others. Lewis and Brewer, Henry Hastings and others have preached for the congregation, but there has never been a salaried pastor.

A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church. Services are usually held on Sunday afternoons. The attendance is small.

ADA NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Greenfield school board, in 1906, erected the school house on the east side of Brandywine. Mrs. Ada New was elected as teacher of this school

and continued her service there for a period of five years. In the meantime, she was not only the teacher of the public day school, but led in the organization of a Sunday school and church. She was pre-eminently the central figure about whom those institutions grew. The Sunday school was organized before the first term of the day school closed, and in the early spring of 1907 a board of trustees was appointed for the church in East Greenfield. This board was composed of Judge Robert L. Mason, Amos Chapman, William C. Droeger, Henry Owens, Ada New and Rev. W. W. Martin, of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church. On May 10, 1907, this board held its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. New. The question of naming the new church was presented. The people of East Greenfield desired to have it named for its founder. On motion of Judge Robert L. Mason, seconded by Amos Chapman, the church was named "Ada New Methodist Episcopal Church." At a meeting of the board on May 20, 1907, Thomas Moxley was employed as architect to prepare plans and specifications for a building. It was also decided to build the church of boulders or cobble stones. On May 8, 1908, the church was attached to the Philadelphia circuit. Thursday, May 28, 1908, was set apart as "Boulder Day," when all of the people of East Greenfield, with others who were willing to contribute of their time, were to gather and bring in boulders or cobble stones, for the erection of the church. The work of building progressed slowly. The excavation was finished and cement foundation walls were built in 1909. During the summer of 1909; Judge Robert L. Mason resigned as a member of the board, and a new board was appointed by the quarterly conference of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church. The new members of the board were Albert L. New, Joshua Barrett, George J. Richman, E. E. Gant and W. W. Haller. The board organized as follows: J. H. Barrett, president; George J. Richman, treasurer, and Ada New, secretary. Thomas Moxley having gone to the state of Oklahoma, William Gordon was employed as architect in 1909. He was directed to examine the work that had been completed and report thereon. He reported that the basement wall was insecure and submitted plans and specifications for reinforcing it. The question of erecting a cement or frame church was also considered by the new board. The frame and cement buildings were considered favorably by the board, because such buildings could be constructed at much less cost than a cobble-stone building. Mrs. New, however, was always strongly in favor of erecting a boulder church. At a meeting on October 12, 1910, it was moved by George J. Richman, and seconded by Albert L. New, that the church be incorporated under the laws of the state. This was done. Articles of incorporation were prepared by Mr. Richman

and were signed and acknowledged by all members of the board on October 17, 1910. On November 11, 1910, a motion was made and carried that the architect prepare plans and specifications for a frame building, it being feared that the cement foundation walls would not support a cobble stone structure, and the frame building being less costly. On November 26, 1910, Albert L. New, George J. Richman, Joshua H. Barrett, William Droeger and E. E. Gant resigned. In connection with this action of the board, the record contains the following entry: "This was discouraging, but faith in God was not lost. Ada New, secretary."

The new trustees appointed to take the places of those resigning were Rev. Paul Truitt, Nevil Reeves, William Droeger, Henry Owens and Ada New. The pastor, Paul Truitt, suggested, on November 27, 1910, that the Sunday school room be cut off, and that just the oblong building be erected. In relation to this suggestion the record recites: "The secretary objected, saying that if we only have faith in God, who could build all, since the Sunday school room is a great convenience, especially for the regular weekly meetings, Sunday school committees, etc., and would be a great saving of fuel, lights, etc."

On December 3, 1910, the trustees had another meeting, at which the question of cutting off the Sunday school room was presented. Some work of tearing down the foundation had already been done, which was causing dissatisfaction among the people. The pastor and Nevil Reeves spoke in favor of cutting off the room as suggested. Henry Owens finally cast his vote with them, which apparently decided the matter. The record of the meeting, however, recites: "The secretary expressed herself as opposed to this, but pledged to leave it with God and the men." The record under date December 5, 1910, recites further, "There being great dissatisfaction regarding the tearing down of the foundation, the pastor called a mass meeting of the citizens to see what the majority of the people desired. After a discussion, the majority vote was cast in favor of keeping the Sunday school room as at first planned."

In the meantime, funds had been collected and the work of constructing the cobble stone building had proceeded slowly. On April 17, 1911, however, the secretary made the following entry in the church record: "The walls are now finished to the square. Thank God, they are beautiful and substantial."

The corner stone of the building had been laid on October 4, 1908. Bishop John H. Vincent made the principal address on that occasion. The new house was dedicated on Sunday, September 17, 1911. The dedicatory

sermon was preached by Dr. William D. Parr, of Kokomo. The vesper service was conducted by Bishop Vincent.

The building committee at the time of the completion of the church was composed of the following men: William C. Droeger, Charles Warren and Alonzo Gibson.

The building is a beautiful cobble stone structure. For its very existence, all credit must be given to Mrs. New. The church was in process of construction for a period of four years. Her boards of trustees resigned because of the lack of funds, the apparent inability of raising funds, and because of the lack of business methods in the prosecution of the work. Probably, the church could not have been built if the ordinary rules of business procedure had been observed. Mrs. New possessed a faith that overcame all obstacles, and that transcended all possibilities of finest business organization.

CHRIST'S UNION MISSION CHURCH.

For several months prior to the summer of 1908 a number of the families in the western part of Greenfield worshipped at private residences and in rooms that were rented for that purpose. In that year Mrs. Malissa Cooper donated to the school trustees of Greenfield the real estate upon which the public library now stands. The house that stood upon this lot she gave to the people above referred to, to be used as a place of worship. The building was moved to the northwest corner of Walnut and Franklin streets, where it was remodeled for church purposes.

Lewis Shumway, Henry Tibbitts and James Finnell were selected as trustees to care for the property of the church. They have served in this capacity to the present. Among those who have worshipped here are John Johnson and wife, Dolly McPherson, Matt Richey and wife, Roy and Tilghman Shirley, William Rhody and wife and others.

A Sunday school has been conducted in the church, of which Henry Hastings, Tilghman Shirley and others have been superintendent. The Sunday school usually has an attendance of from twenty-five to thirty-five. Church services are held on Sunday mornings, also Sunday afternoons and generally on Tuesday evening. The church has never had a salaried pastor. Henry Hastings, Lucy Page and others have preached there.

CHRIST SCIENTISTS.

In July, 1914, the people of this faith in the city of Greenfield effected a little organization and arranged to meet at the homes of the members for worship, but generally meeting at the home of John Corcoran, on Douglas

street. In the spring of 1915 the rear room in the Gates block, over the book store, was rented, and since that time services have been held there on Sundays and Wednesday evenings. Following are the names of the people who have met for worship regularly with the little band of Christ Scientists: John Corcoran and wife, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. John B. Hinchman, Mrs. Charles G. Gant, Mrs. W. S. Gant, Mrs. Caroline Goble, Mrs. Clyde Townsend, Mrs. Charles M. Gibbs, Mrs. John Halsall, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hudson, John Bohm, Sr., and Mrs. J. B. Knight.

THE TABERNACLE MEETING.

All the churches of the city united in an evangelistic campaign in November, 1914. A tabernacle was erected at the northwest corner of East and North streets. Ministers and laymen labored on its construction. Dr. H. H. Hall, of Pennsylvania, led the meeting, which continued for three weeks or more, during the month of November. All of the ministers and churches gave their support to the effort. Intense interest was manifested, and the tabernacle, which accommodated from fifteen hundred to two thousand people, was filled to overflowing every evening. Almost four hundred conversions were reported.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

On November 24, 1902, a permanent organization was effected among the ministers resident at Greenfield, known as the Ministerial Association. Its charter members included J. M. Thompson, pastor of the Baptist church; J. Clare Leach, of the Presbyterian church; Perry E. Powell, of the Methodist Episcopal church; S. S. Stanton, of the Methodist Protestant church; B. F. Dailey, of the Christian church; Daisy Barr, of the Friends church, and F. H. Linville, of the United Brethren church. Rev. Daisy Barr was elected president of the association and F. H. Linville, secretary.

At the first meeting the subject of tithing was discussed and the opinion prevailed that "it is as binding now as in former years." It was decided on that occasion to distribute a tract on "tithing."

The association is still maintained and includes all of the resident ministers at Greenfield. Regular meetings are held and matters for the general good are discussed.

CHAPTER XIX.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Green township, named after John Green, one of the very early settlers, is located in the north central part of Hancock county. It is six miles east and west by five miles north and south. The civil township lies in two congressional townships. Sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, off of the west end of the civil township, lie in congressional township 17 north, range 6 east. The remaining twenty-five square miles composing the township lie in congressional township 17 north, range 7 east.

Green township was first organized at the September term of the board of commissioners, in 1832, and was formed from the northern parts of Jackson and Harrison townships. At that time it included all of what is now Green and Brown townships. Brown township was organized as a separate township at the September term of the board of commissioners, in 1833. Since that time Green township has had its present boundaries.

Its surface is generally level except along Sugar creek, where it is rolling. Sugar creek enters the township near its northeast corner, then comes down almost to the middle of the township and takes a westerly course almost to its west line. It then turns sharply, cutting the west line of the township about a mile north of its southern line. There is no other natural drainage, but a large number of open ditches have been constructed, both from the north and south, which empty into Sugar creek. These open ditches, with a system of tile drains, give the township a complete system of artificial drainage. The level surface of the township, together with a fertile soil, makes it admirably adapted to heavy farming.

The first land entry in the township was made by William Shortridge on May 26, 1829, who entered the northeast quarter of section 19, township 17, range 7. Among other families who came at a very early date and entered land in Green township, as shown by the tract book in the county recorder's office, are the following: James Alford, Frederick Jackson, Henry Collins, Levi Jackson, Harvey Scott, Matilda Edwards, George Baity, William Cass, Elizabeth Green, Ichabod Ashcraft, John L. Alford, Andrew Alford, George Davidson, George Y. Atkison, Henry Jackson, Samuel Smith, Joseph S. Watts, Joseph Murfin, Drewney Reynolds, Thomas L. Fuqua, Robertson Jarrett, George Shortridge, Andrew Bragg, Dempsy Jackson, John D. Cooper, Lucinda McCray, James Cass, William Willett, John Green, Alfred

Henby, Neri Jarrett, Isaac Magruder, Enos Jarrett, William Shortridge, Nicholas Jarrett, John McKinsey, David Hittle, William Barrett, Levi Rash, Samuel Wilson, George Henry, Morris Pierson, Elijah S. Cooper, Alford Thomas, Moses Gibbs, Robert Curry, Jacob Amick, Abraham Rhue, Robert Sanford, David McKinsey, Andrew F. Hatfield, Edward Barrett, Stephen Jackson, Robert Wilson, James Walker, Henry Hunt, Jonathan Dunbar, John Gibbs, Henry Manifold, James Judkins, William Amick, Logan Alford, Jacob Kingery, Harper Reed, Rolla Personett, John Power, Joseph Barrett, William Wilson, John Rash, James Wilson, Vincent Cooper, Paul Moore, Robert Jackson, Hugh Gibbs, James Drury, Isaiah Jackson, Seth Wilson, David Piper.

Following are a number of the industries of the township: Grist- and saw-mill, built by George Mason, in 1835, and located northeast of Eden on the northwest quarter of section 22, township 17, range 7. Grist- and saw-mill, erected by William Beeson, in 1836, on Sugar creek about two and one-half miles from Eden. Saw-mill, built about 1850, by Bragg & Guy, at Eden. Saw-mill, erected by Dr. Samuel A. Troy on his farm on the northwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range 7. It was later owned by Trueblood, Barrett & Trueblood, and Walker. During the seventies it was moved to the extreme southwest corner of Green township and located on the south half of section 36, township 17, range 6. Saw-mill, erected at Milner's Corner in 1873, by Walton, Rule & Miller, and operated for probably two years. Saw-mill, erected at Eden by C. Mingle, in 1875, or probably a little later. Saw-mill, erected by Stephen B. Tucker at Milner's Corner, in 1880, and operated for several years.

A tannery was established by Dudley Eaks in the northern part of section 36, township 17, range 6, probably in the latter thirties or early forties, and one was established at Lewisburg by John Price, probably in the latter forties or early fifties.

The Barnard sorghum factory, owned and operated by Elwood Barnard, was built in 1901 and has been operated every season since that time. It is the largest and best equipped plant of the kind in Indiana, having a capacity of twelve hundred gallons of sorghum per day, and a season's output of from twenty to thirty thousand gallons. Barnard's sorghum is a household word in Hancock and adjoining counties. It is the only manufacturing establishment now in Green township.

CHARLESTON.

At a very early date in the township's history a town was laid out on the west bank of Sugar creek about where it crosses the south line of the

northwest quarter of section 22, township 17, range 7. Its name appears in the county commissioners' record in connection with road construction. A cemetery is now located very near the site where the town was surveyed. Like Berlin in Center township, and many other towns that are platted in new territory, it never came into actual existence.

EDEN.

Eden, originally Lewisburg, was surveyed and platted on August 21, 1835. Though the record fails to show the name of the person making the plat, the deeds for the lots were executed by John L. Alford, who no doubt caused the survey to be made. The original plat consisted of thirty lots. To this one addition was made, by Levi Archer, on April 26, 1871, consisting of seventeen lots.

The commissioners' record shows that in 1836 George Henry was licensed to sell foreign and domestic merchandise at the town of Lewisburg. Since then small stores have been conducted at the town practically all of the time. Orville Baity conducted the store for many years. Lee Justice and Umberhower & Fuqua have been later merchants. It has also had its saw-mills, blacksmith shops, etc., during the years. A postoffice was maintained at Eden until the rural routes were established from Greenfield.

MILNER'S CORNER.

Milner's Corner is located at the northeast corner of section 23, township 17, range 7. It consists of a dwelling or two, a store and a blacksmith shop. No plat has ever been made, but business has been conducted there for more than a half century. Among the merchants of the town have been David McKinsey, John Dawson, Henry Milner, Nimrod Davis, Joseph Decamp, Caldwell & Keller, William and Joseph Bills, Tague & Brother, W. Vanzant, Charles H. Troy, Charles Albea, Sanford Gable and Frank Pritchard, the latter now conducting the store.

A postoffice was established here in 1868 and maintained until the Wilkinson rural route was established, May 1, 1903.

Among the physicians who have been located here are D. H. Myers, George Williams, Charles Pratt and S. A. Troy. Dr. Troy for a number of years had an exceedingly lucrative practice from this point.

The village has also had its blacksmith shops, saw-mills, etc., during its history. For many years Cyrus Manning & Son conducted the blacksmith shop. The elder Manning died several years ago and since that time the son has conducted the business.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Green township was erected a short distance north-east of Eden. This was in the settlement built on the Greenfield and Pendleton state road. The second school house was built in the northeast corner of the township by settlers who evidently came over the Knightstown and Pendleton state road. Other houses were built as they were needed until finally ten districts were established. Ten single room district schools were maintained in the township until the two-room building was erected at Eden in 1889, during the trusteeship of Charles H. Troy. The first district abandoned was district No. 10, known as the Purdue school, about one and one-half miles west and a little south of Eden. In 1900, during the trusteeship of Dr. William A. Justice, two additional rooms were built to the Eden school preparatory to the establishment of a township high school.

The first high school subjects were taught in the school during the winter of 1896-7 by I. H. Day. No definite course had been outlined, but work was introduced in the fall of 1897. The principals of the high school, since its organization, with the dates of their first appointments, are as follow: I. H. Day, 1896; John T. Wilson, 1898; J. M. Pogue, 1901; L. M. Luce, 1904; A. H. Symons, 1906; Charles Collingwood, 1907; J. A. Moore, 1911; O. W. Jackson, 1912; J. A. Moore, 1914; O. W. Jackson, 1915.

During the principalship of John T. Wilson the Eden high school became one of the most prominent of our township high schools. For several years it was regarded as probably second to none among the township high schools of the county. On account of the smallness of the attendance during recent years the school has not been given the advantages of development provided by later legislation. A three-year course has been maintained, and efficient teachers have been employed, but the school has never been certified nor has it ever had a four-years course of study. It has followed the first three years of the course outlined for the certified and commissioned high schools of the county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green township has a population of 1,035, as shown by the census of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 264 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township. During the winter of 1914-15 208 pupils were enrolled in the schools. Of these, 27 were in the high school and 181 in the elementary grades. The average attendance for the year was 151 pupils in the elementary grades and twenty-three in the high school. The total cost of maintaining the elementary grades during the year was

\$2,963.00; the total cost of maintaining the high school was \$1,540.75; the total amount paid teachers during the year was \$4,194.00; the estimated value of the school property as reported by the trustee, August 1, 1915, was \$25,000; the total assessment of taxables in the township was \$1,234.870; the township paid for the transportation of school children, \$1,449.85.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served the township in the capacity of township trustee since the enactment of the law creating the office in 1859: Meredith Gosney, 1859; Edward Valentine, 1861; Joseph Barrett, 1865; Edward Valentine, 1866; Andrew H. Barrett, 1869; William L. McKinsey, 1874; Sidney Moore, 1880; Henry B. Wilson, 1882; Irvin Porter, 1884; Henry B. Wilson, 1886; Charles H. Troy, 1888; William A. Justice, 1894; James E. Barrett, 1890; Almon Murfin, 1900; Sherman Rothermel, 1904; Daniel J. Warrum, 1908; Walter A. Jackson, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts of the township have been presided over by the following men: John L. Alford, 1833; Andrew J. Hatfield, —; John Ferguson, —; Elijah S. Cooper, 1841-46; James Jones, 1843; Miles Walker, 1850; Michael Cooper, 1853; William Cook, 1858-62-66; R. M. Fuqua, 1863; Isaac Barrett, 1867; J. M. Trueblood, 1869-73-77; W. T. Hamilton, 1870; W. R. Ferrell, 1846, 1855, 1859, 1878; John Price, 1848; M. M. Addington, 1848; William Barrett, 1849-54; Joel Manning, 1882-86; David H. McKinsey, 1884; William Collins, 1880; James W. Wilson, 1880; William R. Ferrell 1882-86; James W. Jackson, 1886; William R. Ferrell, 1886-1890-94; James M. Trueblood, 1901; Samuel H. Trueblood, 1907.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Green township has contributed several names to the list of county servants, among whom are Andrew J. Hatfield, representative; Charles H. Troy, auditor; Elijah S. Cooper, county treasurer; Samuel Archer and Benjamin F. Pauley, sheriffs; Jonathan Smith and Daniel M. Ballenger, commissioners.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians who have been located in Green township are Paul Moore, William Loder, Jones & Edwards, Samuel A. Troy, J. J. Carter, John and William A. Justice, and J. E. Ferrell, the latter being located at Eden now.



BARNARD FAMILY ORCHESTRA

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

The following persons in Green township paid taxes in amounts larger than one hundred dollars during the year 1915: David H. Alford, \$135.56; Samuel Alford, \$116.29; Charles Z. Albea, \$216.15; A. C. and E. Albea, \$125.14; Anna B. Adkins, \$114.31; Martha Baden, \$117.16; John Brooks, \$113.22; David H. Baity, \$462.58; William M. Barnard, \$223.16; Elwood Barnard, \$198.41; Hiram N. Barrett, \$474.57; Daniel M. Ballenger, \$102.71; Elsie H. Berkebile, \$118.26; Thomas M. Carrollton, \$140.58; Mary J. Collingwood, \$155.49; James F. Cass, \$222.50; H. A. Cranfill and wife, \$136.00; Flora Curry, \$250.09; George P. Frank, \$124.83; Johnson H. Frank, \$181.20; Matthew L. Frank, \$346.68; Robert and Mary L. Fair, \$185.06; James M. and Viola George, \$102.50; Anthony T. Ginley, \$148.04; Levi A. Jackson and wife, \$117.16; Lambert Jarrett, \$100.52; Francis M. Jackson, \$114.10; Jesse B. Jackson, \$142.78; William A. Jones, \$141.92; Thomas J. Jones, \$232.14; William H. Keller, \$312.29; Edward J. Keller, \$228.20; Oliver P. Keller and wife, \$170.70; Isaac and Margaret J. Martin, \$231.51; Maggie Morris and children, \$113.45; Stephen A. Moore, \$289.83; John A. Morrison, \$129.43; Almond H. Murphin and wife, \$187.55; James T. McCarty, \$187.46; Ward T. Martindale, \$262.01; Orpha J. Murphin, \$101.40; Eliza Mingle, \$210.02; Marion A. Mingle, \$252.83; Lee D. Olvey (estate), \$1,020.54; William H. Piper, \$210.24; Thomas B. Piper, \$144.97; James F. Piper, \$258.20; Mary A. Pauley, \$122.80; Rosa Poole, \$129.71; Azel Shull, \$102.28; William H. Sherry, \$141.69; Mary F. Spurry, \$103.36; Charles H. Troy, \$383.25; Henry B. Wilson (estate), \$236.95; Archibald Wilson, \$310.76; Noah W. Wilson, \$106.21; Ida M. Wilson, \$280.75; Margaret E. Wilson, \$249.44; Elizabeth Warrum, \$100.10.

BARNARD FAMILY ORCHESTRA.

The Barnard family of musicians consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Barnard and their five children, Ethel, Olive, Helen, Anna and Robert.

Mr. Barnard was born on a farm near Eden. Mrs. Barnard, who was Miss Ola Gordon, was born near Knightstown, Henry county, Indiana. Both received their education at Spiceland Academy. Each had musical talent, but neither had an opportunity of developing it to any great extent. As their children grew up the parents gave them musical instruction until they had an opportunity to procure teachers for them. In 1890 the necessary instruments to form an orchestra were selected and each began taking lessons on the instrument chosen. The children drove from the farm in Green township to Fortville, a distance of six miles, then took the train to Indianapolis to take

their lessons at the Metropolitan School of Music. They developed rapidly and made their first appearance in public at the installation ceremonies of the Eden Masonic lodge in December, 1900. On March 29, 1901, they played for a school commencement at the Methodist Episcopal church in Eden. They also played for several other commencements in Hancock county during that season. On December 13, 1901, they gave their first concert in the church at Eden. In 1902 they played for all the common school commencements in Hancock county and for a number outside. They continued their study of music and in the spring of 1903 the family moved to Indianapolis. From that time their development was rapid. Their first chautauqua engagement was at Madison, Ind., in July, 1903. Since that time they have probably filled more chautauqua engagements in various parts of the United States than any other similar organization. During one summer under the management of the Redpath Chautauqua system of Chicago they played for one hundred and ten chautauquas. The family as a whole disbanded in the spring of 1909, after having toured a greater part of the United States and Canada in lyceum and chautauqua work under the management of the leading bureaus. Some of the younger members of the family, with the aid of others, continued the work under the family name until the spring of 1915, when the Barnard Family Orchestra ceased to be an organization.

EDEN CORNET BAND.

The first brass band was organized in Eden about 1887 and was known as the Eden Cornet Band. It was composed of the following members: Samuel H. Moore, E-flat cornet; Joseph W. Green, E-flat cornet; Elwood Barnard, solo B-flat cornet; Walter Cranfill, first cornet; Oliver N. Trueblood, first alto; Ernest J. Alford, second alto; James Cranfill, first tenor; James W. Jackson, first tenor; Joseph E. Jarrett, second tenor; Yancy Cranfill, baritone; James W. Johnson, E-flat tuba; Hiram Jarrett, bass drum; Albert E. Chappell, snare drum.

This band was organized, financed, instructed and managed by Elwood Barnard for a number of years, with the exception of a term of lessons given by Isaac Davis, of Greenfield. During this time there were quite a number of additions and changes, Walter N. Bridges taking up alto; Oren Moore, slide trombone; John W. Huston, tuba; Fred Huston, tenor; Samuel H. Trueblood, snare drum, Albert E. Chappell having dropped out.

The band did a profitable business during its life, furnishing music for rallies, Sunday school picnics, public speakings, and played a number of times for the Hancock County Fair Association.

EDEN CONCERT BAND.

After the old band became a matter of history, a new band was organized, known as the Eden Concert Band, under the management and instruction of Samuel H. Trueblood. This organization was maintained for about twenty years, or up until four or five years ago.

The following is a list of members and the parts they played during the existence of this band: Jesse Warrum and Gern Decamp, clarinets; Samuel H. Trueblood, Stewart Slocum, Frank Stewart, Charles Roberts and Ernest Warrum, B-flat cornets; Thomas L. Huey, Arnold Roberts, Edward Wagner, Clarence Dangler, altos; Lee F. Justice, Noble Beagle, Thomas M. Alford, tenors; William E. Burkes and Samuel H. Moore, trombones; James Barnard and Bert J. Cooper, baritones; Edward Decamp, Orville Baity and Albert Barnard, E-flat basses; James N. Warrum and Walter Huey, B-flat bass; Oliver Ball, Olen E. Ball and Edward M. Shull, bass drums; Lawrence Jarrett, H. D. Reeves and George Roberts, snare drum.

MILNER'S CORNER CITIZENS BAND.

By Noble H. Troy.

The Milner's Corner Citizens Band was organized on April 4, 1913, by the young men of this community for the purpose of a social pastime and developing their musical talents. It can be truly said that the band has pleased hundreds of people who have listened to their sweet strains of music. This organization is composed of the following members: Noble H. Troy, manager; Aubrey Thomas, director; Ralph Fisk, C. H. Jackson, Roy Hassler and Glen Johns, cornetists; Robert Troy and James Barnard, baritones; Dale Troy and Luther Barnard, trombones; Lon Godby, alto; Chester Alford, tenor; Jesse Hays, tuba; Edward Jackson and Robert Dorman, drummers.

LODGES.

Eden Lodge, No. 477, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted May 26, 1871, with the following charter members: L. H. Riggs, E. S. Bragg, G. Morrison, A. H. Trueblood, D. H. Alford, T. T. Barrett, Samuel Alford, J. W. Green, G. W. Hopkins and A. W. Powell. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-five. When the lodge was first organized it held its meetings in a room over Barrett & Company's store. In the year 1885 it was moved to the room over the old "Wagon Shop," where it remained until 1899. Then it was moved to the hall which it occupies at present. The lodge owns its own hall and a lot adjoining, and is in a pros-

perous condition. Its meetings occur on Saturday evening on or before the full of the moon of each month.

Eden Chapter No. 119, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered January 17, 1900, with the following charter members, who were also its first officers: W. A. Justice, high priest; Irven Barnard, king; H. B. Wilson, scribe; M. B. Walker, treasurer; Elwood Barnard, secretary; R. J. Sample, captain of the host; I. H. Day, principal sojourner; John H. Mugg, royal arch captain; John W. Hudson, master of third veil; Jesse H. Jackson, master of second veil; J. W. Trittipo, master of first veil; J. S. Bills, guard.

Eden Chapter No. 101, Order of Eastern Star, was organized April 23, 1890, with twenty-six charter members. The first officers were Carrie Barrett, worthy matron; Irven Barnard, worthy patron; Rosa Smith, associate matron. At present there are ninety-five members. The lodge has always held its meetings in the Masonic hall, on Saturday evening on or before new moon.

Hancock Lodge No. 705, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Eden, was organized March 13, 1893, with five charter members, Matthew L. Frank, Marion Ferreil, Samuel B. Slaughter, O. P. Barrett and William Chappell. At present there are about one hundred members. The meetings were held in the hall over Trueblood's shop. In 1901 the lodge was moved to the hall in which it meets at present. The lodge owns the building and the site upon which the building stands. It meets on Tuesday night of each week. An encampment was also organized at one time, but its charter has been surrendered.

Lodge No. 483, Daughters of Rebekah, was granted a charter on March 12, 1895. Following are the names of the charter members: Flora Barrett, Mary Mathews, M. O. Maley, Myrtle Taylor, J. L. Dangler and wife, Effie L. Alford, Minnie Jarrett, Daisy Jarrett, Cludie Huey, Orla Taylor, Dora West and Hattie Short. There are sixty members at present. Meetings have always been held in the Odd Fellows hall. Meetings are held the first and third Saturday night of each month.

CHURCHES.

Several of the early churches of the township are no longer in existence. Thus there was a Methodist Episcopal church known as Roberts chapel, located two and one-half miles southwest of Eden in the elbow of the road near the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 17, range 6.

At about the same time the Baptists also erected a small church house

along the west side of section 24, township 17, range 6, or about one and one-half miles west of Eden. It was moved into Vernon township probably about the time of the Civil War.

CENTER GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class, from which grew what was later known as the Center Grove Methodist Episcopal church, was first organized in 1845 and worshipped at a point about three miles east of Eden. Their meetings were at first held at what was known as the Barrett school house. In 1855 the congregation erected a frame building at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars, on the west side of the road that angles a little to the southwest through the east half of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 17, range 7, at a point probably twenty rods south of the north line of section 28. Services were conducted here until about 1897.

EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Eden Baptist church was organized northeast of Eden at the Crist school house in April, 1871. Among its charter members were G. W. Hopkins and wife, Gavin Morrison and wife, Ira Shafer and wife and S. F. Baker. Services were held for several years, but no pastor preached regularly for the congregation after the latter seventies.

EDEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first meetings of the Eden Methodist Episcopal church were held at the private residences and barns of the members, Thomas Dawson, Robert Walker and Robison Jarrett. The first ministers were Stephen Masters and James Vess, followed by Reverends Donaldson, Leach and Richmond.

In 1838 the society erected a log house for worship in Eden on the ground where the present brick church stands. Here services were held until about 1860, when a frame building, costing about one thousand and five hundred dollars, was erected and was dedicated by the Rev. John S. McCarty.

In the spring of 1904 a meeting of the members was called and a subscription started for the erection of the present new building, the cost of which was about eight thousand dollars, one-half being subscribed before work on the same was commenced. It was dedicated by Bishop J. H. Vincent and the Rev. J. W. Zerbe, pastor, Sunday, October 13, 1904. The building committee was composed of Henry B. Wilson, D. H. Baity, Irvén Barnard, B. L. Barrett, William Barnard and Elwood Barnard. The church trustees at that time included the above named, also John E. Barrett, John S. Spurry, Samuel Alford and A. E. Curry.

Among those who have served the congregation as pastors during the latter years are John S. McCarty, Thomas Stabler, M. Black, J. L. Ramsey, William Anderson, D. D. Powell, J. C. White, Lamb, Short, Tague, Bowers, Thomas, McDaniel, Covert, Southerland, Rogers, Bicknell and Girard; J. C. Tetro, 1893-94; J. H. Slack, 1895; F. M. Lacy, 1895-98; G. H. Myers, 1899-1902; J. W. Zerbe, 1903-06; M. M. Reynolds, 1907; Rhodes, 1907; W. E. Loveless, 1908-10; L. G. Black, 1911; F. M. Dawson, 1911-12; A. J. Duryee, 1912-15. The congregation at present consists of one hundred and forty members. The average attendance is about thirty or forty.

The Eden Methodist Episcopal church has been on many different charges. At one time it was with Curry's chapel and Mt. Carmel, with the parsonage located at Eden. Next it was joined with Philadelphia, then it was put on the Fortville charge, with the parsonage at Fortville. Later, Fortville was made a point within itself and Eden was put on the Ingalls circuit, with the parsonage at Ingalls. Next it was put on the Maxwell charge, where it is at present, the parsonage being located at Maxwell.

Previous to 1885 a Sunday school was conducted just for a few months during the summer seasons. Since 1885 it has been conducted every Sunday. In May, 1884, Elwood Barnard organized the first Sunday school that was conducted regularly, with L. H. Riggs, superintendent. For the first few years Mr. Barnard also took upon himself much of the responsibility of the Sunday school in managing and conducting its business and buying its supplies. The first winter it sometimes fell to him to build the fires. For many years he was choir leader and did a great deal to advance the people in singing and music. The average attendance at present is about one hundred. There are twelve classes at present. Adult church members take an active part. The following is a list of the superintendents: Irven Barnard, B. L. Barrett, Elwood Barnard, Ozrow Kemerly, John S. Spurry, D. H. Baity, Margaret Barrett, H. B. Wilson, Irven Barnard, I. H. Day and A. E. Curry. The Sunday school is supported by the farmers and their families and it is said to be one among the best Sunday schools, though not the largest, in the Richmond district.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Eden Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1904, for the purpose of raising money to help build the new church. The organization was composed of the ladies who were members of the church and a few others. The organization paid over to the building committee about one thousand and five hundred dollars, which the ladies raised by giving dinners, festivals, and doing sewing, etc.

LICK CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Lick Creek Christian church was originally located about forty rods east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 17, range 7. Among the charter members were John K. Rash, Lawson Fuqua, Joseph Winn, John H. Huston, Benjamin Legg and a Mr. Snodgrass. Among the first officers of the church were Joseph Winn, John Huston and John K. Rash. Among the ministers who served the congregation were J. W. Ferrill, Rev. Blaney, Robert S. Ackerman and Thomas H. Kuhn.

The church was maintained at the location above described until about 1893, when it was moved to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 17, range 6, in Vernon township. The congregation worshipped here until about 1896 when it was consolidated with the Christian church at Ingalls.

MAPLE GROVE FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Maple Grove Friends church is located a quarter of a mile east of the middle point of the west line of section 24, township 17, range 6. The congregation was organized during the latter seventies and worshipped for a time at the Purdue school house, which stood at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 24, township 17, range 6. During the early eighties the present church building was erected. Among the men who donated fifty dollars or more toward the construction of the church were Lee D. Olvey, James B. Galbreath, George F. Lewark, Daniel N. Jackson, Jesse P. Cook, General W. Jackson, Monroe Gant and Jasper Cauldwell. The building committee was composed of Lee D. Olvey, James B. Galbreath and George F. Lewark. A Union Sunday school was organized while services were still held at the Purdue school house. It was afterwards moved to the church and named Maple Grove Union. On January 1, 1915, the name of the Sunday school was changed to the Friends Sunday school. There is an average attendance at church and Sunday school at present of about twenty-five.

Among the pastors who have served the church are Mrs. White, John Kittinger, Fred Bous and Rev. Hinshaw, the latter being pastor at this time. Among those who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school are Thomas McClarnon, George Lewark, Alfred Bills, General Jackson and Rose Cooper, the latter being the present superintendent.

The first church was destroyed by fire about fifteen years ago. Lee Olvey had kept up insurance on the church and the money received from the

insurance company was used toward the construction of the present building. Adjoining the church is a beautiful cemetery, formerly known as the Jackson and Olvey cemetery, and later simply as the Olvey cemetery. About 1906 Mr. Olvey expended quite a sum of money in improving the grounds, making cement walks, fencing, etc. Others donated days of labor, among whom were Joseph A. Fuqua, George Andis, Frank Andis and General Jackson.

MILNER'S CORNER UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

By Noble H. Troy.

The Milner's Corner United Brethren church was organized in May, 1885, in the school house (which is still standing) by Rev. William Gossett. It can be truly said of this venerable man that he was the means of bringing this portion of the county out of the mire, for by his preaching of the blessed Word the eyes of men and women were opened to the beauties of life and the hope of the great Beyond.

It was through the efforts of Rev. William Gossett that the present church building was erected in the summer of 1885. He was ably assisted in the work by Dr. S. A. Troy (deceased), James Keller (deceased), John Keller (deceased), F. M. Jackson, M. L. Frank and others. This church is in good spiritual and financial standing, surrounded by prosperous farmers.

The present officials are Dr. J. E. Shannon, superintendent; Rev. Alexander Eddington, pastor; C. H. Troy, secretary; James H. Bussell, treasurer; James Albea, E. J. Keller, A. E. Albea, Elmer McComas and Charles Alvea, trustees.

The Milner's Corner United Brethren Sunday school was organized by Charles H. Troy, April 1, 1886. Mr. Troy was elected superintendent and served five years, after which he was succeeded by Mrs. Hepsy Shipley, James R. Walker, W. P. Bussell, E. J. Keller, James M. Bussell. Charles H. Troy is superintendent at the present time.

The Sunday school is in a fine spiritual condition, has a membership of eighty and an average attendance of fifty; and we can truly say this school is blessed with good musicians, both vocal and instrumental; it has a fine piano and orchestra. The members of the orchestra are, Mary Troy, pianist; Noble H. Troy, violinist; Robert Troy, baritone; Dale Troy, trombone; Ralph Fisk and Charles H. Jackson, cornetists.

The present Sunday school officials are C. H. Troy, superintendent; Ruth Troy, secretary; James Bussell, treasurer; F. M. Jackson, Ellen McComas, Ralph Fisk, E. J. Keller and Charles H. Jackson, teachers.

JACKSON CHAPEL (UNITED BRETHREN).

Jackson chapel stands on the county line at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 17, range 7. The present house was built during the summer of 1895 and was dedicated by the Rev. William Bell, of Dayton, Ohio, on December 4, 1895. Another church, known as White chapel, stood two and three-quarters miles west of the point above described, and on the Madison county side of the road. This house became dilapidated, and during the pastorate of the Rev. William Gossett the new house was constructed on the new location. The charter members were, Martha Mingle, Madison Mingle, Thomas Franklin, Mahala Franklin, W. A. Pritchard, Electa Pritchard, Herman Pritchard, Effie Pritchard, Carrie Jackson, Ellen Jackson, Levi Jackson, Louise Jackson, Hannah Milliner, Rosa Blakely and Mattie Pritchard. At present there are thirty-seven members.

Among the pastors who have served the church are, James F. Reynolds, William Demundren, Charles P. Martin, Morton Hobson, N. P. France, Alonzo Myer, A. C. Willmore, O. F. Lydy, W. M. Griffin, E. J. Jenkins, D. E. Johnson, Grover Wright and A. Edrington.

A Sunday school was organized in 1896, which now has four classes, with an average attendance of thirty-five. The adult members of the church are generally in attendance at Sunday school. Among the superintendents of the Sunday school are, W. A. Pritchard, Louise Jackson, Preston Chadwick, William Rogers, William Franklin, Ira Franklin, W. S. McCarty, Eva Albea. The average attendance at church services is about forty.

CHAPTER XX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township was organized at the May term, 1831, of the board of commissioners of Hancock county, and was made to include all of what is now Jackson and Brown townships. At the September term of the board, 1832, Green township was organized, which was made to include all of what is now Green and Brown townships. This left Jackson township with its present dimensions. At the June term, in 1850, the board of commissioners organized Worth township, which included twenty-four square miles, or all of what is now included in Jackson township except a strip two miles wide crossing its south end. Thus from 1850 until the March term, 1853, of the board of commissioners, Jackson township consisted of a narrow strip two miles north and south by six miles east and west. This included, however, the more thickly settled portion of the former township along the National road, and gave Jackson township probably as many inhabitants as were included in Worth township above. Since March 11, 1853, Jackson township has had its present boundaries. It is six miles square. The civil township of Jackson lies in two congressional townships. Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, along the west side, lie in congressional township 16 north, range 7 east. The remaining part of the township, consisting of thirty square miles, is located in township 16 north, range 8 east.

Its natural drainage consists of Six Mile and Little Six Mile creeks, both flowing south through the eastern part of the township. Nameless creek, formerly known as Straight creek, flows southwest through the central part of the township, and Brandywine creek drains six or eight sections in the northwest corner of the township. The township has also been well drained by a system of artificial drainage, including the large open drains with their covered arms.

The first land entry was made by William Oldham, who on November 20, 1824, entered the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 16, range 8, which lies about two and one-half miles north of Charlottesville. Other entries followed in rapid succession, and on the entry book may be found a number of the family names still familiar in the township and county. Among them are included, Margaret R. Bracken, James Davis, Elisha Earls, Francis Craft, George W. Hatfield, William Hawkins, Robert McCorkhill, John Kirkpatrick, Ezra Miller, Samuel Smith, Benjamin

Cooper, Lemuel D. Fort, James Oldham, Edward Lewis, Jacob Brooks, Jacob Slifer, John Lewis, Robert Earl, Andrew Pauley, Edward Barrett, James Dille, William Oldham, William Leamon, James Sample, Abraham Watson, William Hazlett, Thomas Hatfield, William Cox, David Scott, Elijah Ballenger, Robert White, John Wood, Calvin Roland, James Steele, David Priddy, John R. Jacobs, James Lowney, Samuel Longnaker, James Vanmeter, James P. Foley, James Fort, Jordan Lacy, Thomas Craft, Isaac N. Hill, Samuel Dille, William Scott, Robert H. Wilson, John Sample, Moses Braddock, William Ramsey, Rebecca Snodgrass, Henry Wilson, Meredith Gosney, John Stephens, Samuel Overman, Moses McCray, Michael Hittle, Richard R. Earls, Ebenezer Goble, William Kirkpatrick, George Craft, Jacob S. Hewey, Sovereign Earl, John Catt, Joseph Lewis, Joseph Fort, James Williams, James Hinchman, Solomon Hull, Joseph Pauley, Basil Meek and James Templeton.

Nameless creek furnished water power for several mills at a very early date. Of the mills established in Jackson township were the following: Grist-mill, erected by John Fort, in 1827, at about the middle of section 26, township 16, range 8, stood about one mile north of Charlottesville. A saw-mill was erected by David Longnaker about 1833, on Six Mile creek about the middle of section 23, township 16, range 8. A saw-mill was erected about 1855 on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 16, range 8, on the place known as the Henderson McKown farm. It was operated by different parties and was finally moved to the northeast corner of section 7, township 16, range 8, on a farm owned by Joseph Higgins. Another saw-mill, erected in 1860 by Walton & Rule, on the southeast corner of section 13, township 16, range 7, at what is commonly known as Leamon's Corner, was operated here until probably in the early seventies, when it was moved to Cleveland. In 1881 it was purchased by a Mr. Mingle and moved to Eden.

A tannery was erected about 1844 by James R. Bracken, probably along the east side of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 16, range 7, or just a short distance south and west of what is now Willow branch. A tile factory was erected in 1869 by Thomas L. Marsh and William Draper, just below the northwest corner of section 8, township 16, range 8. Draper finally bought the interest of Marsh and operated the factory until during the eighties. A blacksmith shop was operated during the thirties by Abraham Huntington, on the northwest quarter of section 1, township 16, range 7, or in the extreme northwest corner of the township.

The first nursery in the county was established immediately north of Charlottesville about 1840, by Isaac Barrett.

SCHOOLS.

The first school houses in the township were erected along the National road. The first school house was probably erected somewhere in the south half of section 31, township 16, range 8, in the extreme southwest part of the township. These of course were private schools. The first public school seems to have been erected at what is now known as Leamon's Corner. Another very early school was erected immediately north of Charlottesville, and a school that was very prominent in the early township was Cleveland Academy, erected one-half mile north and one-fourth mile east of Cleveland. The teachers of the county held their institute at this school a time or two, all of which has been discussed elsewhere. The first school at Charlottesville was erected on the bluff of Six Mile creek south of the National road. After the free school law was enacted, in 1852, the township was divided into nine districts. Later, two extra schools were built. The first brick school house in the township was constructed at the northwest corner of section 17, township 16, range 8, then known as district No. 11. The second brick house was constructed at the northwest corner of section 19, township 16, range 8, which has ever since been known as Leamon's corner. Later, brick houses were of course constructed in all of the districts of the township. Several of them were entirely destroyed by the storm of June 25, 1902.

Among the very early teachers of the township were James Loehr, Edward B. Sample, Burd Lacy, A. T. Hatfield, George W. Sample, William Sager, Jesse Leonard, John A. Craft, James Sample, Thompson Allen, C. G. Sample, H. H. Ayers, Nathan Fish, John McIntyre, John H. Scott, George W. Hatfield, Milton Heath, Penelope Heath and Catherine Stephens.

Among the later teachers that will be better remembered by the younger generations are William M. Lewis, A. V. B. Sample, who also served several years as county examiner of Hancock county, J. H. Landis, E. W. Smith, Ancil Clark, E. A. Lewis, George Burnett, S. C. Staley, Richard Warrum, George W. Williams, Vinton A. Smith, Edward P. Scott and Edwin Braddock.

During the eighties a county normal or two were held at Charlottesville. The regular high school work that was the beginning of the present system of high schools was installed in the fall of 1896, during the principalship of Charles Mauck. The school has been maintained since that time with the following principals: Charles Mauck, 1896-98; Ora Staley, 1898-1907; Will-

iam Stafford, 1907-08; Roscoe Thomas, 1908-13; Sylvester Moore, 1913-14; Walter Orr, 1914 to present date. Before the close of the term of 1912-13 the high school was commissioned by the state department and has been a commissioned high school since that time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of Jackson township is 1,450, as shown by the United States census report of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 425 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated for school purposes. There were 338 pupils enrolled in the schools, of which 53 were in the high school and 285 in the elementary grades. The average daily attendance in the elementary grades was 238; in the high school, 48. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools for the year 1914-15 was \$5,109.58. The total cost of maintaining the high school was \$2,962. The teachers in the township were paid for the school year of 1914-15, \$7,128.60. The estimated value of all school property belonging to the township, as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915, is \$35,000. The total assessment of taxables in the township as represented by the assessor in 1914 was \$1,615,000. During the school year of 1914-15, 34 children were transported to school at a cost of \$857.50 to the township.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Following are the men who have served Jackson township in the office of township trustee since the office was created, in 1850: Burd Lacy, 1859; David Priddy, 1863; Philip Stinger, 1867; George W. Williams, 1869; James B. Clark, 1871; A. V. B. Sample, 1874; Henderson McKown, 1878; James F. McClarnon, 1880; A. V. B. Sample, 1882; Elisha Earles, 1884; James L. Foley, 1886; Henderson McKown, 1888-90; Allen Hill, 1894; William C. White, 1900; George Burnett, 1904; William T. Orr, 1908; Marshall N. Hittle, 1914.

During the administration of David Priddy there was no bank in the county, and probably not a safe except the one in the county treasurer's office. Priddy kept the township funds in this safe and when it was robbed, on the night of January 12, 1866, about \$1,100 of this money was stolen. Priddy reimbursed the township from his own funds, but the amount was a complete loss to him. He had the sympathy of the community and a little effort was made at one time to raise funds to reimburse him. Nothing was accomplished, as far as can be learned, nor was he as fortunate as some of the later officials who were reimbursed by special acts of the Legislature.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts have been presided over by a number of men, among whom are Basil Meek, 1831; Samuel Thompson, date unknown; David Templeton, 1832; Robert McCorkle, 1834-38-42-49-54; Henry Kinder, 1841; Edward Barrett, 1845; James P. Foley, 1846; G. Y. Atkison, 1848; John A. Craft, 1849-56; John Stephens, 1850; Andrew Pauley, 1855-60; Thomas M. Bidgood, 1858; John Reeves, 1859; Ellison Addison, 1859; W. M. L. Cox, 1860; William Brooks, 1862; Cyrus Leamon, 1864-72; G. J. T. Dilla, 1864; James McClarnon, 1865; John H. Scott, 1866; G. W. Landis, 1867-72-76; Elijah C. Reeves, 1868-72; Lafayette Stephens, 1869; Ira Bevil, 1870-74-78; John W. Wales, 1876; John E. Leamon, 1880; William R. Williams, 1880; Arthur Thomas, 1882; S. C. Staley, 1886-90; John W. Reeves, 1898; ——— Leamon, 1899; John F. Duty, 1902-09-14; John W. Reeves, 1902; Arza E. Cox, 1902; Daniel Burk, 1906; Dora Crider, 1906-10.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following men from Jackson township have served the county in official capacities: James P. Foley, Noble Warrum and John Addison, representatives; Jacob Huntington, John Barrett, C. H. Fort and Philander Collyer, county treasurers; Basil Meek, George W. Sample and William M. Lewis, sheriffs; John R. Reeves, recorder; J. H. Landis, surveyor; Richard Williams, Jordan Lacy, John Addison, John S. Lewis, Jacob Slifer, Sr., and Linza Walker, commissioners.

OLDER FAMILIES AND HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

Among the families that have long been established in the township are the Addisons, Braddocks, Barretts, Earls, Forts, Glascocks, Loudenbacks, McClarnons, Oldhams, Rocks, Simmons, Smiths, Scotts, Slifers, Thomases, Walkers, Warrums, Williamses and Derrys.

Among the heavy taxpayers of the township who paid taxes in sums exceeding \$100.00 in 1915 are: Joseph N. Addison and wife, \$260.87; Samuel M. Addison, \$254.03; John W. Addison, \$160.83; Alva A. Apple, \$127.68; Jacob E. Barker and wife, \$110.39; David H. Bundy, \$116.85; Nathan O. Cranfill, \$771.05; Frank Craft, \$151.33; Aaron E. Carroll, \$149.91; John T. Collins, \$176.89; Citizens Bank, \$142.50; William H. Eib, \$210.71; Noah W. Braddock, \$1,774.89; Freeman Braddock, \$588.59; George Brooks, \$128.06; Elijah A. Barrett (heirs), \$212.61; James M.

Brunson and wife, \$112.29; James H. Davis, \$123.69; Kem Derry, \$124.35; Martha K. Derry (heirs), \$288.80; John B. Dimick, \$154.85; Milo Goodpasture, \$178.69; Allen T. Hatfield (heirs), \$111.15; Marshall N. Hittle, \$151.85; Noah F. and Etta M. Loudenback, \$126.25; Perry Lewis, \$119.32; Sarah B. McGraw, \$173.31; Elizabeth J. O'Banion, \$107.16; Andrew Ormston and wife, \$122.74; Robert S. N. Oldham, \$280.44; Guy M. Oldham, \$127.58; George R. Smith, \$134.23; Thomas S. Smith, \$379.33; William H. Simmons, \$417.24; John S. Simmons, \$624.15; Mary E. Simmons, \$270.56; John E. Scott, \$118.18; Charles E. Sipe, \$170.14; Samuel N. Shelby, \$131.23; John W. Simmons, \$102.12; Martin R. Thomas, \$245.48; John W. Thomas, \$144.78; Leonidas R. Thomas, \$455.05; William D. Thomas, \$129.77; Albert Williams, \$101.16; John W. Williams, \$107.63; John W. Wales, \$266.76; William M. Wilson, \$147.25; Mary A. Johnson, \$173.47; Charles A. Jackson, \$139.46; James F. McClarnon, \$201.59; Robert S. McClarnon, \$328.32; David R. McClarnon, \$165.49; Daniel G. McClarnon, \$392.08; Frank McClarnon, \$129.86; Elizabeth Pierson, \$117.42; Harriet Patterson, \$193.52; John W. Reeves, \$129.57; Minerva Smith, \$182.59; John H. Smith, \$427.88; William L. Smith, \$132.81; Charity E. Simmons, \$149.34; Robert M. Simmons (heirs), \$248.71; George Scott, \$222.49; William D. Steele, \$111.24; S. C. Staley, \$195.32; William S. Thomas, \$133.19; Minor M. Thomas, \$155.61; Lucian B. Thomas, \$156.18; Saironia Thomas, \$107.22; C. M. Vandebark and wife, \$490.22; Andrew J. Walker, \$146.96; William P. White, \$120.27; Halbert F. Wilson, \$108.47.

TOWNS.

Jackson township has two towns—Cleveland and Charlottesville. Both are located on the National road; Cleveland at just about the middle of the southern part of the township, and Charlottesville in the southeast corner of the township.

Cleveland was originally known as Portland. It was surveyed and platted by that name on July 8, 1834. The original plat consists of sixty-four lots. No additions have ever been made to it. It was known as Portland until a few years prior to the Civil War. Reference to the early licensed grocers and tavern keepers will show that they gave their location as Portland. Like Philadelphia and several of the other smaller towns that seem to have crystalized and become incapable of further growth, Cleveland at one time did quite a great deal of business. A saw-mill was located there for a number of years, and with its store, blacksmith shop, physicians, etc., it became quite a business center for the community. It seems that after the

railroad was constructed, however, business sought other channels and for the past thirty or forty years Cleveland has simply had a store and a blacksmith shop, with now and then some other branches of business.

The town now has one frame church and has also become the meeting place of the Eastern Indiana Holiness Association, which has a camp consisting of a number of buildings at the northeast part of town.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Charlottesville is one of the oldest towns in the county. Its original survey was made by David Templeton, on June 16, 1830. The original plat consisted of fifty-six lots. Since that time the following additions have been made to the town: Foley's Addition, laid out by James P. Foley, December 28, 1853; fifty-nine lots. Smith's First Addition, laid out by Timothy F. Smith, January 29, 1868; twenty-nine lots. Smith's Second Addition, laid out by Timothy F. Smith, February 1, 1869; five lots. Chandler's Addition, laid out by George L. Chandler, February 3, 1869; five lots. Walker's Addition, laid out by Samuel Walker, February 2, 1869; four lots. Watson's Addition, laid out by William C. Watson, February 3, 1869; nineteen lots. Stringer's Addition, laid out by Philip Stringer, February 2, 1869; four lots. Edward Earl's Addition, laid out by Edward Earl, June 11, 1869; twenty lots. Edward Earl's Second Addition, laid out by Edward Earl, February 9, 1870; sixteen lots (or fifteen lots and one acre for school lot).

The very early business men of Charlottesville appear on the list of licensed grocers, taverns, etc. Among the later men were James P. Foley, Richard Probasco, William Thornburgh, Hutton & Overman, J. A. Craft, P. H. Bowen, William McGraw, W. S. Lane and H. F. Wilson.

Charlottesville was at one time an incorporated town. The petition asking for its incorporation was presented to the board of county commissioners at their June session, 1867, and was signed by John A. Craft, H. M. Morris, S. R. Danner, Henry Frederick, G. W. Dungan, Thomas Springstead, John Keller, Philip Stringer, Samuel Grunden, W. W. Thornburg, I. M. Jones, Lafayette Griffith, William Henley, J. N. Chandler, R. B. Weese, Gideon Johnson, H. Chambers, James Obanion, Warner M. L. Cox, W. H. H. Rock, J. H. Allison, Joseph Schaffer, Jeremiah Goddard, John Girty, Jacob Brown, Ira Schaffer, A. H. Allison and A. T. Lemay.

The petition showed that the town had a population of 254, including sixty-four voters. The board of commissioners set the 29th of June, 1867, as the time for holding an election to determine whether the town should be incorporated. Thirty-six votes were cast, all being in favor of the incor-

poration of the town. At the September session, 1867, the board of commissioners ordered "said town of Charlottesville incorporated under the name and style of Charlottesville." An election was held on October 7, 1867, at which the following men were elected as the first officers of the town: J. H. Allison, clerk; Henry Morris, treasurer; Sylvester Baker, assessor; John Girty, marshal; Thomas Springsteen, William Thornburgh and J. H. Allison, trustees, the latter declining to serve.

Charlottesville has one rural free delivery route, which was established on April 1, 1903.

CHARLOTTESVILLE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

This was one of the unique corporations of Hancock county. The company was organized on March 7, 1870. Its articles of incorporation were recorded on April 15, 1870, in the miscellaneous records in the county recorder's office of Hancock county. The purpose of the incorporation as stated in the articles was "to buy, own and hold the necessary real estate in said town of Charlottesville, in the county of Hancock and state of Indiana, and to erect and maintain thereon suitable and sufficient buildings, and from time to time make such changes, alterations and repairs thereto as to the association may seem right and proper, and to establish, maintain and control a school or schools therein for the education of males and females, upon such terms and conditions and upon such plan or system as such association may from time to time agree upon and adopt." The capital stock of the association consisted of \$5,000 in shares of \$10 each, which could be increased from time to time as the interest of the association might require. Article 8 provided, "said association shall procure the ground laid off for a school house lot in Earle's Second Addition to the town of Charlottesville;" Article 9, "The main building to be first built shall be substantially built of brick, not less than forty-four feet square and two stories high."

Following are the names of the stockholders: T. F. Smith, W. H. H. Rock, John McGraw, R. C. Niles, Jacob Brown, Jacob Orr, H. P. Lantz, Thomas Springstead, Edward Earle, C. M. Rock, H. J. Bogart, John F. Girty, S. H. Brown, Hiram Griffith, Martin Fort, Daniel Bohn, John A. Craft, H. M. Morris, H. F. Miller, J. H. Allison, I. M. Jones, W. W. Thornburgh, John S. Orr, Henry Frederick, ——— Thompson, Henry Kinder, William Thomas, William Johnson, J. O. Lane, A. J. Lemay, Philip Stinger, John R. Hill, William Oldham, R. B. Weese, S. F. Williams, Isaac N. Bartlow, Jackson Galloway, Burd Lacy, Samuel Grass, John Addison, Joseph Higgins, Harvey B. Smith, W. S. Byrkit, D. C. Hasting, Meredith Walker, A. V. B.

Sample, Charles White, Frank Smith, Joseph Hill, James Wilson, Kitturah Fort, Daniel Grass, William Myers, John Taylor, Enoch Pierson, Thomas J. Owens, Samuel Hill, A. J. Foley, W. B. Cox, George W. Landis, J. Lewis Coskins, William White, Zenos Bundy, Henry Burk, Robert H. Ross, Joseph B. Liddall, Z. W. Coffin, W. N. White, Henry Loudenback, Nathan C. Hill, George M. White, Harvey Galloway, Asenath H. Nicho, J. C. Stewart, Lafe Griffith, P. J. Bohn, Henry Carroll, Joseph Stultz, James Forts, Joseph Hoskins, Andrew Jackson, Jeremiah Goddard, J. H. Miller, James O. Powers, M. M. Thomas, Temple Stewart, William B. Tweedy, Anthony Smith, J. M. Clark, John M. Tygart, J. H. Kiser, A. M. Hoskins, William Wilkins, Rafe Orston, S. M. Wales, George I. Girty, Jehu Stewart and Robert Brown.

Pursuant to the purpose for which the company had been organized, it proceeded to erect the first brick school house which stood on the site of the present school, north of the National road and east of Charlottesville. After the completion of this building the Charlottesville Educational Association leased it to the town of Charlottesville for school purposes. The terms of the contract may be best seen from the contract itself, which was dated May 31, 1872, and of which the following are the essential parts:

"The trustees, directors, etc., have this day rented, leased and let unto the town of Charlottesville, for the term of twenty-five years from this date, for public school purposes, so much of the building and real estate hereinafter named as may be necessary for the public free schools of said town; and when said building shall have been finished as is hereinafter provided for, said town shall have possession for school purposes as aforesaid, of a sufficient portion of said building and ground whenever said town shall require the same for a public free school, and at the expiration of such term or sessions of such free public school aforesaid all of said property shall be delivered unto the possession of said trustees or directors, their successors, etc., of the said Charlottesville Educational Association, and shall remain in their possession and subject to their use and control, and be subject to be let or occupied by such trustees, directors, etc., until the same shall again be required for public free schools of said town as aforesaid. All of said property shall be delivered unto the possession of said trustees, directors, etc., at the end of said twenty-five years and all right or interest of said town under this lease shall forever cease and expire. And when during this lease said town shall not need any part of said property for the actual occupation of public free schools of said town, all of said property shall be subject to the absolute use and control of said trustees and directors of said association. And at any time during the continuance of this lease if the whole of said property shall not be necessary

for the use of such public free school, such remaining portion shall be subject to the use, occupation and control of said trustees and directors. And the trustees and directors of said association agree to complete said building ready for occupancy, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the use of such public free school, as soon as sufficient money is paid by the trustees of said town, but are not bound to complete any more than may be so necessary, and they agree to complete and provide with furniture for such school such parts as may be so necessary for such school, and have such part ready for occupancy as soon as the same shall be required by said town for such public free school provided sufficient money shall have been paid to do the same, and the trustees and directors of said association agree to keep said portion of said building in repair but are not bound to repair in cases of any unnecessary waste or damage, nor destruction by fire or the act of God, committed during the occupancy by said town.

"And in consideration of the above of the agreement made by said lessors said school trustees of said town, for said town, agree to put a good plain plank fence around said school lot and said school trustees agree to pay said lessors the sum of \$2,000 in further consideration of this lease, and the said school trustees and town shall devote all available means now on hands in the payment of said \$2,000, and said town shall levy and collect money as fast as possible for said town to do to pay the sum of \$1,500, and the remainder of said \$2,000, to-wit: \$500 shall be paid in full within twenty-four years from this date, but if after said \$1,500 shall have been paid, the said trustees and directors of said association shall need said money remaining for repairs the said town, on demand of the trustees and directors of said association, etc., shall pay the sum of \$50 annually, until the same shall be paid, commencing with the day of such demand, but in any event said whole sum shall be paid within twenty-four years as aforesaid. Formally closed, dated May 31, 1872, and signed, sealed and acknowledged by T. F. Smith, H. M. Morris, Anthony Smith, Enoch Pierson, William Oldham, John Addison, John A. Craft, as trustees on the part of said association, and by John McGraw and Isaac N. Bartlow, school trustees for the town of Charlottesville."

This rather unusual procedure did not prove to be wholly satisfactory to everybody concerned. The mention thereof made in the local papers shows that it later became more or less of a local political issue in the township. It seems too, that the town of Charlottesville did not comply with the terms of the contract, or at least "did not devote all available means now on hands in the payment of said \$2,000." Possibly the town did not "levy and collect money as fast as possible for said town to do to pay the sum of \$1,500." At

any rate the Charlottesville Educational Association brought a suit in the Hancock circuit court and recovered a judgment against the town of Charlottesville for the sum of \$600, in June, 1873. (Cause No. 533 in the Hancock circuit court.)

The above judgment remained unpaid, other debts accumulated, portions of the town were disannexed, and on August 24, 1880, Charles M. Butler, prosecuting attorney for the eighteenth judicial circuit of Indiana, of which the Hancock circuit court formed a part, filed a bill of information in said court in which he alleged, charged and averred "that the said corporation, the town of Charlottesville, have forfeited their charter in the manner and way following, that is to say: That said corporation, the town of Charlottesville, since its organization has failed and refused to keep the streets in repair and has failed and refused to take steps to promote the interests of the citizens. That said corporation has allowed judgments to remain unpaid against it for more than a year. That there is now and has been for more than three years last past a judgment of the Hancock circuit court, of Hancock county, Indiana, in favor of the Charlottesville Educational Association and against said corporation of the town of Charlottesville, amounting in the sum of about \$700 remaining unpaid, and the said prosecuting attorney would further inform the court that said corporation is insolvent and unable to pay all of its *bona fide* indebtedness, and that said corporation has exceeded her authority in this: That she has narrowed the corporate limits of said town, thereby relieving numerous persons from contributing their proportionate share of taxes into the corporate fund, thereby increasing the taxes on the property of the residue of the citizens of said town, and releasing and relieving Daniel Grass and Edward Barrett from any corporation taxes, all of which is contrary to the form of the statute in such cases. Wherefore, the said Charles M. Butler demands that the charter of said corporation be forfeited and that a receiver be appointed to discharge her indebtedness, etc."

And the court after having this information under consideration, and "after having heard evidence adduced and being sufficiently advised in the premises, finds that all matters and facts set forth are true. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that all the rights and franchises of said defendant, the town of Charlottesville, be forever forfeited and lost to her and her agents of every kind or character, and the court now here appoints P. Jacob Bohn a receiver, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the clerk of this court, who shall reduce the assets of said defendant to possession and pay the debts of said corporation under the same rules prescribed for the government of administrators." (State vs. town of Charlottesville. Cause No. 3333 in the Hancock circuit court.)

Mr. Bohn refused to qualify as receiver and James M. Barrett finally qualified. Under the order of the court he made a tax levy or two and raised funds to pay the town's indebtedness. The charter was forfeited on October 19, 1880, and Charlottesville never reincorporated as a town.

During the summer of 1886 the brick school that had been constructed by the Charlottesville Educational Association was blown down and it became necessary to construct another building. The Educational Association was insolvent. James L. Foley, trustee of Jackson township, therefore filed his petition for the appropriation of real estate for school purposes during the summer of 1886. He alleged in his petition that it was "necessary for the purpose of erecting a public school house thereon to purchase the real estate owned by the Charlottesville Educational Association, being the school lot in Earle's Second Addition to the town of Charlottesville; that the directors of the Educational Association own the lot in fee simple; that they have failed to use it for educational purposes and that said association is wholly insolvent." He therefore asked the court for the appointment of appraisers to appraise and assess the value of said real estate and to make such further orders in the premises by the appointment of a commissioner or otherwise to divest the title of said real estate from said Charlottesville Educational Association and to vest the same in Jackson school township; to forever quiet the title to said real estate in said Jackson school town as against said association.

James F. McClarnon, Lucian B. Thomas and John H. Lane were appointed appraisers on June 8, 1886. Upon the filing of their report the township paid to the clerk of the circuit court the sum of \$250 and the court ordered the title quieted and vested in Jackson township as prayed. (Foley vs. Charlottesville Educational Association. Cause No. 5269 in the Hancock circuit court.)

The second brick building and the one that stood until just a few years ago was then erected by James L. Foley, in the fall of 1886. This school house was condemned by the state board of health in the spring of 1911. William T. Orr, township trustee, then employed George W. Gordon to draw the plans and specifications for the present building. It was erected during the summer and fall of 1911 at a cost of approximately \$30,000. At present it stands as the newest and probably the most modern township high school building in the county.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Sardis Lodge No. 253, Free and Accepted Masons, at Charlottesville, was organized on January 25, 1860, with the following charter members:

John A. Craft, Richard Probasco, Joseph Loudonback, J. M. Chandler, Dr. A. B. Bundy, Ellison Williams, Thomas N. Bidgood, George W. Sample, John Shipman, John Thompson, Jr., William W. Thornburgh, Albert White, Joseph J. Butler, Joseph R. Hunt, Samuel B. Hill, Edward Butler, Temple Stewart, Andrew Pauley, Ambrose Miller, Thomas Conklin, S. A. Hall, C. E. Allison, William Cook, Joshua Moore and John Kiser. The first meeting place of the lodge was on the second floor of the building on the north side of Main street above the store then owned by John A. Craft. John A. Craft was the first worshipful master, Samuel B. Hall the first senior warden, and C. E. Allison the first junior warden.

A charter was granted to the lodge by the grand lodge on May 29, 1860. The organization was maintained until 1878 when the building and all of the effects of the lodge, except the records, were destroyed by fire. There was no other room that could be used for lodge purposes and the members, feeling that they were unable to build, surrendered their charter on November 20, 1878. Among those who acted as worshipful master in the lodge were John A. Craft, A. V. B. Sample, Jesse Leaky and I. B. Smith.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Charlottesville Lodge No. 277, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was granted a charter on May 22, 1867. The lodge was organized with eight charter members: A. H. Miller, Thompson B. Burch, R. B. White, P. Johnson, John Johnson, William S. Hill, Drury Holt and George S. Chandler. It has a present membership of one hundred and seventeen. The lodge meets every Saturday night in its own building, which consists of a two-story frame house forty by sixty feet, with two business rooms on the first floor and the lodge room on the second floor. The property of the lodge is worth about \$4,000. It has a degree staff under the management of Charles W. Ramsay, which has achieved a high degree of excellence in the presentation of lodge work. It has given the work in many halls, including those at Carthage, Arlington, Knightstown, Dunreith, Lewisville, Cambridge City, Greenfield, Eden, Fortville, McCordsville, Wilkinson and Shirley.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Blonda Lodge No. 318, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted on January 28, 1890, with eleven charter members. At present the lodge has one hundred and ten members.

CHARLOTTESVILLE BRASS BAND.

The first brass band was organized at Charlottesville about 1869 or 1870, by W. L. Niles. The members of the band were W. L. Niles, leader; Isaac J. Hatfield, C. M. Niles and Homer Hackleman, cornetists; James Danner and Charles Owens, altos; William Scott, tenor; Alvin Johnson, baritone; Jere Hilligoss, tuba; Foster Miller, bass drum; Charles Leamon, snare drum.

Mr. Niles was the only teacher of the band. He had had two years of instruction under Prof. L. W. Eastman, who was the teacher of the first Greenfield bands. About 1871 or 1872 the people of Charlottesville assisted the boys in raising money to purchase a new set of band instruments, and also a band wagon and uniforms. The organization was then maintained, with a few changes, during the seventies. In December, 1883, a reorganization was effected, and the greater number of the members named above, with a few others, incorporated under the laws of the state. The new band, as shown by the miscellaneous record in the county recorder's office, was composed of William L. Niles, E-flat cornet (leader); Isaac J. Hatfield, E-flat cornet; Willie White and Omer Hackleman, B-flat cornets; C. M. Niles and Charles Owens, altos; Frank Craft and Edward Carroll, tenors; John A. Johnson, baritone; Wilbur Carroll, tuba; Foster Miller, bass drum; Charles E. Leamon, snare drum. This band continued to play until in the nineties. Isaac J. Hatfield was its leader during the last few years of its existence.

CITIZENS BANK OF CHARLOTTESVILLE.

The Citizens Bank of Charlottesville opened its doors for business on November 1, 1913, with the following officers and directors: James F. McClarnon, president; Luther F. Symons, vice-president; Clarence Haskett, cashier; H. T. White, C. F. Binford, J. M. Addison and H. M. Fort, directors. The capital stock of the bank is \$10,000. Following are the stockholders: J. N. Addison, Charles F. Binford, Irvin H. Binford, Ernest H. Bond, H. M. Fort, Levi Gurley, Ezra Hill, Amos Hill, Allen Hill, Hawley Hall, Robert Hall, Clarence Haskett, Mary Hanna, Roy Lowe, James F. McClarnon, S. H. Murphy, W. L. Niles, W. C. Overman, Mina Overman, Andrew Ormston, Donald J. Peacock, W. E. Ross, H. T. White, F. E. White, Frank Weeks and Zona M. White.

The present officers are James F. McClarnon, president; Robert Hall, vice-president; Clarence Haskett, cashier; H. T. White, C. F. Binford, J. N. Addison and H. M. Fort, directors.

CHARLOTTESVILLE BURIAL CLUB.

The Charlottesville Burial Club was organized on January 27, 1912, by W. R. Walker, with Willard Lowe, president; W. R. Walker, secretary and treasurer, and Joseph N. Addison, George Haman and Guy Oldham, committee. The club was organized with two hundred and twenty-five members. It now has a membership of three hundred and forty. It is maintained by making assessments in advance, the money being placed in bank for payment on the death of a member of the club.

The membership is divided into three classes: Those from two years of age to twelve years of age pay twenty-five cents and receive \$50 at death; those aged from twelve years to forty-five years pay fifty cents and receive \$100 at death; members from forty-five to sixty years of age pay seventy-five cents and receive \$100 at death. Money is paid directly to the members of the family of the deceased, and any undertaker may be employed. No applicants are received for membership unless they are in good health.

Eleven deaths have occurred in the club since its organization, including ten adults and one child. No officer receives a salary; expenses only are paid. The club has made a gain at each assessment and at present has a deposit in bank from which to draw. W. R. Walker has been secretary and treasurer of the club since its organization.

CHARLOTTESVILLE THURSDAY CIRCLE.

In December, 1911, some women of Charlottesville, feeling a desire for a closer social tie and also intellectual development, met together and organized what is known as the Charlottesville Thursday Circle. Its object is to aid in general culture through the programs, to strengthen bonds of friendship, and afford some profitable social life to busy women. Each year the work has been of a solid nature and has been a source of much wholesome pleasure and broader culture. The work for 1916 is to be on "Our Country," devoting some time to Indiana because of the centennial.

The first president was Mary E. Roland. She was followed by Edith J. Hunt and Cora L. Craft. The president for 1916 is Doris Binford. The circle conducted a lecture course in 1912-13 and has done some philanthropic work. It belongs to the Federation of Clubs of the sixth district and also to the Federation of Country Clubs of Hancock county. In January, 1915, it joined with the latter club in celebrating the birthday of Lee O. Harris, at Greenfield. Although organized only a short time the club can already see the real advantage of such an organization in the better development of its members.

LEAMON'S CORNER.

Leamon's Corner is located on the range line where sections 13, 18, 19 and 24 meet. It has always been a well-known corner in the township. For many years a postoffice, a little store, a blacksmith shop and a saw-mill were maintained there. The postoffice was kept by Cyrus Leamon from a very early day, but was discontinued in the summer of 1881. The blacksmith shop was operated for a number of years by Bud Phillips, son of Thomas Phillips, who had had a blacksmith shop for a number of years in Blue River township. The little store was kept until about the time the postoffice was taken away.

STRINGTOWN.

Stringtown is located in the extreme southwest corner of Jackson township, in section 36. In the early history of the township Rufus Scott maintained a store there for a number of years. One Danner operated a blacksmith shop and William Baxter had a little chair shop. Just across the road to the west, in Center township, at a later date stood Newhall's saw-mill. The railroad maintained a switch there and the accommodation trains stopped to let passengers on and off. At a still later time a machine shop and foundry was built just south of the National road and adjoining the east line of section 35, township 16, range 7, by the Trees. This machine shop is still operated by L. J. Trees and is thoroughly equipped for doing iron work, repairing of engines, machinery, etc. It is one of the well-known corners in the county.

RAILROADS.

Jackson township has two railroads and two interurban lines. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis follows the township line between Jackson township and Blue River township. A branch of the Big Four and the Indianapolis & Newcastle interurban cross the southwest corner of the township for a distance of a little more than a mile. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern traction line follows the National road through the township from east to west.

MISSIONARY UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

There were several churches in the early history of the township that are no longer in existence. Among them was the Missionary Union Baptist church. This church was organized on July 19, 1852, at what was known as Pleasant Hill, which stood probably a half mile east of the range line and one-half mile south of Willow Branch. The first house of worship for the Baptist

congregation, however, was erected at the southwest corner of section 16, township 16, range 8, or just across the road from where Center school house is now located. This house was erected in 1856 and was used by the congregation until 1878. At that time it was torn down and moved to a point one-half mile west of Leamon's Corner. The new church stood at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 16, range 7.

Among the original members of the church were William Brammer and wife, Samuel E. Wilson and wife, John O. Moore and wife, and James Brammer. Among the later members were Benjamin Clift, A. C. Dudding and S. W. Felt, all of whom took an active interest in the work of the church. Services were conducted by the congregation until at some time in the early nineties, when on account of deaths and removals, the church organization was dissolved and the building sold.

The Baptists also held regular services at the residence of Silas Huntington, in the extreme northwest part of Jackson township for a number of years during the very early history of the township. The New Light Society also had a little log church in the northeast corner of the township, where they worshipped for several years in that very early day.

SIX MILE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church stood about one and one-half miles north of Charlottesville. Its location is still indicated by the cemetery at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 16, range 8. A history of the church is included as a part of the history of the Charlottesville Methodist Episcopal church.

CENTER CHURCH—SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The church building used by this congregation is still standing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 16, range 7. It was erected in 1879 at a cost of probably \$500. The first trustees of the church were Joseph O. Binford, Aaron White and John S. Lewis. Among its pastors were Joseph O. Binford, Micajah M. Binford and Winbern Kearns. Services were discontinued during the nineties. The church was originally organized in 1878 and services were conducted at the Leamon's Corner school house until the above church was constructed, in 1879.

PLEASANT HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Pleasant Hill church was organized at the residence of Moses Brad-dock, in 1834. At first it belonged to the Knightstown circuit. Among the

early ministers who aided in the organization of the church were Benjamin Cooper, Alfred Thomas, F. C. Holliday, John F. Truslow, W. W. Hibben and James Hill. During the ministry of the two latter, in 1837, a class was organized composed of Polly Burris, Margaret Braddock, Nancy Braddock, Barbara Braddock, Benjamin Cooper and wife, Alfred Thomas and wife, John M. Thomas and wife, and David Thomas and wife.

In 1838 the membership contributed their labor and built a little log church which was used for worship as well as for a school. The seats were made of split poles and in one end was a huge fire-place about six feet in width. Along the north side of the room was a narrow oiled paper window. Among the early teachers who taught in this church were Isaac Barrett and Frances (Brown) McCray, the latter of whom taught twelve successive terms. In 1839 L. P. Berry preached the first sermon in this house. George Havens, Greeley McLaughlin, D. F. Straight and D. W. Boles were among the early ministers who preached at the log church. In 1841 the church was made a part of the Greenfield circuit. In 1852, under the pastorate of Francis M. Richmond, a new church house was erected, at a cost of about \$1,000. Both this building and the former church stood about eighty rods east of the range line and one-half mile south of Willow, in the northwest quarter of section 6, township 16, range 8.

The first trustees of the church were John Jones, George Fisk, Elisha Earles, John M. Thomas and David Thomas. A Sunday school was opened in the church in 1830, by David Thomas, and was maintained as long as the church remained in Jackson township. After the Big Four railroad was constructed, which now passes through Willow Branch, the congregation erected a new house, which is the church now standing at the west side of Willow.

CHARLOTTESVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Some of the first settlers in the vicinity of Charlottesville were Methodists. In the early pioneer times they held services in a school house one mile north of town on the west bank of Six Mile. Later a small frame church was built at the Six Mile cemetery, two miles north of Charlottesville. This church cost \$70 in money; liberal donations were made in work and material and the church was dedicated by John B. Burt in 1838. The first trustees were Benjamin Fort, Raleigh Ramsey, Andrew Jackson, Anthony Fort and William Oldham. Traveling preachers found their way to the church for many years, when it finally became necessary to have services in town. At this time the town school house stood on the east bank of Six Mile and was used until a church was built.

James P. Foley donated a lot in his addition to Charlottesville, which helped greatly in building the large frame church which was dedicated in 1855, by Rev. Cyrus Mutt, a graduate of Asbury University. The pastor then in charge was the Reverend Mendenhall. This church was remodeled and new seats purchased therefor in 1890, through the efforts of Rev. T. D. Tharp, assisted by the Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. George Girty was president.

The storm that swept through the county on June 25, 1902, did great damage to the church. Soon thereafter the pastor, Rev. James A. Ruley, called the trustees together to plan a new church. The people had had their crops destroyed by the storm and were very much discouraged, but the pastor, with an efficient board of trustees, was successful. The work was begun in 1903. Thomas Moxley, of Greenfield, was employed as architect, and Winfield S. Lane, of Charlottesville, took the contract for the construction of the church. The trustees at that time were Robert S. N. Oldham, William McGraw, Winfield S. Lane, James C. Pratt and James Cranfill.

The new church is a frame structure, and part of the timber of the old church, in good preservation, was used in the new building. During the pastorate of Rev. William Anderson the parsonage burned down and was rebuilt. In 1893, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. J. W. Bowen, the parsonage was papered, painted, and a new veranda built, at a cost of \$125. Again in 1902-03 the parsonage underwent needed repairs: was painted, a new dining room built and the veranda extended, costing about \$100. This work was done by the efforts of the pastor, Rev. J. A. Ruley.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church was laid with short appropriate ceremonies, September 21, 1903, the pastor, J. A. Ruley, officiating, assisted by Rev. Omer Hufford, pastor of the Christian church, and Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, pastor of the Friends church. In the corner stone was placed a tin box containing the names of the church membership, a history of the church, a picture of the pastor, a Bible, a hymn book, *Sunday School Journal* and the *Western Christian Advocate*.

The new church was dedicated on January 31, 1904, by Dr. William D. Parr, assistant secretary of the Church Expansion Society, assisted by Rev. G. E. Hill, presiding elder, and by Dr. Perry E. Powell, of Greenfield, and J. F. Radcliffe, of Knightstown. A sum of \$2,100 was raised to liquidate the indebtedness by one o'clock. In the afternoon Doctor Hill conducted memorial services in the church, assisted by the following ministers: Albert Cone, of Greenfield; J. F. Radcliffe, of Knightstown; J. T. Scull, of Carthage, and J. A. Ruley, the pastor. Additional money was raised in the evening for



CHARLOTTESVILLE M. E. CHURCH



NAMELESS CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH

the benefit of the church. Among the large pledges was that of \$100 by class No. 7, composed of fifteen young men, taught by Mrs. W. S. Lane. The Ladies' Aid Society subscribed \$500 in addition to the previous contribution of \$500.

The new church has five rooms, a vestibule, auditorium, lecture room and pastor's study. Between the lecture room and auditorium is a rolling partition. The floors are bowled, elevated and carpeted throughout. Memorial windows were donated by friends of deceased loved ones. The names in the windows are Mrs. Anna Probasco, Mrs. Eunice Allison and daughter, Mrs. Achsah Lemay Wilkinson, Martin Fort and wife, William and Sarah Oldham, Alexander T. Foley and wife, Elias and Maria Roberts, Joseph and Leah Evans, Homer Kemp Ruley, Mrs. Louise Naftzger, Miss Rua B. Lane; also the Epworth and Junior Leagues.

PIONEER CHURCH WORKERS.

A history of Methodism at Charlottesville would not be complete without mentioning the names of some of the old pioneer members, who have long since passed away, and some of their children and grandchildren are members of the church today. Mrs. Anna Probasco, wife of Peter Probasco, is said to be the mother of Methodism in this vicinity. Mrs. Probasco was the first Sunday school worker here and was superintendent, secretary, treasurer, teacher and chorister, and often swept paths in the snow so the children could get to Sunday school in the school house, before any church was built. She was very active in all church work and would ride on horseback, and sometimes go on foot, to collect money to carry on the work. At one time when the water was high and she could not get across the creek she secured the services of two men and had a large tree felled for a foot log. It is said, by the way, that if that tree were standing today it would be worth fifty dollars, but trees were plentiful in those days.

The home of Peter Probasco was one of the stopping places for traveling preachers, who went on horseback, and who many times arrived with wet clothes, having forded the swollen streams. They found a welcome with Mr. and Mrs. Probasco, who loaned them clothes while their wet clothing was dried. Mrs. Anna Probasco lived to be nearly one hundred years old. One of her children, Mrs. George Kinder, of this place, is still living. Many other homes also welcomed the preachers, and at quarterly meeting at the Six Mile church the people came for many miles and were entertained. The meetings were spiritual and were greatly appreciated, and the church was crowded to its utmost.

William and Sarah Oldham and family, and James P. Foley and family took a great part in this work, and also the families of James and Nancy Lemay, Benjamin Fort, Andrew Jackson, Rolla Ramsey, James Lakin, Henry Woods, Anthony and Katurah Fort, Reuben Loudonback, Isaac Hill, Jesse Atkins, Joseph Tygart, Richard and John Probasco, Mrs. Sarah Earl, Mrs. Phebe Bartlow, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Abigail Goddard, Mrs. Sarah Armston, Mrs. Lafayette Steffy, Mrs. Isaac Leamon, William Johnson, Charles White, and Jackson White, a local preacher; Dr. Daniel Grass and family, Martin Fort, Talbert Fort, Henry Morris, Edward Barrett, David and Mary McClarnon, Reuben Niles, Robert Jewell, Henry Carroll, Joseph and Leah Evans and their families, and Mrs. Eunice Allison, who lived to be more than ninety years old.

Rev. John T. Hatfield, now widely known as the "Hoosier Evangelist," was for many years a class leader and was a great help to the church as a special leader in the doctrine of holiness. Alexander T. Foley was also a class leader and co-worker with John Hatfield. At that time Thomas McClarnon, who was then eighty-one years old, was the class leader and was very active and enthusiastic.

The first Epworth League was organized in 1890, by the pastor, Rev. T. D. Tharp, and wife.

The ministers who have served on this circuit cannot all be given in order. Among the first were John B. Burty, Kelley, McDonald, Metts, Stout, Kinnan, Beamer, Armstrong, James Havens, Milton Mahin, Thomas Stabler, Ambrose Stevens, D. F. Straight; J. C. Clayton, 1860; F. A. Sale, 1862; J. W. Lowery, 1863-65; W. E. McCarty, 1866; S. Saulsbury, 1867; J. S. McCarty, 1868; James Pierman, 1869; E. L. Freeman, 1870; William Anderson, 1872-75; W. E. Curtiss, 1875-77; M. Waymann, 1877-79; James Leonard, 1879-81; I. N. Rhodes, 1881-83; Charles Harvey, 1883-86; R. S. Reed, 1886-88; A. M. Patterson, 1888-90; T. D. Tharp, 1890-91; J. H. Slack, 1891-93; J. W. Bowen, 1893-95; E. F. Albertson, 1895-96; Albert Cone, 1896-98; Earl F. Naftzger, 1898-1902. James A. Ruley, who came here in 1902, had been abundant in his labor, as was also his wife, who was superintendent of both the Sunday school and Junior League, and was an ardent worker in the missionary cause.

Pastors who have been in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church since the dedication in 1904, are M. R. Pierce, J. W. Richey, William E. White-lock, W. H. Gray, Rolla I. Black, J. W. Miller, M. A. Harlan, and E. H. Taylor, present pastor. Several young men and women have gone out from this church to work in other vineyards of the Master. Among the number

the Rev. Maurice Barrett, who graduated from Depauw University in 1912, and from the School of Theology, Boston University, in 1915, and who was recently appointed as a missionary to India by the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church, of Greenfield, should be mentioned. In November, 1915, he conducted a revival, the result of which was one hundred and twenty converts, the largest number in the history of the church. This revival stands alone as the most successful within the memory of any of its now living members.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

An Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized at Charlottesville by Reverend Wells, about 1847, or a little earlier. In that year a frame church was erected on a lot donated by Daniel Bohn at the north edge of town. Among those whose families worshipped here were Daniel Bohn, Daniel Fries, Thomas Dungan, John Blessinger, Michael Shaffer, John Lenox, W. H. Ferris, Zachariah Fries, Michael Fries, Jesse Dawson and John Kinder. Philip J. Bohn and some of the Danners and Schultzes were also probably members of this church. The first pastor to preach in the new church was Rev. S. P. Snider. Others whose names can be recalled were Reverends Friday, Jackson Cromer, John Cromer, and Thompson.

The Lutherans were prosperous for several years, at one time having a membership of about one hundred and fifty. The members scattered, however, and services ceased to be held during the early sixties. In the latter eighties the house was bought and remodeled by the Christian congregation that had just been organized.

CHARLOTTESVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Charlottesville was organized in 1888, with thirteen charter members: T. J. Owens and wife, George Herkless and wife, Mrs. Anna Fort, Mrs. Ettie Niles, Mrs. Dorzena Smith, Mrs. Rebecca Rock, Anthony Smith and wife, Macklin Jeffries, Henry Waldon and John Bell, Sr. Only four of the charter members are now living: Mrs. Herkless, Mrs. Ettie Niles, Mrs. Dorzena Smith and Mrs. T. J. Owens, now Mrs. James McClarnon.

The little congregation had no place of worship but later it secured an old abandoned Lutheran church building, remodeled it and furnished it so that it was satisfactory for a place of worship until the organization became sufficiently strong to erect a new house of worship. The first church building was erected in the north part of town and continued to be occupied until it was destroyed by the storm on June 25, 1902. A few months later a new building was commenced and by the donation of work and money was rapidly

pushed to completion. This building is now standing. It is a substantial frame church with a seating capacity of four hundred. It was dedicated in 1903 by the Rev. Omer Hufford.

The pastors who have served the congregation are Reverends McHargue, Kuhn, Shults, Collins, Gard, Campbell, Willoughby, Burkhart, Hufford, Thompson, and Hosier, the latter being pastor of the church at this time. The church has had a prosperous Sunday school from its earliest organization. Among those who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school are Mrs. Anna Fort, Mrs. John Fry, Mrs. Niles, Hugh Conway, Messrs. Jeffries, Shelby and Davis, Miss Nellie Davis, and Mrs. Nellie White, who is the present superintendent. The church has an auxiliary organization known as the Willing Workers, consisting of thirteen members.

CHARLOTTESVILLE FRIENDS CHURCH.

This church was established during the latter sixties. The house of worship is located south of the railroad in Rush county, but a number of the residents of Charlottesville worship there. A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church.

CLEVELAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A little congregation of Methodists was organized in the northwest part of Jackson township about 1840. It seems that at first they worshipped at private residences, but in 1850 erected a church just a short distance north of Cleveland. Among the charter members were Wesley Williams and wife, Elisha Earle and wife, John Sample and wife, Joseph Barrett and wife, Andrew Smith and wife, Thomas Hatfield and wife, George Hatfield and Deborah Earls.

The congregation worshipped at the church above described until during the latter sixties, or possibly until 1870, when the church was moved to Cleveland and remodeled. The same building is still standing, though it was again remodeled in 1913. The congregation has grown until now there are one hundred and fifty members.

A Sunday school was organized when the church was first built, or soon thereafter, which now has an attendance of eighty-five or ninety, and more than one hundred are enrolled. Practically all of the adult members of the church attend the Sunday school. Theodore Miller is the present superintendent.

Among the pastors who have lately served the congregation are the Reverends R. I. Black, Miller, Harlan and Taylor, the latter being pastor at

this time. The church now forms a part of the Charlottesville circuit. When the remodeled building was dedicated two years ago Mrs. Vinnie Hatfield and Mrs. Phebe Miller were present, as the only members who had also attended the dedication of the church during the sixties.

BROWN'S CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Joseph Williams and others conducted a camp meeting in 1838 and organized a class in the neighborhood of Wesley Williams, on the line between sections 19 and 20, township 16, range 8. A year or two later they built a log church which was used for worship until about 1861. About that time, after a number of the original members had moved away and others had died, a reorganization was effected by the Rev. D. S. Welling, in the school house on the Robert Smith farm, at the northeast corner of section 36, township 16, range 7. William Leamon, James M. Clark and William Williams were elected trustees. Harvey Collins, Thomas Shipp and S. M. Lowden were among the first pastors.

In 1868, during the second pastorate of Thomas Shipp, a new house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$1,000, on the corner described above, known as Brown's chapel. Robert Smith, J. M. Clark, C. G. Sample, John M. Leamon and Peter Crider were trustees. The house was built by J. P. Clark and was dedicated in October, 1868, by Rev. George Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The church was named Brown's chapel in his honor. This house was used until 1898, when it was repaired and remodeled. The building then stood until June 25, 1902, when it was destroyed by the cyclone that swept over Hancock county.

A new church was at once erected, which is now standing. It is a neat frame house standing on the site of the former building. A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church, with an average attendance of probably forty-five. Preaching services are held every two weeks and prayer meetings every Thursday night.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENES.

This little congregation was organized at Stringtown in February, 1915, by F. E. Harding, present state superintendent of the Nazarene church. It included the following members: John Mitchell and family, Charles Mitchell and family, Nathan Derry and family, Benjamin Lowe and wife, Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, Miss Frankie Crider and Arthur Crider. A sum of \$500 was subscribed for a new church on the evening of the organization. Grover Van Duyn and wife donated a plot of ground for the church at the northwest corner

made by the crossing of the National road and the east line of section 35, township 16, range 7. The church will stand just across the road from Trees' shop. Some work has been done on the new house which is to be completed in 1916.

The Nazarene church is a comparatively new organization. The first church of this order was organized in 1895. It teaches the Wesleyan doctrine of Christian perfection, but has a Congregational form of church worship.

EASTERN INDIANA HOLINESS ASSOCIATION.

In the fall of 1907 a great revival was held under a tent at Cleveland, under the leadership of John T. Hatfield and others. As a result of this meeting a number of persons, on September 7, 1907, associated themselves together as a corporate body under the laws of the state. This incorporation adopted the name appearing as the caption hereof. The purpose of the association as stated in its articles, "is the salvation of souls and to promote holiness." Its plan "is to carry on religious services and to promote religious worship."

The original incorporators were John T. Hatfield, Milo Goodpasture, Roscoe Thomas, Thomas Williams, John O. Mitchell, Maurice Barrett, John Williams, John M. Havens, Maud Thomas, John Butler, and Evert Chalfant. The first officers were Milo Goodpasture, president; Roscoe Thomas, vice-president; John T. Hatfield, secretary; Thomas Williams, treasurer and general superintendent; John O. Mitchell, John M. Binford, Rev. John Seelig, John Williams, Rev. John Butler, John W. Crawford, John W. Thomas, John Havens, Frank Edwards, William Macy, Rev. Homer Cox, H. H. Mitchell, Rev. Maurice Barrett, Rev. Evert Chalfant and T. B. Leary, trustees.

The association now owns ten acres adjoining Cleveland on the northeast, and has erected a number of buildings thereon, including a large tabernacle, and other buildings for the temporary residence of people who may come to attend the yearly revival services. Trees have been set out, and over the entrance appear in large letters the words "Salvation Park." Two revivals have been held each year since the fall of 1907, each covering a period of several weeks. Great throngs of people gather at these revivals and much religious enthusiasm is evinced. The first meeting is usually conducted in June, the second one in September. The association preaches the doctrine of justification and of immediate, entire, sanctification.

NAMELESS CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

At the northeast corner of section 17, township 16, range 8, stands the house of worship of one of the oldest congregations in the county. For sev-

eral years prior to any regular church organization there seems to have existed among the settlers a co-operation in spiritual matters, although they differed somewhat in their religious beliefs. They erected a rude log house for worship and named it "The Union Meeting House." It stood a few rods south of the present church. Like many of the early places of worship, it was built of unhewn logs, with clapboard roof, and puncheon floor. The doors were hung on wooden hinges, and the seats, without backs, were made of puncheon with heavy wooden pins for legs. The house was heated in cold weather by burning charcoal in an open space in the puncheon floor at either end of the room. The charcoal was obtained by burning, during the summer or autumn months, large piles of wood covered with a thin layer of earth.

Realizing the need of a permanent church organization, a council of elders was called to "constitute a church in Gospel order." The council met at the house of Daniel Priddy, September 8, 1839. It was presided over by Elders John Walker and Peter Reder, and the following named persons: Aaron Powell, Elizabeth Powell, Sisom Siddle, Elizabeth Siddle, Lemuel Perrin, and Charlotte Tygart, who, "upon being examined and found in the faith of the Gospel were constituted a legal church of Jesus Christ."

The minutes also show that: "The church in council being regularly organized covenant our faith to be as follows, to wit: we believe the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God and of Divine authority and the only true and infallible rule of faith and practice of all Christians to follow. As such we take the Word of God for our man of council which is able through faith in Jesus Christ to make us wise unto salvation."

Thus was formed a nucleus of men and women with avowed principles of faith and practice which attracted kindred spirits, and in a few years such men as Samuel Smith, Jordan Lacy, Meredith Walker, John Level, John Street, Peter Furman, Hardy Wells, Aaron Powell, John B. Simmons, Elbert Wales, and a number of others with their families united by obedience and letter with the little band already organized.

The records of the church also show with what degree of care the members sought to carry out the injunction, "Let everything be done in decency and good order." The officers, for instance, were chosen not as "lords over God's heritage, but as servants of the church." On February 13, 1841, the members sitting as a council "say that the church at Union Meeting House shall be called the Reformed Baptist Church of Christ." On December 18, 1844, "the Reformed Baptist Church met at Union Meeting House for the purpose of striking off a part of their peculiar name, and the church say that their name that has been known heretofore as the Reformed Baptist Church

of Christ, the words, Reformed Baptist shall be struck out from their name, and the church hereafter shall be designated and known only as the Church of Christ." Thus it seems that those pioneers were not only anxious that the church be one of "gospel order," but that its name should honor the Master.

The second house of worship, a substantial frame structure, forty by sixty feet, was erected in 1853. It served its purpose for more than half a century. The present house, a modern rural church home, was dedicated July 10, 1904.

The congregation is widely known throughout the county for its benevolent and missionary spirit. It has a membership of one hundred and fifty, a well organized and graded Sunday school, and an auxiliary of the Christian Women's Board of Missions, numbering twenty-six members. The church has had as ministers in the past such men as Elders John Walker, Drury Holt, James Conner, Daniel and David Franklin, James, James W., Samuel, and E. S. Conner; Seth Bennett, Robert Edmundson, G. C. Price, Jacob Blount, Omer Hufford, B. F. Dailey, William Mullendore, W. R. Carter, Joseph Sherritt, Carl Van Winkle, and Frank W. Summer.

The average attendance at church service for the past several years has been about one hundred and fifty. The average attendance at Sunday school has been probably seventy-five. Among the superintendents of the Sunday school have been James T. McClarnon, Orange Julian, George Smith and Marshall N. Hittle, the latter having served about sixteen years, since 1897

CHAPTER XXI.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Sugar Creek township is six miles square and is located in the southwest corner of the county. It was laid out as one of the three original townships on April 7, 1828, and included the entire western portion of the county. Various changes have been made in its boundary lines, all of which may be followed by referring to the chapter on county government.

Twelve sections, or a strip two miles wide off of the western side of the civil township, lie in congressional township 15 north, range 5 east; the remaining portion of the civil township, consisting of twenty-four sections, lies in congressional township 15 north, range 6 east.

The township is drained principally by Sugar creek, which enters the township just west of the northeast corner thereof, and flows in a southwesterly direction, crossing its southern boundary just below New Palestine. Little Sugar creek crosses the extreme southeast corner and Buck creek flows through the northwestern part of the township. Several large open drains have been constructed, all of which flow into one or other of the above mentioned creeks. With the exception of a narrow strip bordering Sugar creek, the township is level or gently rolling. The soil is fertile and the township is admirably adapted to heavy farming.

The first land entry was made by George Worthington, who entered about two hundred and forty acres, including the present site of Philadelphia and the land lying to the north and west thereof. The first entry in the southern part of the township was made by Jacob Murnan, who located just below New Palestine in 1823. Among the family names that are still familiar in the county are the following, taken from the tract book showing who entered land in Sugar Creek township: Arthur Carr, John Eastes, William Sanders, August Langenberger, Thomas Schreiber, Anton Wislmeier, Reuben Barnard, Owen Griffith, Robert Carr, Henry Hawk, Christopher Black, Abraham Hudson, Ludwick Richmann, Michael Murnan, William McCance, Rachel Collyer, Gerret Snodgrass, Henry Wright, Quiller Shockley, Darius Cunningham, Jacob Murnan, Robert Snodgrass, Matthias Luse, Samuel P. Seward, Charles Fish, Albert Lange, Jacob Schramm, John C. W. Racener, Jacob Huff, George Worthington, William Pierson, Ovid Pierson, Morris Pierson, John Dance, Hervey Bates, Jonathan Dunbar, Amos Dickerson, Henry Racener, Jonathan Evans, James Hinchman, Joseph Conner, William

Murnan, Samuel Cones, George Leachman, John Powner, George Lipscomb, Jacob Jones, Micajah Martin, John Hager, Henry Steinmire, Henry Ruschaupt, Andrew Fink, Henry Fink, George Hickman, William Black, James Parker, David McNamee, James P. Wilson, John Delaney, Andrew McGahey, Peter Pellus, Wellington Collyer, John Ashcraft, John Snodgrass, Jr., Joseph Cones, Samuel Shockley, Benjamin Snodgrass, Henry Brandenburg.

The Brookville state road was constructed through what is now the southern part of the township before the county was organized. In 1835 the National road was constructed across the northern part of it. These two roads caused the first people to locate in the northern and southern parts of the township, and, of course, the first business houses, including the groceries, taverns, etc., were located along them. James Parker and Peter N. Newland, and, later, J. Ross and Hugh Kelly, opened taverns along the National road. John Delaney operated a tavern along the Brookville state road many years before the Civil War, on the site of the William Nichols homestead, or where Henry Lantz now lives, about one mile west of New Palestine. It is said that Mrs. Delaney was known as a good cook for many miles along the old state road.

Amos Dickerson, John Delaney and Jonathan Evans opened small groceries along the Brookville road in 1831, 1833 and 1838, respectively. John Eastes opened a little grocery along the National road in the western part of the township in 1832, and in 1838 Atherton & Avery established the first grocery within the present site of Philadelphia. In 1838 the first towns were also platted—Philadelphia on April 8, 1838, by Charles Atherton, and New Palestine on October 1, 1838, by Jonathan Evans.

A number of mills were also established along the creeks and in other parts of the township. Among them are:

Grist- and saw-mill, erected on Sugar creek by Stephen Bellus, about 1828, two miles north of New Palestine. This mill stood near the north end of what is known as the Pitcher farm. It was later owned by Amos Dickerson, Myron Brown, Uriah Emmons, George Kingery and Lewis Burk. It stood until about 1872. A saw-mill was erected by Black & Brother, on Sugar creek, one mile south of Philadelphia. This mill was operated until about the close of the Civil War, or possibly a few years later. A saw-mill was established in 1850 by James Smith on Little Sugar creek, about forty rods east of the west line of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 15, range 6, immediately east of the present residence of Ralph G. Logan. A saw-mill was erected on Sugar creek by Lewis Burk, about 1850, or possibly

a little later. It stood one-half mile north and one-half mile east of New Palestine. It was later owned by David Ulrey, John Kingery, Henry Ashcraft, James Boyce and James Murnan. The interest of all these persons in and to the mill and the mill race was purchased by John M. Pitcher during the latter eighties. The amount of water in the creek was becoming too small during the dry seasons to be relied upon for power and Mr. Pitcher placed his threshing engine in the mill and operated the mill with steam power until in the early nineties. He delighted in running the mill at evenings; lanterns were hung about the place and the saw could be heard until nine and ten o'clock at night. It became a very attractive place to the children of the neighborhood, who congregated there to play or watch the men at their work. Just a few rods northwest of the mill was a very fine spring. Mr. Pitcher excavated at this spring and put in a layer of cement. From the cement an iron pipe about two inches in diameter was brought up, and the water from the spring came up the pipe. The spring was visited by numbers of people who came into that community. It has been covered since the mill has been abandoned.

A saw-mill, erected in 1850 by Kelly & Brother, one mile west of Philadelphia, was operated for a number of years, and one erected by James B. Conover in 1856, a short distance west of Sugar creek on the National road, was operated about three years. A saw-mill erected by Matthews & Reed about 1856, stood in the north central part of the township and was operated about five years. A grist- and saw-mill was erected by Thomas Tuttle in 1857, on his farm about two miles southwest of New Palestine in the vicinity of Swamp school house.

A saw-mill, erected by Gemmer & Vogel about 1850, stood about one-half mile northeast of New Palestine in what is now the barn yard on the Anton F. G. Richman farm. The Gemmer farm and mill were later taken over by Thomas D. Walpole. Other owners were Charles Wright and John M. Pitcher. William Gordon finally bought the mill and removed it. A grist-mill was erected at New Palestine in 1856 by Henry Gates and William Ball. Later owners of the mill were Scott & Davis, Joseph Conner, Charles F. Richman, Adam T. Hogle, Benjamin F. Wilson, Elbert Helms, Hayden Pierson, William T. Eaton and Fralich & Waltz. The mill burned about 1886, while owned by B. F. Wilson, but was rebuilt. The present owner is John Waltz. A grist-mill, built about 1882 or 1883, at Philadelphia, by a man named Mints, was operated six or eight years, and a grain elevator, built at Philadelphia by Hudson Smith and others about 1883, was operated six or eight years.

A saw-mill, erected at Philadelphia during the seventies by Rufus

Black, was operated for ten or fifteen years. A saw-mill, erected at Gem in 1871, by the Stutsmans, burned in 1879, but was rebuilt and operated until 1902. Chris Fink, the last owner of the mill, sold it to James Webb, who removed it to a point northeast of Maxwell. A saw-mill was erected at New Palestine in 1878, by Fred Gessler. The mill was operated a number of years by Mr. Gessler, when George Waters bought it and ran it until four or five years ago. A grist-mill was erected at Philadelphia about 1882 by some Henry county parties, who operated it for several years.

A planing-mill and bent-wood factory was erected at New Palestine by Drake Brothers about 1889. It was purchased a few years later and very much enlarged by James Madison, who now owns and operates it.

At present there are two mills in the township—the planing-mill owned by James Madison and the grist-mill owned by John Waltz, both at New Palestine. About ten years ago a grain elevator was built at Gem, which has been operated for several years by Fred Thomas.

TAN YARDS.

John E. Baity established a tan yard on the McNamee farm just south of school No. 4, in 1845. In 1847 Alexander Ogle built a small tannery near Philadelphia. Early in the fifties Thomas Swift operated a small tannery at New Palestine.

TILE FACTORIES AND BRICK YARDS.

The first tile factory in the township was built by Jacob Schramm, at the northwest corner of section 18, township 15, range 6, about 1863. It first manufactured what were known as horseshoe tile, which were open on one side. After four or five years Mr. Schramm began the manufacture of flat-bottomed tile. Work was suspended at the factory during the seventies.

William Roesner established a tile factory on the south side of the National road, just west of Gem, about 1865. It was bought by Fred Wicker in 1875, but resold to Roesner in 1882, who operated it until seven or eight years ago.

Shellhouse, Spurry & Armstrong built a factory on the south side of the Brookville road, one mile east of New Palestine, in 1869. Benjamin F. Freeman, Edward P. Scott, William Reasoner and others had an interest in this factory at different times. No tile has been manufactured there since about 1882-3.

Anton F. G. Richman established a brick yard in 1880 on the north side of the railroad and on the west side of the road just one-half mile east of the overhead bridge at New Palestine.



OLD SCHOOL HOUSE AT NEW PALESTINE, KNOWN AS "UNION HALL" DURING
THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

With the establishment of the towns of New Palestine and Philadelphia, blacksmith shops were located there. Reuben Barnard, father of Ex-County Treasurer William C. Barnard, however, built a shop in 1832 on his farm on the county line, about one mile east of the southwest corner of the county.

SCHOOLS.

The first school houses in the township were pole cabins, covered with clapboards and supplied with "cat and clay" chimneys and puncheon floors. They were not public buildings, but were constructed by the citizens as they settled in different sections. One of these school houses was located on the north side of the National road just east of Philadelphia. Another was located in section 5 on the south side of the National road, where the National road crosses the east line of that section. It was known as the Brown school house. About 1890 this school was moved one-half mile west and located on the north side of the National road. In 1902 it was moved to Gem, where the building now stands, between the National road and the railroad, in section 6.

Another building was located in the east central part of section 8, possibly forty rods west of the east line of section 8. It was known as the Mills school. The McNamee school was located in the southeast corner of section 7. The Morford school, which has since become known as the Caraway school, was located in the southeast corner of section 16. "Number 6," as the school has long been known, was located in the southeast corner of section 28. It has been known as the Brandenburg school and as the Gates school. Near the center of section 26, township 15, range 5, was located the Hickman school, or, as it has since been known, the Tuttle school, and Swamp school house. The first school at New Palestine was located in the northeast part of town, in the back part of what is still known as the "old school yard," on which Huber's blacksmith shop is now located.

All of these houses were built on the same plan. Some of them had two, others had three windows. The lights were eight by eight. The door was so low that a large man had to stoop to enter.

Some of the first teachers in the township were George Robinson, Daniel Valentine, Richard Lindsey, Reuben Barnard and Eliza Barnard. The names of the later teachers will be found in the list of teachers given in another chapter.

About 1853-4 several families came from Cincinnati and settled in the

neighborhood of the Hickman school. They seemed to be progressive and at once set about soliciting donations from the patrons of the school for a more modern school house. They succeeded in getting enough subscriptions to erect a frame building. This was the first frame school house in Sugar Creek township, and the first school was held therein in 1855. An interesting little incident occurred in this connection: Among the citizens of the neighborhood was a mulatto named Lafe Cambridge; he had subscribed and paid his money toward the construction of the building. When he sent his children, however, objections were raised because they were colored and the children were not permitted to attend.

About ten years after the building of this house the township paid each individual for his interest in the school and the house became the property of the township. For many years the Tuttle school bore the reputation of being one of the best and most advanced schools in the township. One Daniel Ransdall taught the school many years ago. He was afterward elected clerk of the city of Indianapolis and since that time has served as clerk of Marion county. From 1889 to 1893 he was the marshal of the district of Columbia, and since then has served as sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate.

Not much progress was made under the system of township management in vogue prior to 1859. In that year Robert P. Brown was elected as first township trustee of Sugar Creek township and school affairs took a change for the better.

An agitation was started about that time for a new building at New Palestine. Different citizens advocated its location in sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. Some of these points were three-fourths of a mile from New Palestine. The new law, however, required that the school house should be built where it would accommodate the majority of the children of the school district. The new township trustee, with the advice and direction of the state superintendent, built the old frame house that is now known as the "old school house." For a number of years past it has been used by Mr. Huber for storing machinery. It was built in 1860. In the east end of the building was a township room, where the township trustee transacted his business and where elections were held. A number of citizens also made arrangements with the township trustee to build a second story, which was to be used for different purposes. Dances and exhibitions were held there, and during the Civil War it became known as "Union Hall." It was here that Thomas C. Tuttle's company of "Anderson Guards" was organized.

In 1866 the number of school children of the district became so large that more room was necessary and the township trustee bought the interest of

each stockholder and converted the hall into two school rooms. The house was then used for school purposes until the spring of 1884, when the brick building, which is still in use, was constructed.

An agitation was begun for a new building, however, long before 1884. Some of the articles that appeared in the local papers are interesting for the spirit and the conditions they reflect. Among the local items sent by the New Palestine correspondent to the *Hancock Democrat*, appears the following, published February 12, 1874:

"Mr. E. P. Scott, our efficient and gentlemanly trustee, is discussing the propriety of building a new school house that will be an honor to this place. If the school funds for that purpose are not sufficient the citizens propose to donate liberally."

In this connection it is interesting to observe the peculiar twist that politics are able to give anything that may have been said. During the following summer Mr. Scott became a candidate for reelection. On August 13 he felt called upon to issue the following statement for publication in the *Hancock Democrat* to set himself right before the people of his township:

"Editor *Democrat*:—I wish to announce through your paper, to the Democracy of Sugar Creek township and citizens generally, that the person who gave notice through the *Greenfield News* of last week that I intended, if reelected township trustee, to build a ten thousand dollar school house for New Palestine corporation, out of the township fund, did so falsely and without foundation; and I particularly request such person to represent the truth, if nothing more. This was done to belie me and, if possible, to insure my defeat. I sincerely ask a candid review of my past official conduct, then judge for the future. I am, etc.,

"EDWARD P. SCOTT."

On January 6, 1876, someone interested in the school situation at New Palestine sent the following letter to the *Hancock Democrat* for publication:

"Mr. Editor:—Having become tired of waiting for someone to agitate the question of erecting a new school house in our town, if you will be so kind as to allow me a small space in your very excellent paper, I propose to make a few remarks regarding it. In the first place, the present building does not afford sufficient room. It will accommodate but one hundred and twenty-five pupils comfortably. There are one hundred and ninety-seven enumerated in the district and one hundred and seventy-six enrolled in school. This leaves fifty-seven pupils to be crammed in after the manner of loading hogs in cars. Only one room is fit for school purposes.

"In point of wealth the district is above the average, and the citizens

ought to possess sufficient energy to aid the trustee to provide a respectable school house. Can they celebrate the centennial year in a better way? Citizens, are you ready? Are you educated up to the point that will enable you to appreciate the advantages a new school house will bring you? I have not room to enumerate them, but they are many. Trustee, are you ready for the crowning act of your administration? Perhaps you will be condemned, but certainly not by the intelligent class. Let us be up with the spirit of the times. QUID EST ID."

On February 28, 1878, the following paragraph again appeared among the items from the correspondent at New Palestine:

"There is much said (and more thought) of erecting a commodious school building. Look out, McCordsville, Fortville and Charlottesville! When the time comes for our old shell to come down we'll have the best house in the county outside of the county seat. The house we have is considered dangerous and it is so crowded that many children are kept at home by sickness engendered in its badly ventilated chambers. Our citizens are able, and they are unanimously willing to build. If we had room and comfort we could enroll over two hundred scholars. In fact, this is the place to establish a full-fledged high school."

On May 20, 1880, the New Palestine correspondent hopefully wrote, "A new school house is being wanted and will be built sometime in the future." That the agitation was not without results appears from the following paragraph taken from the Fortville items in the *Hancock Democrat*, on February 3, 1881: "Mr. Barnard, trustee of Sugar Creek township, inspected our school building today. He expects to erect one in New Palestine next summer."

Mr. Barnard did advertise for bids for the construction of a school house in August, 1881. A dispute, however, arose among the patrons as to its location. Some wanted it north of town, others west of town; others felt that it ought to be located within the town. Being unable to satisfy the patrons, Mr. Barnard dropped the matter. But this did not allay the agitation. Shortly thereafter the following appeared among the local items from New Palestine: "The citizens of New Palestine are somewhat exercised about the school house question, which we hope will finally be settled for the good of all. As it is necessary to have something done in this direction, we hope, for the good of the cause, that sober second thought will prevail over those who wish to rule or ruin."

In 1884 the new building came. It was erected jointly by the town of New Palestine and Sugar Creek township. The school board of New Pales-

tine was composed of Christian H. Kirkhoff, Ernst H. Faut and William A. Wood. Sylvester Wagoner was the township trustee. R. P. Daggett, of Indianapolis, was employed as architect and the contract was awarded to Levi Pearson for five thousand and seventy dollars. The school town of New Palestine issued bonds to the amount of two thousand and five hundred dollars, which were sold to raise funds for the construction of the building. These bonds were finally taken by Gustav and August Schramm. Because of current statements that they would never be paid and that the purchasers would be losers, the Schramm brothers at first refused to accept them. To satisfy the Schramms, the school board and others gave their personal promissory notes as collateral security for the bonds. They were paid before they became due.

Elaborate exercises were held, both at the laying of the cornerstone of the building and at its dedication. The history of the laying of the cornerstone is contained in a short poem, written by William Parish, which was published at the time in the *Hancock Democrat*. Mr. Parish was then a youth, probably in the advanced grades of the schools. Since that time he has been the editor of the local paper at New Palestine, and now resides at Louisville, Ky. Following is the poem:

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

The sun shone down with radiant heat,
As the people came to see the feat;
This feat of which I am going to speak
Took place in the town of Sugar Creek.

Speeches and prayer were said, but was no dome,
'Twas only the laying of the corner stone.
Some spoke of bygone days in tales,
How they used to roll logs and thresh with flails.

They spoke of children now and children then,
What is now and what might have been;
Of the old log house and puncheon seats,
And windows of greased paper sheets.

They laid down the stone with many a thought,
Yet not thinking just how they were brought.
In other generations, when razed to the ground,
How the people will wonder when the articles are handed around!

First in the box the history was laid down,
Then the cards of the business men in town;
And some coins of different worth
Were dropped in with little mirth.

Then came Mr. Pearson, a mason by trade,
And the box with brick was nicely overlaid.
In future years when we're under the grass
Other generations will know what came to pass.

What we do and what we are,
And back many generations just how far;
Also of our school systems old and new,
And they can tell their children how we used to do.

The Board came out in full array;
They thought 'twould be a glorious day.
The speakers great and speakers small,
They each had a word for us all.
In thoughts I know I'm not alone
On the laying of the corner stone.

On the evening of November 22, 1884, the new house was dedicated. The building was lighted with Chinese lanterns from top to bottom. It was thrown open to visitors at 6:30, and was soon crowded to the utmost. There were speakers upstairs and downstairs. State Superintendent Holcombe was present, as were also County Superintendents Dobbins, of Shelby county, and Harlan, of Marion county. Superintendent R. A. Smith and Ex-County Superintendent John H. Binford, of Hancock county, both made addresses. Ballard's orchestra furnished the music for the occasion. A feature of the exercises of the evening was the presentation to the school of a large blue silk banner, inscribed with the words, "Education is the Life of Liberty." This banner was presented by E. H. Faut and remained in the school for years afterward.

In 1895 some of the early dreams were realized when a systematic high school course was established. Frank Larrabee began the work and was followed by George J. Richman, 1900-1903; Elmer Andrews, 1903-12; Kirby Payne, 1912-13; W. W. Winn, 1913-16. A three-years course was maintained in the school until 1908, when a fourth year was added, and the school was certified under the new system adopted by the state. During the trusteeship of Van B. Cones a heating plant was installed and an addition was built to the house to accommodate the growing number of pupils. The addition was constructed by Charles F. Richman. The taxation for the support of the joint school was becoming very burdensome to the town of New Palestine, and when the addition to the building had to be constructed, the school board was abolished and the township again took full charge of the school. The high school received its first commission at a meeting of the state board of education, in February, 1916.

Two men stand out prominently in the history of the New Palestine school. During the seventies the school had a very bad reputation for discipline, etc. A number of teachers had been unsuccessful, when William A. Wood appeared upon the scene. He was a small man physically, yet he possessed the disciplinary ability necessary to "straighten out" the school.

Mr. Wood remained in the school for twelve years or more, and during the latter seventies and eighties stood as one of the first teachers in the county. Elmer Andrews took charge of the high school in 1903, and remained principal of the school for a period of nine successive years. During his services the school was certified and was placed upon a firm foundation, from which, in all probability, it will never be shaken.

It is also worthy of record that Charles Ballard has been the janitor of this school for just about a quarter of a century.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar Creek township has a population of 1,673, as shown by the United States census report of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 425 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township. Two hundred and ninety-three pupils were enrolled in the schools during the winter of 1914-15. Of these, 40 were in the high school and 253 in the elementary grades. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools for the year 1914-15 was \$6,940; the high school, \$2,396. The teachers were paid for the year, \$6,170. The estimated value of all school property is \$25,000, as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915. The total assessment of taxables in the township, including New Palestine, as reported by the assessor in the spring of 1914 was \$2,011,010. Sixty children were transported to school at a cost of \$1,694 to the township.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Following are the names of the men who have served the township in the capacity of trustee since the office was created in 1859: Robert P. Brown, 1859; Ernst H. Faut, 1865; Edward P. Scott, 1872; David Ulrey, 1876; William C. Barnard, 1878-1880; Sylvester Wagner, 1882-1884; John E. Dye, 1886; Albert Helms, 1888; Ezra Eaton, 1890; John Manche, 1890; Henry Fralich, 1894; Van B. Cones, 1900; Velasco Snodgrass, 1904; John Burkhart, 1908, and Scott Brandenburg, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Following are the names of the men who have presided over the local courts of the township, with the dates of their appointment or election: Charles Atherton; George Leachman, 1834-1870; G. W. Robinson, 1844; George O'Brien, 1846; Adam Hawk, 1851-1860; George Barnett, 1856; W. H. Dye, 1868; E. S. Bottsford, 1872; Henry A. Schreiber, 1874; George W. Kingery, 1878; John M. McKelvey, 1880-1888; Daniel W. Place, 1882;

John G. Jacobi, 1884-1888; Andrew J. Downing, 1888; Adam P. Hogle, 1894-1914; George E. Lamb, 1898; Levi McCormick, 1900; Homer Leonard, 1906-1910.

Among the earlier justices of the peace the name of George Leachman appears more often probably than the name of any other justice in the county. From the date of the organization of the county until the early seventies his name appears upon practically all of the deeds and mortgages from the southern half of Sugar Creek township. Of late years the name of Adam P. Hogle has been prominent as a justice.

Jones township for a number of years included a part of Sugar Creek and also a part of Buck Creek township. During its existence the following men served as justice of the peace for that township: Charles Atherton, 1843; Daniel Skinner, 1840-45-50; Isaac Travis, 1846; Joseph Marshall, 1849; Abraham Stutsman, 1851; John H. Hazen, 1852; Allen Caylor, 1852.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

A number of the humble servants of the people have been chosen from Sugar Creek township, among whom are Samuel Shockley, commissioner and representative; William McCance, Enos O'Brien, John O'Brien, William H. Dye, John E. Dye, Edward P. Scott and John Manche, county commissioners; R. P. Brown, treasurer and sheriff; E. H. Faut and W. C. Barnard, treasurers; John V. Coyner, county surveyor; Charles J. Richman, auditor; George J. Richman, county superintendent of schools; Edward Eikman, joint senator; Mack Warrum, sheriff.

RAILROADS AND INTERURBANS.

Sugar Creek township has two railroads and two interurban lines, the history of which is given elsewhere.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

The nucleus of what has since become generally known as the "German Settlement" was formed in 1828. In that year Carl Julius Leopold Albert von Bonge was banished from the Fatherland because of participating in a political revolution. Bonge was a nobleman and had received a classical education in Prussia, his native state. He came to Sugar Creek township and entered the southeast quarter of section 12, township 15, range 5. A companion, Albert Lange, who was also banished by Prussia came with Bonge and entered the northeast quarter of section 14, township 15, range 5, the land upon which school No. 3 is now located. Bonge's land was just north

and west of this school. Bonge remained in Sugar Creek township until about 1840, when he removed to Marion county. Lange had moved to Terre Haute a few years before and had taken up the profession of law. He was later elected mayor of Terre Haute and served twice as auditor of Vigo county. During the Civil War he served two terms as auditor of the state of Indiana.

About 1833 Anton Wishmeier came from Minden-on-the-Weser, in East Prussia, and settled in the north central part of section 24, township 15, range 5. His buildings stood about eighty rods southwest of the present German Lutheran church. A tree or two of the old orchard may still be standing. When Wishmeier came he brought his wagon, harness and farming implements from Germany. He bought horses in Baltimore and drove from that city to the home just mentioned.

In 1834 Dr. Rosenberg, who had gone from Germany to the state of Illinois, wrote some articles for the Sunday school journals of East Prussia. He described the beauties of Illinois, dwelling especially upon its broad prairies, its beautiful flowers, etc. Through reading this literature a group of about sixteen young people at the town and in the vicinity of Minden-on-the-Weser were inspired to seek their fortunes in the state of Illinois. They left home on Easter Sunday, in 1835, and set sail from Bremen, reaching Baltimore after a stormy passage. Several of the group remained at Baltimore and at other points in the East; others came by wagon from Baltimore to Wheeling, West Va. Their goods were stored in large, heavy oak boxes, some of which may still be found among their descendants. One wagon was sufficient to carry their effects. A few of the company rode, while others walked. At nights sleeping apartments were made, both in the wagon and under the wagon. They were all in good health and, from their own reminiscences it seems that they had quite a jolly trip crossing the mountains of Pennsylvania and western Virginia. From Wheeling they came by boat to Cincinnati, and there at the wharf stood Dr. Rosenberg. To their bitter disappointment, if not to their utter consternation, he told them that the state of Illinois was the unhealthiest spot on the face of the earth; that milk sickness was so prevalent that people were dying everywhere. Several of the company wept. Others, including Ludwig Richmann, were acquainted with Anton Wishmeier, who had settled in Sugar Creek township, and in their extremity they decided to find him.

A wagon was procured and the company started northwest from Cincinnati, reaching the National road probably at Cambridge City. They then came on to Greenfield, where it seems that the taverns were filled. The

driver finally rented a blacksmith shop for the night. Here the company stayed, and the next morning went on west to the point now known as Brier's switch. Arthur Carr lived on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 1, township 15, range 5, and their first night in Sugar Creek township was spent at his residence. From this point they found Wishmeier, and the remaining members of the company made other homes in Sugar Creek township. Among them were Christian Spilker, William (Luke) Rosener, Christian Steinmeier, Sr., and his three children; Christian Steinmeier, Jr., and his two daughters, Louise and Sophia; Lewis Richmann and Louisa Bohne, and probably one or two others. Louise Bohne was married to Lewis Richmann soon after they reached their destination. She is familiarly remembered as "Grandma" Richmann throughout the western and southern parts of Sugar Creek township. It was she who became the author's foster-mother in his infancy; who spoke the sweet gentle words and who gave him the kindly care that his own mother was not here to give.

Among other Germans who came and whose descendants may still be found in the township, are Jacob Schramm, France Landwehr, Christian Schildmeier, Christian Miller, Anton Eickman, C. Henry Rosener, F. L. Christian Rosener, Anton Fink, Gottlieb Ostermeier, Christian F. Hoff, Anthony Kirkhoff, Charles Kloppe, Wilhelm Langenberger, Christian Knoop, William Borman, Carl Oswald, Adam Merlau, Benjamin Rothe, Carl Breuer, Wilhelm Ruschaupt, Anton Meier, John Greim, Conrad Gundrum, George Lantz, Ernest H. and Ernst W. Faut.

Jacob Schramm sent an agent named Havemeier from Germany to select some land for him. Havemeier selected the southeast quarter of section 12, township 15, range 5, in Sugar Creek township. He also had a house built, part of the ground cleared, and in 1835 Mr. Schramm came. He soon became one of the most enterprising farmers and citizens of the county. He erected the first frame barn in Sugar Creek township, which is still standing. While the National road was being planked he also constructed a plank road from his home on the south side of section 12 to the National road. He charged toll for the use of this road, and the people from that vicinity and those located south and east of his residence commonly took the plank road to Indianapolis to do their marketing. He also established the first tile factory in Sugar Creek township, making first the "horseshoe" tile, and later the flat-bottomed tile. This factory was established about 1863, soon after Isaac Beeson began manufacturing tile in Blue River township. During the fifties, and before the manufacture of tile in the county, he had a carload of stone shipped which he used to put in blind ditches. He accumu-

lated a great deal of wealth during his lifetime and used portions of it in traveling. He made several trips to Germany, and at least one to Jerusalem and other points in the Holy Land. Before his death he was instrumental in having a free gravel road constructed in the German Settlement, and by virtue of a clause in his will he left two thousand dollars, the income of which was to be used for the maintenance of the road.

William Borman, though of very humble station, lived to be just about one hundred years of age. He died in the early eighties. As a young man he had been in the Napoleonic wars, and was one of Napoleon's soldiers taken from Prussia in his famous campaign against Moscow.

Germans kept coming into the neighborhood of the settlement until about twenty-five years ago, since which time there probably have been no accessions at all by immigration. Some of the older families have entirely disappeared, but the descendants of most of them may still be found in the community. They have been a frugal, industrious people, and have made their portion of Sugar Creek township a garden spot in the county. The land has been drained, roads have been constructed and the best of buildings may be seen upon their farms.

Ernst H. Faut located at New Palestine and took up the trade of a blacksmith. He was shrewd and intellectual, and soon came to be an influential man, not only among the Germans, but as a man of the county. He served both as assessor and township trustee of Sugar Creek township, and later as county treasurer of Hancock county. He used to say that he carried the vote of the old German Settlement in his vest pocket, and this came near being a literal truth. They laid before him all their troubles, foreign and domestic, and counseled with him upon all matters. He wrote the wills of the living and the obituaries of those who had passed through the veil of eternity.

GERMAN CHURCHES.

The first German church is said to have been established in 1836 by a number of Germans who came from Hamburg, Germany. They built a little log house on the west line of section 24, township 15, range 5, just south of the railroad. The first minister was a man named Kiebler. He was followed by the Rev. Muth, a United Brethren minister, who is mentioned in connection with other churches in the county. It seems always to have been denominated an Evangelical Association.

The Germans who settled to the north and east of this locality came principally from East Prussia. They held tenaciously to their old form of worship and in 1841 called the Rev. J. G. Kunz, of Indianapolis, to preach

for them. Rev. Kunz preached every fourth Sunday for several years and laid the foundation of the present

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation at first worshipped in the little log church located on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 15, range 5. It stood on the east side of the road, immediately south of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway and just across the highway from the present Schildmeier cemetery. The congregation worshipped in this little log church until 1851, when the present frame church was built. On March 28, 1845, Christian Schildmeier and Maria, his wife, sold and conveyed to the "Church of Zion," in consideration of two dollars and fifty cents, one-fourth acre upon the following express conditions: "That said land is to be used for no other purpose but for a burying ground and that there shall never be a dwelling house built on said land, and further, that the members of the Church of Zion shall fence said ground with a good fence and keep said fence in good repair, and should the meeting house that is adjoining the above described burying ground be discontinued at any time hereafter, the said Christian Schildmeier and his heirs or assigns are to have the burying ground back for the sum of two dollars and fifty cents." The burying ground above described is the ground now known as the Schildmeier cemetery.

The ten acres of ground now owned by the congregation, upon which the church, school, parsonage and teacher's residence are located, was first bought from Anton Frederich Wishmeier and Maria Wishmeier, his wife, on September 24, 1848, for one hundred and fifty dollars. It is located near the middle of the north line of section 24, township 15, range 5. The grantees named in the deed from the Wishmeiers are Anthony Reasoner, Charles Henry Reasoner, Christian Rethmeier, William Lewis Reasoner, Christian Spilker, Charles Rethmeier, William Brier, Anthony F. Wishmeier, Anthony F. Rabe, Charles Miller, Gottlieb Ostermeier, Anthony Eikmann and Christian Schildmeier. The deed recites that the real estate is conveyed "as a site for a school house and parsonage, and it is stipulated between the parties respectively that if any other person of the neighborhood shall join in the association or company and pay their proportion for the land, and have their names recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, then in that case those persons so joining shall be joint sharers in the real estate."

The first parsonage and a little log school were built on this real estate in 1848; the church, as stated above, was not built until 1859. The Rev. A. Brandt was the first resident pastor, who came about 1848 or 1849. The



REV. J. G. KUNZ.
For almost 30 years pastor of the German Lutheran Church



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, PARSONAGE, TEACHER'S RESIDENCE AND
SCHOOL, SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

relation between Brandt and the congregation seems to have been rather unpleasant; for some cause he brought suit against Christian Schildmeier, one of his members, and was twice defeated before George Leachman, a justice of the peace. The congregation did not support Brandt in his contentions, and a split occurred which came near causing the dissolution of the church. A number of members living to the north and west withdrew permanently and organized the German Evangelical church, which now stands just west of Cumberland. Others in the immediate neighborhood withdrew and never returned. Brandt was followed by Revs. Hermann and Scheurmann. It developed that Hermann was a free thinker. His congregation came to feel that his sermons did not ring true, and finally one of the brethren asked him whether he believed that Jesus Christ was the Son of God. "Certainly," replied Rev. Herman, "we are all sons of God." This lacked a great deal of satisfying the orthodox German, and the congregation had another crisis to pass through. Rev. Kunz was then recalled and remained as pastor of the church from 1853 until 1882.

The land above referred to was held in the name of the entire membership of the congregation, as shown by the deed, until October 13, 1857, when it was deeded to Christian Frederick Reasoner. The following members are named as grantors in this deed; Charles Rethmeier, Elinore Rethmeier, William Brier, Christina Brier, Anthony Wishmeier, Elinore Wishmeier, Anton Rabe, Louise Rabe, Charles Miller, Christina Miller, Gottlieb Ostermeier, Sophia Ostermeier, Anton L. Reman, Sophia Reman, Christian Schildmeier, Maria Schildmeier, Anton Frederick Reasoner, Louisa Roesner, Charles Henry Rosener, Sophia Rosener, Christian Hoff, Christina Hoff, Ernest Creger, Sophia Creger, Christian Miller, Christina Miller, Henry Meier, Louise Meier, Christian Rethmeier, Elinore Rethmeier, William Rosener, Christian Spilker, and Sophia Spilker.

On November 10, 1857, Christian Frederick Reasoner and Elinore Reasoner, his wife, conveyed the church lands back to Henry Meier, Charles Meier, Anton Henry Reasoner and C. Henry Reasoner, trustees of the German Evangelical Zion's church of Doe creek. The deed recites that this conveyance is made "with the express condition that said land shall be used for religious and school purposes of said denomination, and further, should a split occur in the congregation, then the right of the property in said land shall go exclusively to that portion which shall adhere, without reservation, to the full and true confession of the above named Evangelical Lutheran church, whether such portion shall be the majority of the entire congregation or not." The congregation still holds the land by virtue of this deed.

The original frame church was built by a man named Kaiser, in 1850, at a cost of eight hundred dollars, and was dedicated on September 26 of that year. It was remodeled in 1892 by Charles F. Richman. A pipe organ was installed and dedicated on June 18, 1899. The services in the church were conducted in German until 1902, when English services were held in the afternoon on one Sunday of each month. On October 12, 1903, a resolution was adopted to have English and German services every third Sunday. On January 2, 1905, a resolution was adopted to have English services only on the morning of every third Sunday; all other services were to be conducted in German. This resolution still stands.

A Ladies' Aid Society was organized in the church in 1903; it now contains thirty-two members and meets once each month at the home of one of the members. Its purpose is to help poor students who are preparing for the ministry, and to keep up the interior of the church. The Ladies' Society bought a new altar for the church in 1903. It has papered the church twice, and in 1914 paid for revarnishing the benches. During the pastorate of Rev. Henkel the society and the entire congregation contributed generously toward the education of his sons for the ministry.

The old log school house which stood between the present parsonage and the church was used until 1878. At that time the present school house was built. A new parsonage was built in 1885 by Charles F. Richman, and the parsonage was enlarged by the addition of several rooms in 1893. Following is the list of pastors who have served since the organization of the present congregation: J. G. Kunz, 1853-1882; Frederick Zagel, 1882-84; William K. Kaiser, 1884-92; H. Henkel, 1892-1903; F. Markworth, 1903 to the present time. G. Markworth, the father of the present pastor, has acted as assistant pastor of the church since 1905. For many years, in the absence of the pastor, Henry Meier, whose name appears so prominently in the history of this church, read sermons from the books of Dr. Walter or Dr. Luther. Several of the above named pastors also taught in the church school. Rev. Kunz taught in the old log building and also in the present building for a period of almost thirty years. He had a large family of girls and at different times they assisted him, especially his daughters, Maria and Bertha.

During the sixties a teacher, named Lahusen, was employed by the congregation. He was to receive a salary of possibly one hundred and eighty or two hundred dollars per year, and was to "board around" with the people, staying one week at each house. He stayed part of the year on this plan, but one night, while he was boarding at Noelting's, he disappeared and never returned, nor was anything ever heard of him afterward.

Following is also a list of teachers who afterward served the congregation: Schoenhart, 1870-81; Wagner, 1881-83; M. Kunzelman came about 1883 or 1884 and stayed until 1897; Oscar Gotch, 1897-1902, after which Mr. Kunzelman and the Rev. Markworth each taught a few months. William Binder was called in October, 1903, and remained until March, 1905; Theodore Markworth taught from September, 1907, to December, 1909; Carl Buuck, February 10; 1910, to October, 1912; Rev. Markworth then taught again for several months. The present teacher, Gustav Scheiderer, was called in September, 1913.

To the German Lutherans the house that has been dedicated to the worship of God is a sacred place. For this reason they will permit no meetings to be held within the church except regular services and business meetings for the administration of the affairs of the church. Nothing of a secular nature is permitted to come in. Even the Christmas entertainments for years and years have consisted of exercises by the children in telling the story of Christ's birth and reciting the prophecies, etc., pointing to Christ. The children are taught the Bible and Bible history in the parochial school, and they are able to recite verses of Scripture with ease. They have a beautiful custom of responding to the questions of the pastor on Christmas eve within the hallowed precincts of the church. The following little statement concerning these Christmas entertainments appeared in the *Hancock Democrat* on December 30, 1880: "At the German Lutheran church, under the superintendency of Rev. J. G. Kunz, the Christmas tree and the appropriate declamations and the Christmas songs, and the extra large amount of presents on the occasion, was surely the greatest affair ever exhibited in Hancock county. This congregation is the most numerous in membership and wealth, and the members are very liberal in their donations for church and school purposes and have celebrated Christmas in the greatest manner imaginable, which would have been a credit to a metropolitan city, as it is much credit to the church and its worthy minister and will bear imitation."

The writer of the above article, who listened to the "declamations," probably did not understand German, and did not know that these "declamations" consisted of portions of the Scripture. The Christmas tree, with the angel at its top and its burning candles, has always been a feature of the Christmas entertainment. Any departure from the simple Christ story that has always been so beautifully and joyfully told by the children must detract from the beauty of their Christmas celebration. The children are always young—the story never grows old and never becomes tiresome.

THE GERMAN CORNET BAND.

Rev. Henkel had some knowledge of brass instruments and band music, and organized a band among the boys of the congregation, when he came to the Settlement in 1892. Several soon dropped out, but the following members played for several years: Fred Wampner, Christian Hoff, Will Knoop, Henry Knoop, Fred Bruns, George Sander, Otto Schramm, George J. Richman, Fred Harmening, Lewis H. Merlau, Lewis Richman, Henry Brier and Ed Knoop.

They had no instructor except the pastor for a short time. They were all laborers on the farms and gave only their spare time to practice. The band never succeeded in playing a very high grade of music, yet during the summer of 1896 they played a number of the marches of John Philip Sousa, who was then the march king of the world. After that year the band declined and the boys finally quit entirely. Later a new band was organized which played for two or three years.

ALBRIGHT GERMAN CHURCH.

A new frame church was erected on the east side of the county line, just below Julietta, in 1866, and became known as the Albright German church.

Services were conducted in German until about 1890, after which they were conducted in the English language on certain Sundays of each month. The German membership began moving away, others died, and after about 1895 services ceased to be held. Since that time the church has been sold and moved away. Among those who were faithful for many years should be mentioned Elinore Custer, Fred Schmoe, Mrs. Weber, of Julietta, and the Fink family.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, the first town in Sugar Creek township, was platted on April 11, 1838, by Charles Atherton, the original plat consisting of eighteen lots. The record fails to show by whom the survey was made, but in all deeds of conveyance the lots are described as being in Charles Atherton's original survey.

Two additions have been made to the town since then. Pearson's addition, known as Second addition, was laid out on June 7, 1839, by Ovid Pearson, and contains forty-two lots and six outlots. A third addition, known as Clark's addition, was laid out on April 2, 1864, and consists of nineteen lots.

For many years after the town was laid out Charles Atherton was the general merchant and postmaster. During the latter fifties a man named

Berry also operated a grocery, in which he sold liquor. The ladies of the town and vicinity took exception to this part of his business and conspired together to rid the town of the evil. Berry received an intimation of what was about to happen, locked up his store and left town. The ladies, however, made an entrance, some say through a window, and others say they battered the door down. However, that may have been, the liquor was found and poured upon the floor. Soon thereafter the owner left for other parts.

Later merchants were Allen McCane, Joseph Marshall, G. W. Willett, Samuel McConnaha, J. B. String, J. B. Conover, Oscar Meek & Brother, John Garner and H. F. Wilson. The present merchants are Raymond Wilson and Mr. Swarms. Elzy Grigsby also sells groceries from a room in the rear of the barber shop.

The early physicians of the town have been mentioned elsewhere, but the list of later ones includes Drs. Eubank, King and Bell.

During the latter seventies and eighties a great deal of business was transacted at Philadelphia. It was an important little railroad town. There was a saw-mill, grist-mill and a grain elevator, and the Stutsmans and Benjamin Elliott had a blacksmith shop. The first brick school house in the township was also erected at Philadelphia in 1873.

Very few improvements have been made in the town during the past fifty years and the older citizens tell us that it remains very much as it was from their earliest recollection. The postoffice was removed when the Greenfield rural routes were started in 1902.

PHILADELPHIA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first meetings of the people which resulted in the organization of this church were held about 1835. The people who attended at that time were Charles Atherton, Sr., and family, William Brown and family, Mrs. Willett, Jonathan Hornaday and family, Thomas J. Smith and family, Joseph Gray and family, and likely others.

In the very early history of the church meetings were held in an old log school house that stood on the north side of the National road, near the east end of town, and, later, in a frame school house built by James Boyce and Joseph Marshall, on the north side of the National road about the middle of town. Services were also held in the large reception room of Willett's tavern, on the south side of the National road, and at the old Pennsylvania station and freight depot, which burned down about 1878 or 1879.

Among the early ministers were Mr. Edmondson, J. B. Burch, Abraham Kuntz, Rev. Havens, William Anderson and Rev. Colelazier. The latter

was the minister about the time the present church house was built. The Rev. Abraham Kuntz, and his wife, who was a sweet singer, held a very successful revival in the old school house in the winter of 1854-5. The present house was built in 1856 and was dedicated by Bishop Ames. At that time it stood about twenty rods south of where it now stands. Ten years ago the building was moved to its present site, and since that time has been remodeled. A Sunday school has been conducted in connection with the church ever since about 1850.

The church belonged to the Greenfield circuit until the Greenfield church was made a station, in 1879. At that time the Philadelphia circuit was formed, including Philadelphia, Eden, Curry's Chapel and Sugar Creek, under the pastorate of Harvey Sutherland. Among the ministers of the church, and the dates of their appointment, are Harvey Sutherland, 1878; William Anderson, 1879; Hosea Woolpert, 1881; A. C. Gruber, 1884; William Peck, 1885; D. H. Guild, 1888; E. W. Reinhart, 1890; John Heim, 1891; William Ramsey, 1893; H. H. Compton, 1895; S. F. Harter, 1896; M. C. Pittenger, 1899; Albert Luring, 1900; L. P. Pfeiffer, 1901; F. M. Waggoner, 1904; H. Hardingham, 1905; ——— Barton, 1906; M. M. Reynolds, 1906; C. A. Hile, 1907; F. Greenstreet, 1909; Paul Truitt, 1909; E. H. Taylor, 1911; Leroy Huddleston, 1912; J. B. O'Connor, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CEMETERY.

This cemetery, long known as the Hawkins cemetery, was surveyed in May, 1871, and presented by Joseph Hawkins to the trustees of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal church. The price of the lots were fixed at six dollars, the proceeds to be used in caring for and ornamenting the ground. The trustees of the church were to fence the ground, keep it enclosed, and keep up the cemetery. The deed was delivered by Mr. Hawkins to the trustees of the church at a meeting attended by a number of the members. Several people present made short talks, and W. S. Fries, the surveyor, gave a discourse upon "The Sacredness of the Grave."

Additions have been made to the cemetery since that time. It was maintained by the church until 1908. In the fall of that year it was incorporated under the laws of the state of Indiana and has since been in the hands of the lot owners.

FRIENDS CHURCH AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Friends church at Philadelphia was organized as a result of a great camp meeting held at Dye's lake in the fall of 1886, by Eli Scott and a party

from Indianapolis. The camp meeting was held in the open air until the nights became too cool, when a large tent was erected. There was much enthusiasm and before the meeting closed the following families, with others, had banded themselves together for the purpose of organizing a church: Clarence L. Black and wife, Emma Jane Gilson, John Short and wife, Mrs. Jennie Colestock, several members of the Fields family, James Shelton and wife, Henry Hawk and wife, Arminus McKelvey and wife, John McKelvey and wife, Oliver Smith and wife. During the spring and summer of 1887 a church was constructed on the north side of the National road at the west end of Philadelphia. For several years Revs. Eli Scott, Hunt, Mrs. Carter, and others preached to the congregation. Some of the members moved away, others withdrew to other churches, and after a few years services ceased to be held in the church. The house stood vacant for a number of years and was sold a few years ago to Mrs. Flora Stant, of Philadelphia.

During the winter of 1897-8, Rev. Mower, a United Brethren pastor, conducted a revival for several months in this house in an effort to organize a United Brethren church at Philadelphia. The effort, however, was not successful.

SPRING LAKE PARK.

Spring Lake park is located about one-half mile southwest of the town of Philadelphia. The gully now occupied by the lake originally contained a number of springs and in 1884-5 William Dye conceived the idea of putting a dam across the west end of it to make an artificial lake. It was surrounded by woods, and on the south lay eight or ten acres or more of timber, an excellent picnic ground. The dam was constructed and the place, then known as Dye's Grove, was opened to Sunday schools, lodges, and other organizations for picnics. A passenger steamer, which was able to carry about thirty persons, was built on the lake in 1886. It was a small steamboat, but it attracted a great deal of attention in the vicinity for a summer or two. The employees of the "Pan-Handle" Railroad Company held their annual picnic there in 1886. A camp meeting was also held in 1886, the result of which was the organization of the congregation of Friends at Philadelphia. It has been used as a picnic ground more or less ever since that time. Boats, as well as facilities for bathing, have always been maintained.

During the latter eighties one of the great sham battles of the county was fought there. In the course of time the place became known as Spring Lake park. In 1901, after the Indianapolis & Greenfield traction line had been built, a summer theater was opened and was maintained for two summers.

Often, however, the singers and actors had the entire building to themselves and after the second season the theater was not reopened. A baseball park was maintained, which drew large crowds on Sundays during 1903. The park has changed hands several times; E. E. Matthews owned it for several years, when it was bought by a company of persons who platted the entire tract for residence purposes in the spring of 1912.

PHILADELPHIA CORNET BAND.

A brass band was organized at Philadelphia in 1874, and incorporated under the laws of the state. Its articles of incorporation may be found in the miscellaneous record in the county recorder's office in the court house at Greenfield. The names of the members of the band, as shown by these articles of incorporation, were Marion Philpott, William Dye, Jr., Sam Martin, William Eddins, Charles Gilson, Henry C. Stutsman, John Stutsman, J. A. Stutsman, J. M. Stutsman, Charles Stutsman and Armenus McKelvey.

This band, with a changing membership, continued to discourse strains of music to the little town until in the eighties. It had a very handsome, old-fashioned band wagon, high at each end and low in the middle.

NEW PALESTINE.

New Palestine was laid out, October 1, 1838, by Jonathan Evans, six months after the town of Philadelphia had been laid out. It first consisted of fifteen blocks and thirty-six lots. Since that time a number of additions have been made to the town, as follows:

North West Addition, laid out by Conrad Gundrum on February 18, 1854, and consists of twenty-three lots.

Walke's Addition, laid out August 7, 1867, and consists of twenty-five lots.

Kirkhoff's Addition, laid out by Anthony Kirkhoff, October 9, 1873, and consists of six lots.

Kirkhoff's West Addition, laid out by Anthony Kirkhoff on January 2, 1875, and consists of ten lots.

Anderson's Addition, laid out by H. P. Anderson, April 10, 1872, and consists of thirty-nine lots.

Hobbs' Sub-Division of parts of Anderson's and Kirkhoff's West Addition, made by Pliny F. Hobbs, May 25, 1865, and as subdivided consists of five lots.

Coyner's Survey, laid out by Susan M. Coyner, December 21, 1886; embraces a re-subdivision of lots 7, 8 and 9, of H. P. Anderson's Addition.

Correction of Kirkhoff & Anderson's Addition, by order of town trustees, May 2, 1873, because of imperfect description of said plats.

Anderson's Second Addition, laid out by Hayden P. Anderson, March 13, 1895, consists of three lots.

Anderson's Third Addition, laid out by Hayden P. Anderson, November 9, 1903; consists of eleven lots.

Claffey's Addition, laid out by Amelia E. Claffey, June 13, 1905; consists of twelve lots.

Jonathan Evans was the first merchant and the postmaster at the town. Evans's place of business was located on the southeast corner of Main and Bitner streets, where the drug store and bank are now situated. Among the other very early merchants were Amos Dickerson, who lived on the north side of Main street, on the west side of the first alley west of Bitner street, Andrew McGahey, Robert King, S. S. Johnson and Joseph Cones. These were followed in business by Shockley, Brown, Schildmeier, Shreiber, Rupkey and others.

About the time of the war, or a little earlier, a frame business room was erected at the northeast corner of Main and Bitner streets. This room was occupied at different times by Freeman & Westlake, Kassebaum, Freeman, Eaton & Gates; Eaton & Son, Waltz & Richman, Richman & Son, Richman & Kitley, Peffley & Kitley, Peffley, Geisel Brothers. Kassebaum is said to have made a fortune in this building about the time of the war and following. W. T. Eaton & Son were in business there for many years during the seventies and eighties and up into the nineties.

Another frame business room was erected about 1860 where the three-story brick building known as the Vansickle building now stands, on the north side of Main street about the middle of town. It was built by H. P. Anderson and later occupied by Vansickle & Helms, Vansickle & Westlake, Vansickle & Nichols, Nichols & Nichols, Waltz & Richman, Short & Ashcraft, Geisel & Kitley, and Albert Geisel.

During the nineties Henry Nichols erected a little room on the south side of Main street just a few lots west of the street leading to the school house. Later his present brick building was erected, which he occupied for a number of years and which has since been occupied by others.

INCORPORATION OF TOWN.

The petition asking for the incorporation of the town of New Palestine was dated May 22, 1871, and was presented to the board of county commissioners at their June session, in 1871. The petition was signed by the

following named persons: E. J. Richardson, John Gundrum, Sanford Furry, H. A. Schreiber, Jesse Matlock, Jacob Buchel, M. M. Hook, Albert Freeman, John W. Kingery, Reason Hawkins, M. M. Alexander, Pliny Hobbs, Amos Eversson, Henry H. Eaton, John Mausner, John P. Armstrong, J. A. Schreiber, J. C. White, S. H. Bennett, Jefferson Ulrey, Eli Stout, Calvin Bennett, Robert D. Stirling, Samuel S. Davis, Thomas J. Beeler, Edward Hudson, G. Stineback, Samuel C. Willis, G. H. Robinson, D. J. Elliott, Benjamin H. Rice, James Laroher, George Kingery, Wesley Eaton, Hiram Murnan, W. H. Foster and B. F. True. The petition also showed that the town had a population of two hundred and seventy-nine people, with seventy voters.

The board of commissioners fixed the fourth Saturday of June, 1871, and the depot at New Palestine as the time and place for the voters to meet to determine whether the town should be incorporated. The election was held as ordered. The report thereof made to the board of county commissioners showed that a majority of the votes had been cast in favor of the incorporation, whereupon the board ordered and declared the town incorporated under the name and style of New Palestine.

The first election of town officers was held on March 29, 1872, at which the following men were elected: Samuel Hook, clerk; Benjamin F. Rice, treasurer; Hiram Murnan, marshal; John S. Vansickle, assessor; trustees, Henry Gates, eastern district; Henry A. Schreiber, southern district; Matthias M. Hook, western district.

For many years the town had great difficulty with its name. The postoffice was known as Sugar Creek. The railroad and express stations as Palestine, and the name of the town itself was New Palestine. Because of a town named Palestine, in Kosciusko county, Indiana, people were often having their mail and other matters missent, that were directed to Palestine. A great deal of mail, of course, was addressed to Palestine instead of Sugar Creek, by people who simply knew the name of the town. Through the efforts of E. F. Faut and Congressman Bynum, the name of the postoffice was changed from Sugar Creek to New Palestine, on January 16, 1880. The name of the railroad station and express office was also changed to New Palestine.

The citizens of New Palestine have always taken an active interest in the administration of their local affairs. Tickets for town offices have usually been nominated along party lines, yet frequently citizens' tickets, etc., have been nominated. In 1874 two tickets were placed in the field, one, the "Law and Order" ticket, the other, the "Common Sense" ticket. As is usual

in politics, the "Common Sense" people were defeated. Since that time "Citizens'" tickets have frequently been nominated, but the political ticket has usually been successful.

BLACKSMITHS AND OTHER MECHANICS.

The names of E. H. Faut, Charles Faut, Conrad Geisel and Gus Smith are among the early blacksmiths of the town. The Faut shop was operated until the death of Charles Faut, about three years ago. Conrad Geisel's shop was closed about ten years ago. Gus Smith, whose shop stood on the west side of Bitner street, just across from the old school house, was bought out by John Huber and William Trentleman, in 1882. They were young men at the time and conducted the shop under the name of "Our Boys" until 1887. At that time Mr. Huber took over the shop and Mr. Trentleman began work for the Faut Brothers. In 1899 he again opened his own shop, which he has maintained to the present.

Charles F. Richman has been a carpenter and contractor at New Palestine for over a half century. Some of the best dwellings in the vicinity, including also churches and schools, stand as monuments to his workmanship. Perry & Pliney F. Hobbs also contracted for a number of years during the eighties and later. At present Chris Rosenbaumer is the principal contractor. Eli Stout has for many years been a house painter, while Charles Ballard has painted the buggies and carriages.

WATER SYSTEM.

A gas well was drilled in the creek bottom just below the hill in 1901, or possibly a year earlier. It was a failure, but an artesian well remained. In March, 1902, Max Herrlich installed a "ram," by means of which the water has been forced into the tank elevated on a derrick about fifty feet high on the hill just northeast of town. He then piped the town, to all parts of which gravity forces the water. It is used for all purposes. The school has used this water since 1902.

NEW PALESTINE BANK.

On August 10, 1892, the first bank at New Palestine opened its doors for business in the rear of the brick building standing on the northeast corner of Main and Bitner streets. This bank was promoted by Luther Ergenbright and James Pritchard, though Mr. Ergenbright took charge. It opened on rather slender capital, but grew into a prosperous institution. In the spring of 1893 it was reorganized under the state law with a capital of twenty-five

thousand dollars. It also moved from its old location to the Vansickle block on the north side of Main street, about the center of the town. This organization was composed of William T. Eaton, president; Luther Erganbright, cashier; Miss Cora Shaeffer, John Manche and Henry Fralich.

The bank continued to do business until July, 1895, when Mr. Erganbright withdrew. It shortly afterward surrendered its charter and quit the banking business.

Through the efforts of William T. Eaton, the present New Palestine private bank was organized and opened its doors for business on September 20, 1897. The bank at that time was owned by William T. Eaton, president; Henry Fralich, cashier; Edward Fink, John H. Binford and Anton F. G. Richman. After several years of successful management Mr. Eaton retired on account of ill health and disposed of his holdings to the remaining stockholders. After Mr. Eaton's retirement Edward Fink was elected president, Henry Fralich, cashier, and Miss Maggie Fralich was employed as assistant cashier and bookkeeper. After the death of Anton F. G. Richman, in 1908, his son, Charles, took his father's holdings and became a member of the firm. In the spring of 1911 Miss Maggie Fralich severed her connection with the bank. Before her retirement Edward Fink had familiarized himself with banking business and upon her resignation took an active part in the administration of the bank's affairs. In the spring of 1912 John H. Binford died and his son, Paul, who was appointed administrator, represented his father in the bank. In August, 1912, Charles P. Weiser, of Indianapolis, was employed as bookkeeper and later was made assistant cashier. In September, 1912, Henry Fralich's retirement as officer and stockholder in the bank necessitated a complete reorganization thereof, which resulted in the selection of the following stockholders: Charles J. Richman, Benjamin G. Faut, Edward Fink and Paul F. Binford. The present officers are Charles J. Richman, president; Benjamin F. Faut, vice-president; Edward Fink, cashier, and Charles P. Weiser, assistant cashier.

NEW PALESTINE MAIL.

For a number of years previous to the Civil War, New Palestine had only two mails per week—one from the west, on Tuesday, and one from the east, on Friday. The mail was carried on horseback. During the winter months there were sometimes no deliveries for weeks because of bridges being out between Indianapolis and Rushville. "Bridges out" was a valid excuse for the star route carrier. He drew his salary whether the mail was delivered or not, if he had a legal excuse for not carrying it. Sometimes the

patrons made up a donation and hired the postmaster at Philadelphia to go to Indianapolis and get the Sugar Creek postoffice mail. During the Civil War the people, of course, were anxious to get the news. Frequently a number of them clubbed together and had the *Indianapolis Journal* sent out on the "Pan-Handle" railroad and thrown off at Gem. (It will be remembered that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway was not completed until 1869.) All those in the club had to take turn to go after the morning paper. By this method the people of the vicinity were kept informed as to the events of the war. After the war and until 1869 a star route from Philadelphia to New Palestine was established and Thomas O'Riley had the contract for carrying the mail. He brought the mail three times per week. After the railroad was completed, of course, mails were delivered daily at New Palestine.

Two rural routes have been established from New Palestine, route 1, in July, 1902, and route 2, in September, 1905.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGNS.

A fuller history of the temperance movements is given elsewhere. One of the exciting events in the life of New Palestine was the explosion that blew up the saloon, on October 16, 1881. Of a similar nature was the blowing up of the pool room on May 21, 1882. In 1899 a very bitter temperance campaign was led principally by Rev. John S. Ward, of the Methodist church, and Dr. O. C. Nier.

TOWN LIGHTS.

Two efforts were made at New Palestine to drill for gas, following its discovery in 1887, but the quantity produced by each well was so small that it proved unprofitable. Gas was piped from the vicinity of Fountaintown, however, and during the latter eighties the citizens of New Palestine used it for cooking and heating purposes and the streets of the town were lighted by gas flambeaux. The gas pressure became low in two or three years and was found insufficient for practical purposes at New Palestine. About 1900, or a year or two later, an acetylene light plant was installed in the town hall that stood on the northeast corner of the school ground. From this plant the streets were lighted until the explosion, which occurred in the fall of 1906. During the following year another plant was installed on the hill just south of the railroad and north of the extreme east end of town, and the town was again lighted until the summer of 1915, when the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company installed electric light. Since then the town has been lighted with electricity.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The New Palestine fire department was organized in April, 1893, with Max Herrlich as chief. The company consisted of twenty-four men. A hand engine was purchased, which was used until the burning of the town hall, in 1906. Large cisterns were constructed in the streets and distributed in various parts of town. After the burning of the town hall, in 1906, in which the equipment of the fire department was destroyed, a new gasoline engine was purchased, which is still in use.

EXPLOSION OF ACETYLENE LIGHT PLANT.

One of the most serious accidents that ever occurred at New Palestine was the explosion of the acetylene light plant, on the evening of October 1, 1906. The streets of the entire town, as well as some of the residences, were lighted from the plant, which was located on the ground floor of the town hall, which stood at the northeast corner of the present school ground. A Republican caucus was being held on the second floor on that evening, at which W. H. H. Rock, chairman of the Republican county central committee; Elmer J. Binford, candidate for judge; William A. Hough and James F. Reed, all from Greenfield, were present. A number of local Republicans were also there, including William Toon, Perry Hobbs, John O. Branson, Frank Hanes, John Hittle and Warren Coffey. The mechanism in which the gas was produced was out of order, and the gas leaking from the tank filled the lower room of the building. A disturbance of the light upstairs was observed and the town marshal, John L. McCune, went below to investigate. He struck a match at the door, which caused the explosion, wrecking the entire building. William Toon was fastened under the debris of the building and was immediately burned to death in the flames caused by the escaping gas. Perry Hobbs and John O. Branson were also severely burned. All of the other members present were injured, some seriously and others slightly.

NEW PALESTINE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The New Palestine Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1830, in a school house, near where the cement block factory now stands, at the rear of the old school ground. Among the prime movers and first members of this organization are found the names of David and Catherine McNamee, George H. and Mary Robinson, Thomas Swift and wife, Lewis and Phebe Burk, Joseph and Elizabeth Conner, John and Sophia Ashcraft, Joseph and Elizabeth Monjar, Adam Hawk and wife, Whitfield True and wife, Dr. B.

F. True and wife, Henry and Nancy Gates, Benjamin Freeman and wife, Dr. J. M. and Mary Ely, Benjamin McNamee and wife, William Leachman and wife, Hiram Chambers and wife, John Johns and wife, H. Hough and wife, Jane McVey and Eliza Jones. The first trustees of this society were William Thomas McVey, Dr. J. M. Ely and David McNamee.

The first church building was erected in the summer of 1856 and was dedicated the following September by Thomas Eddy. There is now a membership of two hundred and fifty-one; average attendance, one hundred and twenty-five.

The ministers who have presided here from time to time are as follow: James Conner, J. L. Sneeth, J. W. McMullen, Andrew Kitchen, Ephraim Wright, Wray Rosencrans, Jenkins, Ransdall, Patrick Carlin, P. R. Roberts, Thomas Sharp Whitmore, Jesse Miller, F. M. Turk, White, Benjamin, Augustus Teris, McCaw, B. F. Morgan, E. A. Danmont, George Winchester, W. B. Clancy, J. L. McClain, Albert Cain, L. D. Moore, T. B. McClain, John G. Ghaffer, J. N. Thompson, W. S. Troyer, E. D. Keys, H. O. Frazier, Merritt Machlan, J. S. Ward, William Zaring, John Machlan, J. P. Masson, W. D. Woods, Frank H. Collier and P. R. Cross. The circuit of many points was obliterated in 1884, and New Palestine became a station.

In 1901, under the pastorate of John S. Ward, the old frame structure gave way to one of brick and stone, modern in every particular, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of Dr. O. C. Neier, William Lantz, Moore Holden, Conrad Geisel and Benjamin Faut. This committee was organized by electing Dr. O. C. Neier, president, William Lantz, treasurer, and John S. Ward, secretary. Plans were submitted by Architect Allen, of Indianapolis, and the contract was awarded to Charles F. Richman. Work began on July 15 and the building was dedicated on December 15, 1901.

The present officary of the church is as follows: Trustees, William G. Lantz, John M. Ashcraft, Benjamin Faut, John Manche, Roscoe Andrews, Edward Fink and A. P. Hogle; stewards, A. P. Hogle; president, Walter Faut; secretary, Roscoe Andrews; treasurer, Francis Leonard; Ella Hogle, Alice Schreiber, Laura Kincaid, W. H. Trentleman and Flora B. Lantz; Sunday school superintendent, Forbes Leonard; president of the Epworth League, Ralph Ruschaupt; president of the Ladies' Aid Society, Flora Lantz; chorister, Henry C. Nichols; organist, Myrtle Schreiber.

A new parsonage was erected by Charles F. Richman in 1910, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Sunday school established in connection with the church meets on

Sunday morning and has an enrollment of two hundred twenty, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty. Forbes Leonard, the present superintendent, has an able corps of teachers, as follow: Rev. R. R. Cross, men's Bible class; A. P. Hogle, ladies' Bible class; Mrs. A. H. Geisel, junior girls; Murray Addison, junior boys; Loraine Cross, intermediate; Lillian Ulery, intermediate; Mrs. Joseph Fritts, primary; Myrtle Schreiber, beginners.

Three adult classes comprise one-half the attendance and are mostly church members. The superintendents, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been as follow: Benjamin Freeman, Henry Merlau, Dr. Hook, Dr. Christian Kirkhoff, W. D. Place, A. P. Hogle, Ezra Eaton, David Ayres, L. L. Erganbright, C. M. Jackson, William Ashcraft, T. G. Short, Walter Faut, Elmer Andrews, Raymond Lantz, Clara Arminger, James Hawk, Forbes Leonard.

An Epworth League was organized in 1892; the present membership is thirty-six. Devotional meetings are held each week and socials are given each month. Ralph Ruschaupt is the president.

A "Mite Society" was organized in 1886, consisting of the ladies, members or friends of the church. The officers are, Mrs. Stewart Nichols, president; Mrs. Alice Schreiber, vice-president. This society was reorganized in a few years and named the Ladies' Aid Society, with Ella Hogle as president and Mrs. Alice Schreiber, vice-president. Then followed as president, Mrs. Mary Gundrum, Mrs. Anna Neier, Mrs. Ella Machlan, Emma L. Jackson, Margaret Collier, Maud Lantz and Flora Lantz. Mrs. Kate Weber is the present vice-president; Mrs. Fink, treasurer; Gertrude Andrews, secretary. The total membership numbers sixty loyal, noble-minded women. There are various committees to look after the welfare of the church and parsonage, and visit the sick. Meetings devotional are held the first Thursday of each month.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The German Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the spring of 1851. Its charter members were John D. Faut, Christina Faut, Anthony Kirkhoff, Mary Kirkhoff, Conrad Gundrum and wife, John Lange and wife, Jacob Lange and wife, Henry Fink and Elizabeth Fink. The first trustees of the church were John D. Faut, John Manche, Anthony Kirkhoff, Henry Fink and Conrad Gundrum.

In 1852 the congregation erected a house of worship in the northeast part of New Palestine, adjoining the old school ground. Among the ministers of the church were the Revs. Philip Doer, Wilke, Heis, Ficken,

Krill and others. Services were held by this congregation until within a decade of the close of the last century. At that time the greater number of Germans had departed this life and their children preferred to worship in English. They consequently united with the English Methodist Episcopal church at New Palestine. About the close of the century the congregation sold their property to Max Herrlich.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH (DISCIPLES OF CHRIST).

The first presentation of the Disciples' plea for an apostolic teaching of the Gospel at New Palestine was made by Elder New. He came in 1866, at the invitation of a few scattered brethren of that body living in the community. From this time the members of the church were visited at irregular intervals by a number of itinerant brethren. The early gatherings were held in groves along the banks of Little Sugar creek in the summer, and in private homes in the winter. A number of services were also held in the German Methodist church. Later they were held in the school house at New Palestine, where an organization was perfected on September 4, 1870, under the leadership of W. R. Low, who became the first pastor. The following resolution was subscribed to on that day:

"We, the undersigned members of the Body of Christ, agree to congregate ourselves together for the worship of the true God and the edifying of each other in love; to be governed by the word of God exclusive of the dictations and commandments of man." Signed by Michael H. Hittle, Elizabeth R. Hittle, Sanford Furry, Henry Bussell, Albert Freeman, Harriet Freeman, Malinda Bussell, Margaret Kameron, Rachel Kameron, Ethelbert Richardson, Malinda Richardson, Minerva Wheeler, John P. Armstrong, Eliza J. Armstrong and Lavina Pitcher. The names of Hayden P. Anderson, J. M. Pitcher and Thomas Parish were soon added to the list of charter members.

Shortly after the organization was effected the congregation was denied the use of the school house and services were held in the railroad depot, which had been built and given to the town by Hayden P. Anderson, who was then freight agent. In 1871 Mr. Anderson also donated ground and a house of worship was erected thereon, at a cost of one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. This building was dedicated on Thanksgiving day, November 25, 1871, by W. R. Jewel, of Danville, Ind. At this time George B. Richardson, M. H. Hittle, J. P. Armstrong, J. M. Pitcher and H. P. Anderson were chosen as deacons.

Some of the early ministers of the church were W. T. Hough, J. A.

Lockhart, John A. Navitz, W. H. Boles, Rev. Roberts, Barzilla Blount and Dr. H. W. McCane. Among the later ministers have been some of the most prominent of the brotherhood: L. E. Sellers, national secretary of the Christian Temperance Board; H. A. Pritchard, president of Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.; E. E. Moorman, now pastor of Englewood church, Indianapolis, and A. L. Ward, pastor of First church of Lebanon, Ind.

The house of worship was remodeled in 1906, and was dedicated in September of that year by L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash. In this building the following persons have served as pastor: Carl Barnett, under whose leadership the building was remodeled; Clarence Ridenbach, 1908-1912; A. Burns, 1913, and Herbert J. Buchanan, the present pastor, who began his work in 1914.

A very successful evangelistic meeting was held in the church in March, 1914, at which thirty or more members were added to the church roll. It also made it possible to employ ministers who could give all their time to this church.

A Sunday school was organized at the time of the organization of the church. J. P. Armstrong was superintendent for a number of years. The school now has an enrollment of about ninety members and is well organized. The graded system of lessons is used, and the adult department is well attended by the church membership. The present superintendent is Everett Snodgrass. Mrs. W. H. Larrabee is superintendent of the elementary department.

The Helping Hand Society has been an effective auxiliary of the church for the past eighteen years. Its present officers are Mrs. E. C. Brandenburg, president; Mrs. William Gunn, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Larrabee, treasurer. A Christian Endeavor Society was organized in March, 1914, with a score or more of young people as charter members. Charles Leonard was the first president of the society. An auxiliary to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized in October, 1914. It is in a prosperous condition. Mrs. William Gunn is the president. The church is now enjoying a period of its brightest history. Fifty members have been added to the church during the past two years. The resident membership is one hundred and seven.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ZION'S CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Zion's church was organized on October 22, 1887, through the efforts of Rev. P. G. H. E. Wittich. Rev. Wittich, who had come over from Germany several years before, had been educated in the

German universities. He spoke a beautiful German, but a broken English. He had a clear voice and a magnetic personality. It was these qualities that enabled him to accomplish his work at New Palestine and vicinity so successfully.

The little congregation at first worshipped in the German Methodist church that stood in the northeast part of town, adjoining the old school ground. Later it worshipped in the hall of what is now known as the Vansickle building. In this hall it celebrated its first Christmas festivities in 1887.

In the meantime steps were taken for the erection of a new building. A building committee was appointed, composed of John G. Jacobi, Peter Kissel, William Ruschaupt, George Hack and Anton F. Schildmeier. In the spring of 1888 work was begun and the building was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1888.

The charter members of the church were Frederick Gessler, Jacob Denkel, John G. Jacobi, Ernst H. Faut, Max Herrlich, Wilhelm Ruschaupt, Henry Clapper, George Hack, Charles Harking, Johann Gessler, George Gessler, Wilhelm Gessler, Jacob Stroh, Anton F. Danner, F. H. Waltke, Anton F. Schildmeier, George H. Waltke, Anton L. Jacobi, Henry Ruschaupt, George Freigel, Jr., Louis H. Jacobi, Anton Craft, Henry Weber, Peter Kissel, Henry Ruster, Wilhelm Hupe and Johann Kroening. Of the above, Henry Ruschaupt, George Hack and John G. Jacobi are still members of the church.

The congregation has a good frame parsonage on the church ground, erected in 1893. Following are the pastors who have served the church: Rev. Wittich, October, 1887; Fred Dreer, June, 1891; Theodore Kettlehut, July, 1892; C. G. Kettlehut, November, 1895; Daniel Bretz, May, 1898; John Haussman, January, 1900; Charles Meyer, June, 1901; William J. Crammer, October, 1902; H. C. Toelle, September, 1909; A. B. Meyer, January, 1913; Theodore Schory, April, 1915. The average attendance at the regular services of the church is probably sixty.

A Sunday school was also organized in October, 1887. There are now seven classes, with an average attendance of sixty-five. The adult members of the church also attend Sunday school. Among the superintendents are George Freigel, Max Herrlich, Herman Ehlert, Mrs. Louise Kissel, Rev. H. C. Toelle and Christian Rosenbaum.

The church has a Ladies' Aid Society and also a Young People's Society. Both are prosperous and doing a live and wide-awake work, spiritually and financially.

This church was made the beneficiary in the will of Anton F. Schildmeier, one of its members, who departed this life in the spring of 1915. In Article 8 of the codicil to his will, Mr. Schildmeier provided: "It is my desire that in the settling up of my estate the trustees of the German Evangelical church at New Palestine shall receive five hundred dollars to be applied to funds for the purchase of a pipe organ for the church." This amount was paid to the trustees of the church by the executor, Henry Schildmeier, on October 27, 1915.

CROWN POINT CEMETERY.

This cemetery was first laid out by Elizabeth Cones, on December 20, 1870. At that time it contained forty-one lots. Other additions were made later, but the older portion of the burial ground gradually fell into decay and became overgrown with weeds and brush. Ten years ago there was a feeling among the lot owners that some steps should be taken for the better care of the cemetery. There seemed to be a division among the people, and, on the one hand Charles H. Faut, W. H. Garver, William S. Toon, N. P. Brandenburg and John L. Boring attempted to incorporate the cemetery under the Voluntary Association act. A number of other persons interested in the cemetery joined in a petition which was addressed to the board of county commissioners of Hancock county, asking for an incorporation of the cemetery under a special statute providing for the incorporation of cemeteries that had long been in use. Charles H. Faut and others at once placed their articles of incorporation on file with the secretary of state under the name of the Crown Point Cemetery Association. Those who proceeded before the board of county commissioners stopped at the close of the proceedings before the commissioners. A law had been passed, however, which stipulated that no incorporation should be held complete, and that no incorporation could exercise corporate powers until its articles of association had been placed on file with the secretary of state. This was not done for the cemetery until in the summer of 1909. When the articles were presented to the secretary of state it was found that there were already articles on file for an association known as the Crown Point Cemetery Association. Though the incorporation of the cemetery under the Voluntary Association act was invalid, it nevertheless placed the name on file in the office of the secretary of state, which prevented the other interested parties from incorporating under the same name. A further petition was then filed with the board of county commissioners asking that the name be changed from Crown Point Cemetery Association to the New Palestine Cemetery Association, and the incorporation has been known by that name to the present.

Since the incorporation of the cemetery many improvements have been made. All brush and weeds have been cut down from the old part. The cemetery has been leveled, and has now been sown to grass. Streets and alleys have been improved, a new entrance has been constructed from the west, and, withal, the cemetery is now one of the most beautiful in the county.

LODGES.

New Palestine Lodge No. 404, Free and Accepted Masons, received its charter on May 25, 1869, with the following charter members: F. M. Hook, J. P. Armstrong, Conrad H. Shellhouse, Edward P. Scott, Burroughs Westlake, B. F. Stutsman, Calvin Bennett and J. P. Vernon. The first steps toward the organization of the lodge were taken in January, 1869, when the grand master appointed the rest of the officers necessary to perfect the organization. The lodge has grown from eight charter members to a present membership of one hundred and three. When the Vansickle hall was built the lodge took an interest in the building and was given a ninety-nine-year lease on the hall on the third floor. The set of three gavels now used in the lodge were presented on the evening of October 21, 1899, by Conrad Shellhouse, a charter member, and the first junior warden. They were made of olive wood by an Arab, under the instruction of Brother Shellhouse, and were obtained within about two hundred feet of the site of King Solomon's temple.

New Palestine Chapter No. 213, Order of the Eastern Star.—On May 15, 1897, I. C. B. Steman, grand patron of the grand chapter Order of the Eastern Star, appointed Edward P. Scott as patron; Mary M. Nichols, worthy matron; Cassie M. Caraway, associate matron. At this meeting W. H. Glascock, associate grand patron, instituted the J. C. Vansickle Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at New Palestine. The officers of Miriam Chapter No. 64, from Greenfield, being present, took their respective stations, Iola Bragg, worthy matron, instituting Ella Hogle into the mysteries of the order. On April 2, 1898, Morgan Caraway presented an amendment to the constitution asking that the chapter be known as New Palestine Chapter No. 213, Order of the Eastern Star. There were thirty charter members, of which eight are still in the chapter. Five have died and the rest have either changed their membership or have withdrawn. At present there are thirty-five members. They have always met at the Masonic hall.

New Palestine Lodge No. 215, Knights of Pythias, was organized on April 9, 1889, with twenty-five charter members. It has at present eighty-two members. Since its organization it has paid in sick benefits approxi-

mately six thousand dollars; death benefits, nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars; for nurse hire, eight hundred and ninety-five dollars. Of the charter members, nine still retain their membership in the lodge. Six have gone out and ten have died.

Pythian Sisters No. 313, auxiliary to the Knights of Pythias, was organized April 29, 1905, in the old Vansickle building, with the following charter members: Marion Tucker and wife, Moore Holden and wife, Joseph Fritts and wife, John Burkhart and wife, Charles Ballard and wife, Pleasant Parish and wife, John Hittle and wife, William Tucker and wife, Robert Branson and wife, Harry Weber and wife, Margaret Sheaffer, Flora Strong, Lizzie Andrews, Ellen Drake, Anna Geisel, Lizzie Means, Lula Nichols, Mary Peffly, Audry Rupkey (Larrabee), Mada Shilling (Scott), Leona Scott, Sadie Ulrey, Leota Wilkins and Clara Arminger. The first officers were Margaret Sheaffer, most excellent chief; Nora Hittle, excellent senior; Martha Holden, excellent junior; Clara Arminger, manager; Leota Wilkins, mistress of records and correspondence; Margaret Burkhart, mistress of finance; Elizabeth Ballard, protector; Belle Fouty, guard; Flora Strong, past chief. The present membership consists of twenty-one knights and thirty-nine ladies. The motto of the lodge is, "Onward and Upward." In Memoriam: Max Herrlich, Pet Allen, Sadie Ulrey, Minnie Cox and Elizabeth Ballard.

Mohican Tribe No. 217, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized on February 19, 1896, with thirty charter members. At present there are one hundred and nine members. The tribe meets in the hall of the old school house, which during the Civil War times was known as "Union Hall."

Mohican Council No. 95, Degree of Pocahontas, a branch of the Red Men, was instituted June 9, 1897, with thirty-six charter members. The first officers were: Prophetess, Lura Eaton; Pocahontas, Alice Ayers; Wenonah, Ollie Westlake; Powhatan, Max Herrlich; keeper of records, Emma Herrlich; keeper of wampum, Sarah Martindale; first scout, Lizzie James; second scout, Addie Harris; first runner, Minerva Sharp; second runner, Mary Kastor; first counsellor, Lydia Leonard; second counsellor, Mary Drake; first warrior, W. H. Harris; second warrior, Robert Gould; third warrior, E. B. Martindale; fourth warrior, Albert Kastor; guard of forest, Fannie Leonard; guard of wigwam, Rosetta Payne. This council now has sixty-one members. In Memoriam: Wilhelmina Eaton, John Gundrum, Max Herrlich, Maggie Ashcraft, Susie Andrews, Mary Ulrey and Sadie Ulrey. Miss Emma Herrlich has been the keeper of records for the lodge ever since its institution with the exception of one year.

Mohican Hay Loft No. 2173, was organized May 18, 1898, with eighteen charter members. It also meets at Huber's hall.

New Palestine Lodge No. 811, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on December 12, 1906, with thirty-four charter members. Present number of members, fifty-eight. The lodge meets in the second floor of the Geisel building or over the bank and drug store.

The Daughters of Rebekah also have a lodge in connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

New Palestine District Court of Honor No. 581 was organized December 30, 1897, with twenty-five charter members. Some of the members have died, others have moved away, so that at present there are only eight members left in the order.

New Palestine Camp No. 6922, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted March 21, 1901, with twenty-four charter members. The camp now has a membership of ninety-five and meets in the Geisel hall over the bank and drug store.

NEW PALESTINE CORNET BANDS.

Ever since the sixties the town of New Palestine has, from time to time, had its cornet bands. Among the older musicians should be mentioned Henry G. Mickle, Walter Watterson, Charles Hanes, J. M. Freeman, Thomas J. Elliott, James Arthur, Smith T. Nichols, John H. Garver, George W. Nichols, Milliard F. Anderson, Fred Friegel, Harry Garver, John Westlake, William Gundrum, John Carson, Marshall Watterson, James Everson, Amos Everson, John Merlau, John Rawlings, Edward Ayers, Lucian Watterson, John Hittle, Fred Claffey and Godlib Mickle. Isaac Davis, of Greenfield, taught the band for a while. During the early eighties a special teacher was employed, who made his home at New Palestine, to give all of his time to the band and to the individual members thereof. It likely reached its highest state of excellence from 1880 to 1884. In 1877 it played at the Shelbyville fair and later played at a number of the surrounding county fairs, as well as at the state fair. In 1880 a new wagon, also new instruments and new uniforms, were purchased, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. The people of the community contributed liberally to supply the band with this equipment. The boys themselves paid out a large amount for instruction, and for a time enjoyed the reputation of being one of the very best bands in the state. About 1900 another band was organized under the leadership of James Everson, which remained in existence for three or four years. Among the players of this band were: James H. Everson, Hiram K. Banks, Guy

B. Westlake, John Monjar, Mat Kellum, Edward Eickman, Pearl Gilson, Otto Schramm, Gustav Letchle, George J. Richman, Roscoe Andrews, Charles Waggoner, C. E. Gundrum, Harry Short, Fred W. Claffey, Harry Garver, Ed Schreiber, I. C. Schlosser and Evert Short. Another band was organized a few years later, which played for a short time.

In addition to the brass bands, Charles Ballard has on several occasions organized orchestras, which have played a good grade of music. Ballard's orchestra appeared at various celebrations during the eighties, such as the opening of Vansickle's new hall on September 23, 1884, and the dedication of the school house at New Palestine in 1884.

HARVEST PICNIC.

One of the greatest social events in the life of New Palestine and its vicinity was a harvest picnic, on August 8, 1895, which had been promoted by the business men of New Palestine. It was held at Gundrum's grove, about three-quarters of a mile northeast of New Palestine. The Indianapolis Military Band was present during the day. The people were entertained and amused with mule races and contests in which the boys climbed greased poles, etc. There were baby shows and other features of the program in which people were interested. This picnic probably brought together the greatest number of people ever congregated at one time in that vicinity.

PROGRESS CLUB.

There is one literary club at New Palestine, the Progress Club. The organization of the club was suggested by Carrie D. Arnout. Its purpose is "intellectual improvement and social culture." The club was organized on September 13, 1910, with the following charter members: Julia Waters, Myrtle Elliott, Anna Geisel, Daisy Eikman, Carrie Arnout, Myrtle Schreiber, Hazel Mitchell, Levanche Conklin, Jessie Rogers, Anna Waltz.

The first officers elected were Mrs. Carrie Arnout, president; Mrs. Jessie Rogers, secretary; Mrs. Myrtle Elliott, treasurer; Mrs. Daisy Eikman, assistant secretary and treasurer. The first program committee was composed of Myrtle Schreiber, Levanche Conklin and Daisy Eikman. Meetings of the club are held fortnightly. A free lecture is given each year, to which the public is invited. Social evenings and a yearly picnic are the diversions. The club at present is composed of the following members: Clara Arminger, Eliza Ball, Indiana Ferris, Anna Geisel, Emma Herrlich, Mary Herrlich, Bessie Herrlich, Eva Hittle, Nancy Huber, Grace Mace, Lucile Madison, Mattie Merlau, Maud Parish, Blanche Schlosser and Margaret Williamson.

GEM.

No survey was ever made of this town and consequently there is no plat. The postoffice was maintained until 1902, when the rural routes were started from Greenfield. Nicholas Stutsman established a store in 1871, and he and his successors have kept stores there from that time to the present. Among the people who have helped make Gem what it is are J. Townsend, Burk & Son, William Gladden & Son, Chris Fink and Snyder Brothers. Jesse Snyder is the present owner of the store.

The Stutsmans, and later, Chris Fink, operated a saw-mill and planing-mill at Gem from 1871 until 1902. Isaac Stutsman had a blacksmith shop for a number of years prior to the middle nineties. Joseph Coon also had a shoe shop for a number of years. At present there is a store and a grain elevator at Gem. The elevator is operated by Fred Thomas.

GEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Gem Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the fall of 1904 during a revival conducted by the Rev. F. M. Waggoner, pastor on the Philadelphia circuit. The following were the charter members: Rosa Cly, Samuel Cly, Pearl Domanget, Maud Grigsby, Mabel Grigsby, William D. Gladden, Flora Gilson, Rosa Gladden, Elzy Grigsby, Emily Grigsby, Mary E. Hawk, Theresa Harbaugh, Martha Kuhn, Delores Kuhn, Vania Kuhn, Laura Mills-paugh, Blanch Reasoner, William Riser, Nellie Rodewald, Della Reasoner, Florence Reasoner, George Rodewald, Margaret Spilker, William Spilker, Estella Spilker, Elizabeth Spilker, George Stutsman, Nancy Spilker.

The little frame church was built by Henry C. Spilker, and was dedicated February 26, 1905. A Sunday school has been conducted in connection with the church ever since its organization. Christian Fink, who has since joined the church, takes an active interest and is one of its financial pillars of support.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

For a number of years during the latter part of the life of Dr. Paul Espey, at New Palestine, he was the heaviest taxpayer in the township, with Benjamin Freeman second. Since that time George Lantz, Ernst W. Faut, Anton Schildmeier, Sr., the Schramms, and probably others have paid larger installments than either Espey or Freeman. A number of men now living pay taxes in the county exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars. Among them are: Jasper Allen and wife, \$100.94; William A. Brier, \$119.86; William C. Black, \$178.96; Amanda M. Barnard, \$158.03; Heinrich Borgman.

\$116.86; Jane Brandenburg, \$105.24; E. O. and Marcella Brandenburg, \$101.92; Joseph Everson, \$139.11; Emma L. Freeman, \$144.25; Christian Fink, \$280.64; H. G. and C. E. Gundrum, \$119.85; Frederick Hack, \$152.39; Edwin C. Huntington, \$199.86; Worth B. and Viola Harvey, \$135.46; Louis H. Jacobi, \$331.94; Louise Knoop, \$179.61; William G. Lantz and wife, \$769.41; Henry M. Lantz and wife, \$203.35; Fredrick C. Landworher, \$132.48; Charles L. Manche, \$202.86; John M. Ashcraft, \$468.09; James Burns, \$111.05; George Bottsford, \$136.12; Emma E. Bardoner, \$182.27; Robert A. Briles, \$151.06; John W. Brun, \$105.25; James E. Barnard (estate), \$416.78; Van B. Cones, \$193.22; Benjamin G. Faut and wife, \$647.66; Edward Fink, \$588.65; Walter Faut, \$233.29; William J. Geisel, \$261.13; John H. Hittle, \$123.50; John M. Hall, \$125.33; William Hutton, \$112.81; C. M. and E. L. Jackson, \$115.37; Louis Lantz, \$153.55; Henry M. Lantz, \$185.60; August Langenberger, \$114.21; John Manche, \$510.47; Henry Merlau, \$197.04; Louis H. Merlau, \$112.39; William A. F. Meier, \$134.46; Henry C. Nichols, \$166.33; Henry Ortell, \$227.75; Pleasant F. Parish, \$103.92; Anton F. Rabe (estate), \$154.88; Frederick Rhodenbeck and wife, \$165.81; Anton Schildmeier, Sr., \$1,648.38; Otto Schramm, \$202.86; John Schlosser, \$143.26; Frederick Sanders and wife, \$105.08; Catherine Weber, \$253.65; Ernest H. Faut, \$115.44; Christian Geisel, \$161.07; John Huber, \$101.64; William H. Larrabee and wife, \$180.37; William Merlau, \$120.03; John Moore (estate), \$144.92; Charles A. Ostermeier, \$132.80; Henry Ostermeier, \$288.51; Louis F. Richman, \$142.59; Julia L. Rushhaupt, \$173.47; William Rodenbeck and wife, \$204.51; Anton F. Schildmeier, Jr., \$251.16; Velasco Snodgrass, \$163.68; Anton William Spilker, \$214.31; Emilee Schramm, \$154.88; William G. Schildmeier, \$126.83; Fredrick Wampner, \$115.88; Henry Fralich, \$252.43; Geisel Brothers, \$170.73; John F. Kirkhoff, \$160.08; John W. Waltz, \$207.90.

CHAPTER XXII.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Vernon township was first organized at the May term of the board of county commissioners, in 1836. It was made to include all that it now comprises, also a strip seven miles east and west and one mile north and south, lying south of the present township line or immediately south of the line dividing townships 16 and 17 north. At the September term, in 1838, Union township was made to include three square miles off of Vernon township, being sections 1, 2 and 3, in township 16, which are now included in Center and Buck Creek townships. On March 11, 1853, all that part of Vernon township which lay south of the line dividing congressional townships 16 and 17 north was made a part of Buck Creek township. Since that time it has had its present boundary. Its greatest length is seven miles east and west, and its greatest width, five miles north and south. Eight square miles, or a strip two miles wide off of the west end of the civil township lie in congressional township 17 north, range 5 east; the remaining part of the civil township lies in congressional township 17 north, range 6 east.

The surface of Vernon township, like that of Buck Creek township, is exceedingly level except along the creek in the northwest corner, above Fortville, where it is rolling. Sugar creek crosses the extreme southeast corner of the township. Flat Fork creek rises near the southeast corner and flows in a northwesterly direction south of Fortville. Buck creek rises near the center of the township and flows in a southwesterly direction. Both Buck creek and Flat Fork creek, however, are simply large open ditches. The difficulty of draining Buck Creek has been discussed in the history of Buck Creek township. A Flat Fork drainage company was also organized in 1874 for the purpose of improving the outlet of Flat Fork creek. Many covered ditches have been constructed since that time, and at present the township is well drained.

The first land entry was made by George Crim, who entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 17, range 6, on November 16, 1826. The tract book in the recorder's office shows that representatives of a large number of families still residing in the county entered land in Vernon township. Among them were: Robert Hanna, Henry Bolander, John Apple, William McCord, Andrew Bolander, John Cory, David Harper, David Fisher, Joseph Winn, Charles Doty, Charles Snodgrass, Joseph Jen-

kins, George Prichett, John Vanzant, Joshua Ellingwood, John Warren, William Cauldwell, John Jackson, Alfred Amick, Shadrach Chappel, John Hines, James Thomas, Enoch Olvey, John Denny, John Stringer, John Roney, George Beaver, Daniel Bolander, William Apple, Parmelie Vanlaningham, Daniel Apple, Zimri Vanlaningham, Isom Boyd, Thomas Jenkins, Lawson Fuqua, John Snodgrass, Thomas Cushman, Samuel S. Faussett, Jacob Smith, Thompson Murrer, Charles Evans, Samuel Arnett, Jacob Shultz, Archibald Gardner, Benjamin Jackson, Isaiah Jackson, Henry Manifold, John G. Lewis, Levi Dobbins, Jehu Denny, Samuel Henry, Thomas J. Hanna, Peter Emery, George Pickle, Sarah McCord, Larimer Vanlaningham, John H. Robb, Christopher Apple, Simon Martin, Willis Wischart, John Rash, Calder Snodgrass, Samuel Wischart, Martin Fisher, George Davis, James Murrer, Francis Ellingwood, Bazalie Thomas, James B. Fred, William Amick, Lucinda Hines, James Jackson, William Thomas, George Chappell, Isaac Helms, Richard Stokes, Thomas Arnett and David S. Gooding.

MILLS, FACTORIES, SHOPS, ETC.

On account of the lack of water power, no water mills were ever established in the early history of the township, among which were the following:

Saw-mill, built by Noel & Company, at Fortville, in 1849. Grist-mill, built by Noel & Company, at Fortville, in 1853. Grist-mill, built by Elias H. McCord, at McCordsville, in 1854, and operated until the latter seventies. Grist- and saw-mill, built by Hooker & Son, at Woodbury, in 1854. Grist-mill, established at Fortville by Andrew Hagan, probably during the seventies. It has been owned by several parties and changed to an elevator, now owned and operated by McBane & McBane. Saw-mill, established at McCordsville during the early history of the town by Elias McCord. Another portable mill was established there by William Driffel in the latter seventies. Saw-mill, established at McCordsville about 1880 by Arch Newman; later sold to Ringer & Pressley. Operated for a number of years. Flax factory, established at Fortville in the latter seventies by Andrew Hagan, and operated until during the early eighties. Tile factory, established on the southeast quarter of section 31, township 17, range 6, by Aaron Littleton and operated during the seventies, probably later. Elevator, established at Fortville about 1882 by Andy Moore and Lee Roberts. An elevator has been operated on the site by several parties since that time. A building burned less than two years ago, and in 1915 the present elevator was constructed, now operated by W. D. Springer. The Grasselle chemical factory, established at Fortville

in 1894, manufactures silicate of soda and employs about forty men. Grain elevator, established at McCordsville about 1910 and owned since that time by A. B. Cohen & Company.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first school houses in Vernon township was located at the northwest corner of section 36, township 17, range 5, or just one mile south of McCordsville. It was known as school district No. 1. Another was located where Fortville now stands. School No. 9 was located at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 16, township 17, range 6, or just one mile south of Fortville. School No. 11 stood at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 14, township 17, range 6; school No. 5, at the southeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range 6; school No. 4, on the east side of the Greenfield and Fortville pike, near the south line of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 17, range 6; school No. 3, at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 17, range 6; school No. 2, at the southwest corner of section 29, township 17, range 6; school No. 7, at the southeast corner of section 18, township 17, range 6. All of these schools have been abandoned at this time except school No. 4, known as Denny's, and another school known as Cook's, which stands on the west side of the Greenfield and Fortville pike near the center of section 22, township 17, range 6. The pupils from the other districts now attend either at McCordsville or Fortville.

The first graded school was established at McCordsville in 1874. It was a two-story, four-room brick building, and was used until it burned, on April 14, 1877. After the fire the school term was completed in the Methodist church and at the dwelling of Mark Thompson. The walls of the building had not been damaged very much and were used again in the construction of a similar building. This building was used until 1893, when it was condemned and torn down. A third building was at once constructed, which burned during the winter of 1901-2, the term being finished in the Universalist church and at the residence of Thomas R. Pentecost. In 1902, during the trusteeship of John D. Cory, the present high school building was constructed.

Peter Hinds, one of the teachers of the township, has been teaching in the McCordsville schools since 1892. He was out during the winter of 1902-3, but, with this exception, has now been in the school continuously for twenty-four years.

In 1876 a normal was conducted by Superintendent W. H. Motsinger for the benefit of applicants who wished to write upon the teachers' examinations. Another such normal was conducted by J. W. Jay in 1890. More or less high school work was also done at different periods, but a systematic high school course was not introduced until in the fall of 1889, during the principalship of J. W. Jay. Since that time a regular course has been followed, and in 1896 the school was granted its first commission. The principals who have had charge of the high school since its organization have been, J. W. Jay, 1889; W. B. Stookey, 1895; R. L. Modesitt, 1904; O. W. Jackson, 1906; Leonard M. Luce, 1912.

The manual training department was installed in the school in the fall of 1913 and a kitchen for domestic science was fully equipped in the fall of 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vernon township, including Fortville, has a population of 2,447, as shown by the census of 1910. There were enumerated in the township, not including Fortville, in the spring of 1915, 354 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years; of these, 212 were enrolled in the schools of the township, not including the pupils of Fortville or those of the township who were transferred to Fortville; 26 were in the high school and 186 in the elementary grades. The average daily attendance in the elementary grades was 154; in the high school, 25. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools during the year was \$8,245.62; the total cost of maintaining the high school, \$3,200.96. The total amount paid teachers for the year was \$6,824.08. The estimated value of all school property, as shown by the report of the trustee made August 1, 1915, was \$16,000. The total assessment of taxables in the township, as reported by the assessor in 1914, was \$1,524,930. The transportation of pupils cost the township \$2,408.50 for the term closing in the spring of 1915.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served the township in the capacity of trustee since the creation of the office in 1859: Perry J. Brinegar, 1859; Levi Thomas, 1861-1863; G. W. Stanley, 1863; Andrew Hagan, 1866; Stokes Jackson, 1876; Samuel Arnett, 1880; Calvin Jackson, 1882-1884; J. P. McCord, 1886-1888; Richard Sample, 1890; J. W. Trittip, 1894; James P. McCord, 1900; John D. Cory, 1902; Quincy A. Wright, 1904; R. C. M. Smith, 1908; W. C. Vanlaningham, 1914.

During the administration of Calvin Jackson as trustee he deposited the township funds with the Indiana Banking Company, at Indianapolis. On August 9, 1883, this bank failed, while holding on deposit \$1,000.70 of the funds of Vernon township. Of this amount \$410.70 was later recovered by the trustee, leaving an actual loss of \$1,589.00, which was paid to Vernon township by Mr. Jackson from his private funds. While the Legislature of 1885 was in session a large number of the citizens and taxpayers of Vernon township petitioned the general assembly for a special act to relieve Mr. Jackson from said loss. Such a law was approved April 11, 1885, and the trustee of Vernon township was directed to pay to Mr. Jackson the sum of \$1,589.00 to reimburse him for the loss he had sustained.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts of the township have been presided over by the following men since the organization of the township in 1836: John S. Apple, 1837-1841; Jehu Denny, 1838; William Caldwell, 1840-1855; Walter Denny, 1845; William R. McCord, 1846; Jesse Cook, 1850-69-78; Elias McCord, 1852; Azel Hooker, 1856; Thomas R. Noel, 1857; Smith McCord, 1860-1868; Solomon Jackson, 1860; William Anderson, 1864; William H. Foley, 1866; Emil Lenz, 1869-78; William G. Scott, 1871; Dennis Tobin, 1872; J. B. Galbreath, 1872-76; Lewis Chappell, 1874; Jacob Denny, 1878; O. P. Hastings, 1878; James W. McCord, 1880; Cicero Vanlaningham, 1880; Oliver P. Hastings, 1883-84-88; Charles P. Thomas, 1884-88; Robert F. Cory, 1884; Thomas R. Noel, 1888; William J. Simmons, 1888; Levi J. Cook, 1888; William Huston, 1890; John Hervey, 1890; Henry Shore, 1892; Monroe Shore, 1895; John R. Smith, 1895-98; Alvin Greer, 1902; Albert H. Kinnaman, 1902; James L. Vail, 1902-06; John J. Sims, 1906-10; Elsworth Stottlmyer, 1906; Nathan Prather, 1910; Ira M. Collins, 1910; Peter A. Kinnaman, 1915.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Among the citizens of Vernon township who have served as county officers are: John Myers and James Mannix, as auditor; Andrew Hagan, county treasurer; U. S. Jackson, sheriff; Ira D. Collins and John T. Rash, county recorder; Amasa Cohee and William E. Chappell, county assessor; Elias McCord, Resin Perry, David Caudell, Andrew Hagan, Robert G. Wilson and William H. Albea, county commissioners; Smith McCord, representative; Simon P. Yancy, senator, and Charles N. Warren, road superintendent.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

Among the older families of the township and the town of Fortville are the Apples, Brokaws, Bells, Caldwells, Chappels, Cushmans, Dennys, Jeffreys, Ellingwoods, Forts, Cottrells, Crossleys, Kemptons, Ferrells, Hagans, Bolanders, Humes, Herveys, Hiday, Jacksons, Kellys, Kingans, Lains, McCords, Merrills, Noels, Rushes, Shores, Shultzes, Stokes, Stottlemeyers, Stuarts, Thomases, Tobins, Trittipos, Vails, Vanlaninghams, Corys and Wiseharts. Following are also the names of those who paid taxes in sums exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915: Samuel B. Apple, \$120.56; Jehu C. Apple, \$256.46; William H. Albea, \$195.98; Madison Brooks (estate), \$992.37; Brooks & McCord, \$221.56; John Boucher, \$171.12; James E. Barrett, \$308.34; George W. Bratton, \$110.30; Elizabeth J. Brooks, \$190.98; William Cook (heirs), \$122.08; James M. Cook, \$569.86; Maggie Cushman, \$277.94; Marion Chappell, \$143.44; Thomas E. Crossley, \$110.40; Mary Denny, \$157.40; Meredith Davis, \$133.42; Hiram Dunham, \$247.86; John M. Davidson, \$380.36; Carl Emery, \$148.56; Fred and McCord, \$233.48; John P. Finn, \$166.12; Annie Giroud, \$164.38; Emerson Gentner, \$184.10; James H. Helms, \$129.28; Peter Hinds, \$108.22; Sherman E. Helbert, \$113.24; Calvin J. Jackson, \$172.00; Lenore F. Jackson, \$153.36; W. W. and La Verne Jackson, \$145.62; John Lain, \$132.00; James M. Morris, \$197.08; Seymour Morrison, \$221.70; Elhanon McCord, \$139.74; Arabella McCord, \$190.10; Charles L. Pope, \$150.20; Silas W. Apple, \$106.82; Oscar E. Apple, \$161.86; Mary A. Bolander, \$116.42; Marion Brooks, \$173.10; Henry Boucher, Jr., \$172.22; Nicholas and Mary A. Brandle, \$119.68; Louis A. Browne and wife, \$304.65; Jesse P. Cook, \$207.10; Harvey Cauldwell, \$444.50; John F. Cushman, \$224.76; Conrad H. Crossley, \$175.92; Enoch H. Dobbins, \$253.20; Isom W. Denny, \$726.47; Harrison C. Davis, \$120.88; Daniel Durick, \$224.98; James H. Emery, \$128.84; Thomas M. Enoch, \$103.12; Charles F. Fred, \$122.84; Elizabeth Gaskin, \$114.24; Oscar Groves, \$229.95; Nelson Gaskins, \$119.90; Margaret Humbles, \$174.40; Franklin L. Hanna, \$186.60; Nellie Hiday, \$196.20; Jessie G. Jackson, \$152.38; Susanna Jackson, \$111.40; William Kelly, \$220.40; Samuel Kingen, \$139.08; James J. Maroney, \$112.92; Charles P. L. Merrill, \$137.56; Ratie McCord, \$247.86; Henderson McFarland, \$131.89; Patrick McMahan and wife, \$106.60; Christian F. Pope and wife, \$123.60; George W. Shultz, \$163.50; Theodore E. Smith, \$121.64; Arnos W. Saville, \$214.52; Hiram and H. C. Stottlemeyer, \$171.34; David J. Thomas, \$184.86; The Grasselle Chemical Company, \$638.74; Charles N. Warren, \$138.10; Mary Wilson, \$273.80; Robert H.

Wilson, \$120.78; A. B. Ayers and wife, \$217.83; Emerson F. Cahen, \$107.08; Jesse P. Cook, \$160.28; Larkin W. Crouch, \$106.53; Amanda Dickey, \$104.30; Fortville State Bank, \$742.53; John W. Hudson, \$156.59; John F. Johnson, \$242.46; McComas, \$209.56; William R. Rash, \$179.05; First National Bank of Fortville, \$707.86; W. P. Williams, \$107.95; John K. Rash, \$102.34; James Shultz, \$436.13; Lesley J. Smith, \$128.72; Henry C. Shore, \$120.78; Charles E. Springer, \$156.96; William W. Snider, \$116.42; Samuel Cal Trittipo, \$181.16; Aaron Vail and wife, \$176.58; George L. and Eva M. Vail, \$182.23; Robert G. Wilson, \$244.38; Henry S. Adams, \$312.28; Charles Bargner, \$122.74; James M. and Jesse F. Cook, \$268.71; E. L. Crouch & Company, \$120.84; Edwards Lodge No. 178, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, \$100.17; Kasper Herr, \$341.87; George McCarty, \$364.24; Randall & Randall, \$113.20; Henry Shaffer, \$312.29; Oliver Voorhis, \$149.78; Andrew J. Whetsel, \$182.22.

HIGHWAYS, RAILWAYS, INTERURBANS.

Vernon township has had to meet some of the difficulties in road construction that were discussed in the history of Buck Creek township, although gravel was more accessible to some parts of Vernon than to Buck Creek township. Vernon township has also taken advantage of the Three-Mile Road law to procure better roads. In 1908-09 eleven roads were constructed, at a cost of \$86,580.00. Of this amount, however, \$30,480.00 was paid by the township for the construction of the Thomas W. Gardner road, which is the brick street through Fortville. The township has one railroad and one interurban line.

MT. CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was erected in 1863 at the southwest corner of the south-east quarter of section 11, township 17, range 6. The congregation had been organized many years previous. As early as 1837 meetings were held at the home of James Denny and others of the thirteen members who composed the early congregation. Later, services were conducted in a little log church that stood immediately north of Fortville. Among the early pastors were Thomas Jenkins, Morgan McQuery and J. F. Johnson. A later pastor, David Caudell, was for many years one of the best known men in the county. A short address of his is given as a part of the history of the early settlers' meetings.

In 1887 the Baptist church throughout Indiana and Kentucky divided on the question of predestination. This question also divided the Mt. Carmel

congregation, and as a result of the division another church was erected on the Greenfield and Fortville pike at the south edge of Fortville. Among the members of this congregation are the Cushmans, Mrs. Bolander, William Denny and wife, Henry Shore and wife, Mr. Jeffries and others. The wing of the church that still worships east of Fortville subscribes to the theory of the absolute predestination of all things from time eternal; the branch worshipping at the church south of Fortville does not take this view of the question. Each of the congregations has a membership of probably twenty or twenty-five.

The church south of Fortville was constructed in 1903. Before the construction of the new church the members worshipped at the school house just across the road from the old Mt. Carmel church, and at the home of Mrs. Cushman.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH (DUNKARD).

This congregation was originally organized in 1852. Services were at first conducted in the log school that stood just across the road from the present church. Among the original members were Alfred Denny and wife, William Thomas and wife, Burt Jackson and wife, George Kingery and wife. Among its early pastors were Revs. Caylor, Harmon, Bowman and Hoover. Services were conducted for a number of years in the school house and the membership rose to about fifty or sixty. In 1883 Alfred Denny and his son, Isom, took steps toward the erection of a church edifice. This church stands on the east side of the Greenfield and Fortville pike, where it crosses the south line of section 26, township 17, range 6. The elder Mr. Denny gave the land and he and his son furnished the money to complete the work. Soon after the completion of the church, a Sunday school was organized and was well attended. Isom Denny was superintendent of the Sunday school much of the time and took great interest in the work. Elder John Caylor was its first minister; other elders have been Fadeley and Holsinger. Elder Norris was its last minister. After the erection of the new church the services were always held in English. About six or seven years ago the church doors were closed.

MT. VERNON UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Mt. Vernon United Brethren church is located in the southern part of Vernon township at the northwest corner of section 33, township 17, range 6. The congregation was definitely organized in 1898 with the following charter members: John N. Dobbins and family, George Witham and family, John Keister and family and Ralph Martin and family.

During the summer of 1898 the Rev. Z. T. Mower, then pastor on the Mohawk circuit, started a movement to erect a church in the neighborhood above described. Services had been held for some time in the Jackson school house, which stands a few rods east of the west line of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 17, range 6. A building site was donated to the church by John M. and Susanna Dobbins, and a committee, composed of Robert G. Wilson and John Thomas, was appointed to superintend the work and raise the necessary funds. Money was subscribed by the people of the neighborhood and many of the farmers donated their time and work to aid in the construction of the church. Work on the new building was begun about August 1, 1898, and in the following October the church was dedicated by Dr. Funk, of Dayton, Ohio, and Rev. Cartridge, of Noblesville.

A Sunday school was organized with Charles W. Hiday as its first superintendent. Since that time Mr. Hiday and William Stansberry have served as superintendents. At present Gilbert Hanna is superintendent. Four classes are maintained in the Sunday school, the adult, young people's, intermediate, and the primary classes, which have a total enrollment of about twenty-two. There are at this time only ten or twelve active members.

The following are the ministers who have served the congregation: Z. C. Mower, 1898; O. F. Lydy, 1898-99; Enos Veal, 1899-1900; W. C. Robbins, 1900-01; J. H. Broughman, 1901-02; O. F. Lydy, 1902-04; James Dawson, 1904-05; M. C. Bartlow, 1905-06; J. C. Wyant, 1906-10; M. Myers, 1910-11; J. Smith, 1913-14; G. Stewart, 1915-16.

WOODBURY.

This town was originally laid out on December 12, 1857, by Francis Ellingwood, and contained thirty-two lots. No additions have been made thereto. It was laid out following the construction of the Bee-Line railroad, which passes through McCordsville and Fortville. In its early history it was quite a business place, but in later years it has been completely overshadowed by the neighboring towns of McCordsville and Fortville. The railroad maintained a station there for a number of years. A postoffice, store and blacksmith shop were also kept at the same time.

Among the early business men were John, William and Joseph Bills. Axel Hooker, Asbury, Taylor and Lockhart, Martindale, Brown, Perry J. Brienegar and George W. Shultz. Its blacksmith shop was operated by Peik, Olvey and Morrow. During later years there has been only a feeble effort at maintaining a store and at present it is closed. It can scarcely be said that any business is conducted at Woodbury at this time.

WOODBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the early seventies the Methodists of the community held services in a school house which stood a short distance north of the southeast corner of section 18, township 17, range 6. In 1874 the building that is still standing in the town was erected and was dedicated by the Rev. Samuel Lamb. The first trustees were Franklin Dunham, John Sample and John Hooker. A Sunday school was conducted in connection with the church for many years. At present very few of the members are living and services are conducted only at irregular times.

M'CORDSVILLE.

McCordsville was originally laid out on September 11, 1865, by James W. Nagley, and contained thirty-four lots. Since that time the following additions have been made to the town:

Hiday's Addition, laid out by Jacob Hiday, February 11, 1869, and contains twenty-three lots.

Bradley & McCord's Addition, laid out by Nelson Bradley and Elias H. McCord, May 23, 1873, and contains thirty-nine lots.

Bradley's Addition, laid out by Nelson Bradley, August 27, 1873.

McCord's Addition, laid out by William McCord, September 4, 1873.

Among the early business men were William Emery, Mr. Littleton and Nelson Bradley, who later became one of the leading bankers at Greenfield. Among the later business men were Harvey Caldwell, H. M. Thompson, Hanna & McCord, Israel Fred, T. R. Pentecost, Hall, and Michael Quigley, who for many years has been a leading druggist at Greenfield. Among the early blacksmiths were James M. Wright and Nelson Gaskins. In 1891 R. C. M. Smith came to McCordsville and bought the stock of Israel Fred. In 1896 Charles F. Fred and John S. McCord erected the store in which they are still doing business. In 1880 Aquilla McCord and Jesse Jackson engaged in the general merchandise business in the Harvey Caldwell brick store and in March, 1891, sold their stock to Lewis C. Pickle and Martin Lingle. This firm continued in business until 1904, when they sold their stock to Mr. Johnson, who in turn sold to Solomon Burchill, in 1906. In the fall of 1914 this stock of goods was sold to a party of traders who sold a part of it at auction and moved the rest away. John Bateman thereupon put in a stock of groceries and fresh meats and has been engaged in business since that time. Chappell Brothers opened a general store in the east part of town about 1912 or 1913, which is still conducted by Ernest Chappell. The building and stock of R. C. M. Smith burned in 1906. In 1910 he sold the vacant lots to A. B. Cohen & Company, who have erected a grain elevator thereon.

About 1895, or possibly a year or two earlier, S. Morrison and Thomas Springer established a telephone factory at McCordsville. A few years later they sold it to the Eureka Electric Company, of Chicago, who operated the plant until 1902 when it was sold to Luther Frost, Seymour Morrison, Frank Martindale and others. The purchasers then incorporated under the name of the Columbia Electric Company, and continued to manufacture telephones until 1905. In that year Luther Frost and others established the Leader automobile factory, at McCordsville, where the first Leader automobiles were assembled. This plant was operated until 1907, when it was moved to Knightstown.

A postoffice has been maintained at McCordsville ever since it has been a town. The office has one rural free delivery route.

The McCordsville cornet band was organized about 1902 and played for two years or a little longer. Among its members were Walter McCord, Charles Fred, Irvin Teal, Loren Helms, George Helms, Harold Helms, Luther R. Frost, Paul Brown, Homer Smith, Fred Haskell, Frank Wood and Will Helms.

GILLUM CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church history of McCordsville dates back to the year 1849, when a class was formed at the Robb school house. Among the first members were J. W. Hervey, Henry N. Thompson and wife, Marcus Thompson, the McCords, Thomases, Littletons, Crumps, and others.

In the year 1854 the class built the first church in McCordsville, at a cost of one thousand and three hundred dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. N. H. Gillum and named Gillum chapel in his honor. Among those who stood on the walls of Zion were the Rev. White, Mershon, J. W. Smith, Samuel Lamb, Thomas Stabler, Maxwell, and C. P. Wright, all of whom served the congregation before 1876. Since that time the following ministers have served the people as their pastors: R. B. Powell, 1876-79; T. J. Elkin, 1879-1881; M. G. Phillips, 1881-84; A. L. Folkner, 1884-85; D. F. Stright, 1885-87; W. C. McCaig, 1887-1888; A. E. Sarah, 1888-89; George W. Green, 1889-1892. In 1889 a parsonage was built just east of the chapel, at a cost of one thousand and two hundred dollars. Since then the following pastors have been on the charge: F. A. Fish, 1892-95; J. H. Slack, 1895-98; T. H. C. Beall, 1896-97; W. G. Bogue, 1897-98; John O. Campbell, 1898-1902; Edwin Dickson, 1902-1906.

On June 25, 1902, the old chapel was destroyed by the storm which passed through McCordsville, and as the class had no building in which to

hold their meetings, the Rev. Edward Dickson, pastor at that time, decided to build a new church, especially since the old one was so close to the Big Four railroad. The class bought lots 4, 5 and 6 in Bradley & McCord's Addition to McCordsville, of Thomas P. Hervey, and erected thereon the present Methodist Episcopal church. In the fall of 1902 it was dedicated by Rev. W. D. Parr. The following pastors have served in the new church: Gilbert E. Martin, 1906-07; Hubert Webster, 1907-09; John C. Wengetz, 1909-10; P. J. Albright, 1910-11; Ernest J. Wickersham, 1911-13 (resigned to enter DePauw University); W. E. Aldred, 1913-14; H. A. Goering, 1914-15.

For many years previous to 1915 McCordsville and Mt. Comfort constituted the McCordsville charge. In the spring of 1915 the McCordsville class asked the annual conference, which convened at Auburn, to make McCordsville a station, which was done and M. R. Pierce sent as pastor. The class began the work for the year 1915 with Somerville Light, district superintendent; M. R. Pierce, pastor; T. E. Smith, A. J. Apple, William F. Helms and George T. Vail, church trustees; James L. Vail, William H. Vail and Hiram Dunham, parsonage trustees; T. E. Smith, William F. Helms and William V. Woolman, stewards; John S. McCord, secretary, and Charles F. Fred, treasurer of the board of stewards; T. E. Smith, exhorter; Hiram Dunham and William F. Helms, class leaders; Mrs. Flora A. Robb, president of Epworth League; Mrs. Josie Vail, president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

The officers of the Sunday school are: John S. McCord, superintendent; T. E. Smith, assistant superintendent; Miss Lena Fred, secretary; Miss Helen Phillips, assistant secretary; Hiram Dunham, treasurer; James L. Vail, chorister; Miss Effie McCord, assistant chorister. The average attendance of the Sunday school is one hundred. The church membership is one hundred and twenty.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, M'CORDSVILLE.

The Universalist church at McCordsville was built in the year 1888, and among the ministers who have served the class were I. B. Grandy, Forsher and Beckett. Since 1902 no regular services have been held.

LODGES.

McCordsville Lodge No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under dispensation granted in 1852, and received its charter in 1853. Its first meetings were held in an upstairs room in the home of Elias McCord. The first officers were Barzilla G. Jay, worshipful master; Dr. J. W. Hervey, senior warden; Nelson Bradley, junior warden. In the same year in

which it received its charter, its place of meeting was moved to Oaklandon, where it became known as Oaklandon Lodge No. 140.

McCordsville Lodge No. 501, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under a charter granted May 25, 1875. Among the first officers were Thomas P. Hervey, worshipful master; Henry Crossley, senior warden; Ebenezer Steele, junior warden. The lodge has a present membership of seventy-seven.

Chapter No. 44, Royal Arch Masons, was organized at McCordsville on the 23rd day of May, 1860. Its present membership is eighty-six.

McCordsville Council No. 52, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted March 8, 1881, by Martin H. Rice and William Hacker, assisted by members from Fall Creek Council No. 43. The council was chartered October 19, 1881, with the following members: Thomas J. Elkins, Thomas J. Hanna, Jacob Hiday, Jesse S. Jackson, James W. Smith, Moses N. Craig, Aaron Vail, Addison C. Davis, James M. Wright and Ebenezer Steele. Its first officers were: Harvey Cauldwell, illustrious master; Elias McCord, deputy illustrious master; Henry Crossley, captain of the guard; Moses N. Craig, treasurer; James W. Smith, recorder, and Jesse S. Jackson, steward and sentinel. The present membership of the lodge is one hundred and seventy.

Chapter No. 156, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted on April 25, 1895, and its first officers were John C. Hervey, worthy patron; Miss Mary J. Wilson, worthy matron; Mrs. Sarah A. Stanley, associate matron. The present membership is one hundred and eleven.

McCordsville Lodge No. 338, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in the upper room of the Thompson warehouse, November 17, 1869, with the following charter members: Green McCord, noble grand; James H. Thomas, vice-grand; Aaron Vail, secretary; William McCord, treasurer; C. W. Hervey, David Brown, P. A. Raber, J. Bills, James N. Helms, John Dunham, James W. Nagley, Alfred Bills, Israel Fred. William Sapp and Sylvester Gaskins.

The lodge continued to hold its meetings in the original room until an increase of members made it necessary to obtain new quarters. The lodge thereupon purchased a convenient and commodious hall in a brick building owned by Cauldwell & Steele. Here the lodge prospered until their hall was destroyed by the storm of June 25, 1902; then they bought lots of N. E. Day and erected a large two-story building, the upper room of which is their new home. The present membership is ninety-nine.

Lodge No. 444, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted on February 24, 1894, the charter being granted to James W. McCord, Aaron Vail, George

List, William H. Fred, William F. Helms, James L. Vail, James P. McCord, Henry N. Thompson and Thomas B. McCord. The present membership of the lodge is one hundred and eight.

McCordsville Lodge No. 507, Knights of Pythias, was instituted under dispensation of December 9, 1903, and the charter was granted on October 4, 1904. The following were the charter members: John S. McCord, Thomas J. White, Arthur Wolfgang, Ernest F. Warren, William G. Kimberlin, Carle E. Plummer, James F. McCord, Edward F. List, George Wood, Benjamin F. Ringer, John D. Cory, A. H. Plummer, R. G. Wilson, Edward E. McCord, George Jeffers, Nelson Vanzant, Henry C. Fred, Homer A. Kimberlin, Carl D. Girt, Charles Williams, Leroy Pickle, O. D. Klepfer, Edward Day, Charles F. Fred, John G. McCord, Shadrach Wilson, William Hamilton, Jackson Pickle, Daniel Nagley, Alta Olvey, L. F. Stanley, William A. Pilkenton, P. O. Apple, Gussie E. Smith, Perry C. Apple, John C. Apple, Bert Springer and Jesse Horton. The first officers were John S. McCord, chancellor commander; Thomas J. White, vice chancellor; A. Wolfgang, prelate; E. F. Warren, master of work; William K. Kimberlin, keeper of records and seal; C. E. Plummer, master of finance; J. F. McCord, master of exchequer; E. F. List, master at arms; George Wood, inner guard; B. F. Ringer, outer guard; N. E. Vanzant, host; John D. Cory, A. H. Plummer and R. G. Wilson, trustees. The present membership of the lodge is about forty-eight.

Union Temple No. 300, Pythian Sisters, was instituted on March 3, 1905, the charter being granted on October 4, 1905. The following were the first officers: Miss Mary J. Wilson, excellent chief; Mrs. Ollie White, excellent senior; Mrs. Jennie Apple, excellent junior; Miss Ada Plummer, manager; Mrs. Docia A. Fred, mistress of records and correspondence; Mrs. Leanna McCord, mistress of finance; Miss Nell Hanna, protector; Mrs. Della List, guard; Mrs. Nellie Apple, past chief. There is at present a membership of fifty active members.

CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal cemetery of McCordsville was located just west of the Gillum chapel in 1854. Here slumber many of the faithful. The first interment was Oliver Robb, Sr., on May 22, 1854.

The I. O. O. F. cemetery of McCordsville was laid out by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on the 16th day of March, 1871, with one hundred and fifty lots and streets and alleys. The land was donated by William McCord.

TEMPERANCE.

The citizens of Fortville and McCordsville took an active part in the temperance agitation during the seventies. Red Ribbon societies were organized in 1877 and Blue Ribbon societies in 1879. D. B. Ross, a temperance lecturer, who spent a great deal of time in the county in 1879, organized thoroughly the temperance forces. Temperance organizations were maintained for several years and for a time following 1879 there was not a licensed saloon in the township. Since the election on March 5, 1909, under the county local option law, Vernon township has been in the "dry" column. Two elections have been held under the township local option, in both of which the "drys" were successful.

CULTURE CLUB.

The Culture Club was organized in November, 1894, by Mrs. S. Morrison and Mrs. T. R. Pentecost. Their object was to improve the intellectual and social conditions of the community. The club has members in both Hancock and Marion counties, but was originally organized in Hancock county. Mrs. Bertha Morrison, now of Portland, Oregon, was the first president. Only one charter member now remains as an active member, Mrs. S. Morrison, of Indianapolis. The club is limited to a membership of sixteen. It now has four corresponding members.

Meetings are held on Thursday afternoons every two weeks, with two guest evenings in the year. The first years were devoted to the study of American literature, followed by civics, English literature, domestic science, Shakespeare, English travel, and reviews of the latest books. The club now has members in Fortville, McCordsville, Oaklandon and Indianapolis.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

While the Germans were digging canals in the early history of the country, the sons of Erin were building railroads. When the branch of the Big Four, then known as the "Bee Line," was constructed through Hancock county in 1850, a number of Irish laborers were of course employed. After the railroad had been completed some of them bought small tracts of land and increased the number of their acres as they were able. Among those who settled in the county at that time, or who came later, and whose names are still familiar in the county, are the Tobins, Kellys, McMahan's, Coreys, Lists, Bouchers, McCords, McConnells, McColleys, Duricks, Buseys, Dugans and Callahans. The land was productive and labor was amply rewarded. Many of these names now appear on the list of heavy taxpayers of Vernon township.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FORTVILLE.

For many years before the present town of Fortville was laid out, a post-office and store were kept about a mile north and a little west of the present town, at a point known as Phoebe Fort's corner. The postoffice bore the name of Walpole, in honor of Thomas D. Walpole, a prominent attorney and politician at Greenfield. The postmaster, who was also the proprietor of the little store above mentioned, was Thomas R. Noel, who later became prominent as a citizen of Hancock county.

During the forties John K. Rash, Milas Walker, J. H. Hoppes, Lawson Fuqua and Alfred Shortridge deadened the timber on the site where the present town of Fortville stands. On February 12, 1849, Cephas Fort, who then owned the ground, made the original survey of the town, which consisted of thirty-three lots. Since then a number of additions and surveys have been made, as follow:

First Addition, platted by Cephas Fort; nine lots.

Shull's Addition, platted by Micajah C. Shull, January 20, 1857; five lots.

Noel's Addition, platted by Samuel V. B. Noel and Thomas R. Noel, December 16, 1856.

Vanvelzer's Addition, platted by L. H. Vanvelzer, December 17, 1856; twelve lots.

Merrill's Addition, platted by James S. Merrill; twelve lots.

Asbury's Addition, platted August 19, 1872; nine lots.

Record & Voorhis' Addition, platted by Samuel Record and Oliver W. Voorhis, February 17, 1873.

Crouch's Addition, platted by Larkin W. Crouch, May 1, 1875; nine lots.

Arnett's Addition, platted by Samuel Arnett, March 6, 1884; ten lots.

Chodrick's Addition, platted by Anna Chodrick, July 24, 1891; thirty-three lots.

Lindamood's Addition, platted by William Lindamood, May 3, 1892; seven lots.

Central Addition, platted by John L. Mathershead, trustee, October 19, 1894; 244 lots.

Factory Addition, platted by John L. Mathershead, trustee, January 9, 1895; six lots.

Lindamood's Second Addition, platted by William Lindamood, June 3, 1895; eight lots.

Smail's Addition, platted by John Smail, December 28, 1897; nineteen lots.

Yaryan's Addition, platted by Leander R. Yaryan, February 26, 1902; three lots.

Morrow's Addition, platted by Orville L. Morrow, July 11, 1904; six lots.

Hagens' Addition, platted by Elizabeth Hagens, August 2, 1904; three lots.

Paul Hagens' Addition, platted by Paul Hagens, November 3, 1905; twelve lots.

J. S. Merrill's and Elizabeth Hagens' Addition, platted by J. S. Merrill and Elizabeth Hagens, December 3, 1906.

Edgewood Addition, platted by Allan H. Blacklidge, May 7, 1913; nineteen lots.

When the "Bee Line" railroad was completed, about 1852, the store and the postoffice above mentioned were removed to the town. The postoffice was continued under the name of Walpole, although the railroad station was named Fortville, in honor of Cephas Fort.

The first business house was built in 1849, in which Thomas R. Noel conducted a general store. He was followed by a Mr. McCarty, who occupied the same building. Among the other early business men were Perry Fort, Joseph Chitwood and Tague & Chandler.

Like other towns in new territory, development was slow. Streets were without gravel and the sidewalks were made of saw-dust and slabs. It was located in a productive locality, however, and only needed to await the development of the surrounding country to be assured of its own growth.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

A petition asking that the name of the town be changed from Walpole to Fortville, and that the town be incorporated under the name of Fortville, was presented to the board of county commissioners at the regular September term, 1865. This petition was signed by William C. Pilkenton, James O. Weaver, and a number of others whose names do not appear on the record. The petition shows that Fortville at that time had a population of two hundred and forty persons. The county commissioners fixed the 30th day of September, 1865, as the day upon which the qualified voters were to hold an election at the school house for the purpose of determining whether the town should be incorporated as prayed. At this election thirty-six votes were cast in favor of incorporating the town, and nineteen against it. The report of the election was read in open court at the regular December session, 1865, of

the board of commissioners, who then and there declared "said town incorporated by the name of Fortville."

The first election of town officers was held on December 21, 1865, and the following men were elected: treasurer, Thomas R. Noel; clerk, William Baker; assessor, Robert Edwards; marshal, William H. Foley; trustees, David Staats, first ward; Andrew Hagan, second ward; John Treher, third ward; Thomas Arnett, fourth ward, and Joseph W. Wilson, fifth ward.

At first improvements were slow. During the latter seventies and early eighties, however, the newspaper items from the local correspondent gave abundant evidence of an agitation for street improvements. In 1880 four hundred dollars was subscribed to improve Main and Staats streets. There was opposition to this improvement, and a question was raised by some of the citizens as to whether the property owners could be forced to gravel the streets. During the eighties and nineties improvements came rapidly. Within recent years cement sidewalks have been put down, the streets have been improved and in 1909 the Thomas W. Gardner road was constructed, which gave Fortville a brick street. Marked improvements were made in 1896. Several plants already established expended large sums for improvements. Hagen & Vanlaningham established a planing-mill, and Wischart & Schaffer an ice house and storage rooms. Several stories were added to business rooms, fronts improved, etc., about this time.

Following are the names of some of the men who have helped to make Fortville what it is:

Dry goods—Hill, Thomas, William Baker, Peter Staats, Andrew Hagan, Bill Bills & Company, William Rash & Lafever, A. J. Whetsell, W. P. Williams and Armstrong & Son.

Grocers—Wischart & Shafer, Fred Hardin, J. C. Bright, Baker & Williams, Walter McKinzie, Jacob Kramer, F. E. Scotten and F. H. Taylor.

Doctors—Mr. Sanders, S. T. Yancy, J. G. Stuart, Frank Hervey, Stewart Slocum, Charles McCord, J. B. Ellingwood, Samuel W. Hervey, S. L. Witham and O. H. Cook.

Veterinarians—Charles Fort, John L. Hiday, B. E. Helms.

Dentists—J. T. Hoopingarner, Glenn Pell, E. C. Parr and E. C. Oberdurf.

Blacksmiths—Will White, Russ Peters, Ed. Clampit, John & Cornell Jarrett, Samuel Yaryan, Will Morse, Grant Murrer, John H. Hiday, James W. Hiday and William Brown.

Painters—Andy McAdams, T. H. Vanzant, Joseph Swanson, July White, Lee F. Burk, Vinton Davis, Val. Jeffreys, Willard Jeffreys, Walter Griffin, John Carr.

Undertakers—S. H. McCarty and George McCarty.

Lumber Yards—C. S. Springer, H. S. Adams and W. C. Vanlaningham.

Hardware—Cook Brothers, Walter Clayton, Randall & Brothers, Kennedy & Hinds, E. L. Crouch & Company, Q. A. Wright and Phillips & Company.

Druggists—Rundrum & Stewart, 1865; Yancey & Jones, Gideon D. Searl, James Jordan, A. C. Pilkenton, Brewster & Thomas and John F. Johnson.

Garages—William Oler, Whetsell & Alexander, Brunson & Whetsell, Brunson & Harris, Hiday & Rudd, Pratt & Crider and Howell & Son.

Carpenters—Gilford Newhart, James Patterson, John Traylor, George Crist, Thomas Hall, Charles Tuttle, D. T. Winn, John W. Brush, David Cottrell, Oliver Bell, Earl Lackey, Ed. Alfrey, James Crouch, L. W. Crouch and Frank Crouch.

Jewelers—John Hudson, George McCarty and Ed. Brown.

Livery Barn—Reuben Caylor, Helms Brothers, Joseph Roberts, F. G. Murrer, Stonebreaker, D. Troy, I. Roberts, Walker & Eiks, Bell & Brunson, Dildine & Humes and Felix Grimsley, Wright & Humer.

Tailors—Andrew Capens.

Plasterers—Sherrill & Lightfoot, Wiley & Wiley.

Harness Makers—Robert Gunsols, William Simmons, James Gwinn and Frank Caudell.

Furniture Dealers—Samuel McCarty, James McCarty, George McCarty, John Hudson and E. L. Crouch.

Variety Store—George Ward, R. R. Wright, J. S. Smail.

Barber Shops—R. P. Brown, Wright & Welchel, Williams & Baker and John Doty.

TOWN LIGHTS.

Some of the older records of the town have been lost, but older citizens remember that before the discovery of gas the town trustees had coal-oil lamps placed on the streets for lighting. This was probably done at some time during the seventies or in the early eighties. After gas was discovered in the county, in 1887, the town was lighted for a number of years with natural gas. In April, 1913, the electric street lights were installed.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

During the seventies, or probably the eighties, a hand engine was purchased, which was operated by volunteers whenever fires occurred in the town. No cisterns were installed, and for water supply the town depended upon local wells. There are no records to show just when this engine was

purchased, but it was used until quite recently. In March and April, 1913, the town installed a gravity water system at a cost of \$16,849.40. A huge tank, with a capacity of 50,000 gallons, has been constructed one hundred feet above the street level of the town. Pipes have been laid and hydrants have been distributed so that all parts of the town are protected by the system. A large stream of water can be thrown over the highest buildings. The town also has two two-wheeled hose carts with five hundred feet of A-1 hose on each cart. The carts are light in weight and are pulled by hand.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built in 1857, on the site of the present school building. It was a small frame building in which the first term was taught by a Mr. Tewilliger. A subscription school was taught by a Mrs. Munson. This frame school house continued in use for a period of about twenty years, and of course became wholly inadequate for school purposes as the town grew. In 1877 the newspaper items of the Fortville correspondent again show an agitation for a better school house. The frame building burned about 1875-6, and after that school was conducted in the basement of the Methodist church, also over a drug store and in a hotel; in fact, wherever rooms could be procured. People demanded a house commensurate with the needs of the town and the community. Stokes Jackson was township trustee of Vernon township, and in April, 1877, agreed to pay one-half the cost, and to join with the corporation of Fortville in the erection of a five thousand dollar building. On May 24, 1877, the *Hancock Democrat* published the following, with other items from the Fortville correspondent:

"We had a school meeting sometime ago to make an effort to build a school house, but the city 'dads' and the township trustee failed to agree on plans, etc. We are no nearer having a school house now than we were before. Every spring a great interest is gotten up in a school house, and everybody talks it, and if wind work would build it, we might now have houses enough to accommodate the whole township. As yet, however, the 'wind work is all that has been done and I am afraid we will not have a building this summer."

On May 31, 1877, the same correspondent included the following item: "We had another school meeting last Wednesday, which resulted in a small subscription."

Nothing further appeared in the local papers concerning the school house until the following spring. On April 11, 1878, the correspondent wrote: "We will soon have a new school house; this is a move in the right direction."

On November 21, 1878, the correspondent wrote, "Our school is done and school will begin in about ten days."

In a December issue, in 1878, of the *Pendleton Republican*, a full report on the new school house was published: "Last Monday one hundred and seventy-six hungry minds rushed into the new school building at Fortville, anxious to reap the benefit of the educational advantages their parents are so amply providing them. Indeed they may well feel thankful for such commendable work as the school board of Fortville and the township trustee of Vernon township, Mr. U. S. Jackson, has shown in erecting such a substantial, commodious school building as Fortville now possesses.

"Fortville has long needed such a house and the present school board, J. H. Treher, Samuel Arnett and J. B. Anderson, deserve credit for pushing the matter to completion. The building was jointly erected by the school board of Fortville and the trustees of Vernon township, each municipal corporation bearing one-half the building expenses and each to pay for the running support of the school in proportion to the enumeration of children in school.

"The building is a model school house containing five rooms. It was built by J. H. Treher, a well-known mechanic and member of the board, for the low figures of about three thousand and two hundred dollars, including foundation. No part of the work has been slighted and the township now has a school building with a seating capacity of over two hundred and stands without a rival in Hancock county for a neatly located, conveniently arranged school house.

"As yet they have only three teachers, Alonzo Smith, principal; Quitman Jackson, intermediate, and Miss Edwards, of Noblesville, primary."

The school was conducted jointly for probably twelve or fifteen years, after which Fortville assumed full control of her own schools. It has been necessary to make several additions to the building. At this time, 1915-16, the school has eleven rooms, besides several smaller office and recitation rooms, and twelve teachers are regularly employed.

A Normal was conducted at Fortville in 1891 and high school branches were presented that year. In the fall of 1894, systematic high school work was begun, with Elsworth Orr as principal. In 1895 J. W. Jay took charge of the school and during the winter of 1897-8 the first commission for the school was granted to Superintendent Jay. Following are the names of the superintendents who have been in charge of the high school: Elsworth Orr, 1894; J. W. Jay, 1895; Will A. Myers, 1900; Albert Reep, 1906; C. E. Kelley, 1910; Benton G. Keicher, 1911; Roy R. Roudebush, 1915.

The school was equipped for manual training work in the fall of 1912.

Sewing was introduced in the fall of 1913, and a kitchen was fully fitted up for domestic science classes in 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two hundred and eighty-five children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the town of Fortville in the spring of 1915. Many pupils from the surrounding country were transferred to Fortville for school purposes, so that during the year 1914-15 the schools had an enrollment of 334; of these, 83 were in the high school and 251 were in the grades. The average daily attendance in the schools for the year was 225 in the elementary grades and 75 in the high school. The cost of maintaining the elementary grades during the year was \$4,960.00; the cost of maintaining the high school was \$4,313.75. The total amount paid teachers for the year was \$6,705.11. The estimated value of all school property as reported by the school trustees on August 1, 1915, is \$21,500. The total assessment of taxables in the town, as reported by the assessor in 1914, is \$535,650.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING.

Five local newspapers have been published at Fortville. The first was the *Fortville Journal*, published for a few months about 1879 or 1880. It was followed by a second *Fortville Journal* in 1883, and by the *Fortville Sun* in 1886. The *Fortville Tribune* was established in 1893 and published by different editors until April, 1909, when it was purchased by Gus E. Stewart, the present editor and proprietor. He had previously published the *Fortville Reporter* for a few months during the fall of 1901. The difficulties and hardships connected with building up a printing business in a town is well illustrated by the number of papers that have been published at Fortville. Whoever succeeds has a long battle to fight and many discouragements to overcome before he sees his work crowned with success. But this has been accomplished. The *Fortville Tribune* is now fully established and its editor, Mr. Stewart, who himself is a product of Fortville, has the satisfaction of seeing on his books a generous subscription list, his advertising columns in demand, and his office busy with job work.

BANDS.

The old Fortville Cornet Band was organized about 1870. Among the members of the band that can be recalled are: Dall Elliott, leader; J. W. Sherrill, E-flat cornet; Charles Stout, first B-flat cornet; John Shafer, second B-flat cornet; Ethan Hudson, first alto; James Manford, second alto; James

Seroy, first tenor; Joseph Edwards, second tenor; Joseph Schafer, third tenor; Elmore West, tuba; Sebe Russell, bass drum, and A. J. Whetsell, drum. After several years Dr. S. A. Troy took a deep interest in the band and contributed liberally toward its maintenance. The organization, with a changing membership, was kept up for ten or fifteen years. Fortville was then without a band until the time of the

FORTVILLE CONCERT BAND.

The Fortville Concert Band was organized in the fall of 1910, with the following charter members: Cornets, Ray Teal, Hayden Taylor, George Lindamood; clarinet, Russell Banks; altos, Earl Lackey, Harry Griffey; trombones, Lester Born, Homer Smith, Clarence Apple; E-flat bass, James Morse; saxaphones, Dr. S. A. Hervey, Hayes Thomas; baritones, George Newhall, Harry Duzan; piccolo, William Drake. drums and bells, Fred Yaryan. Of these, Hervey, Thomas, Taylor, Newhall, Apple, Smith and Lackey have played the entire five consecutive seasons of summer concerts in Fortville. After two consecutive seasons of summer concerts in Fortville Russell Banks was lost to the Barnard Orchestra, then playing the Redpath Chautauqua circuit.

The past summer, 1915, was the fifth consecutive season of Wednesday evening concerts for this band on the streets of Fortville. These concerts having grown to be a vital factor both to the business men and patrons of Fortville. On these Wednesday evenings in summer the town takes on the appearance of one gigantic social gathering, where greetings are exchanged and small business matters transacted. The organization has been particularly careful never to ask financial assistance from citizens nor business men, thus always keeping it, from its birth, entirely independent and under obligations to no one.

The private property of the band consists of black serge, velvet-trimmed uniforms, valued at three hundred dollars; one monster E-flat bass, silver-plated in trunk; a concert-sized Leedy bass drum, with tambourine, traps and various accoutrements; a set of Leedy bells; a library of music, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, and a portable band stand.

At the close of last season the personnel of the band was as follows: Cornets, Hayden Taylor, Charles Fisher; altos, Charles Dilts, Earl Lakey; alto saxaphone, Hayes Thomas; tenor saxaphone, Dr. S. W. Hervey; E-flat bass, Samuel Trueblood; clarinets, Robert Brewster, Kenneth Torrence; trombones, Garfield Boylen, Clarence Apple, Homer Smith; baritones, George Newhall, Harry Duzan; drums, R. S. Hiatt.

The band was started under the leadership of George Newhall, who conducted it through two seasons. It was subsequently directed by Dr. S. W. Hervey and C. E. Plessinger, of Anderson, who conducted it through the past concert season. Of the present members, Robert Brewster and Harry Duzan are members of the Indiana University Band, which is the regimental band of the Second Infantry, Indiana National Guard.

FORTVILLE STATE BANK.

This bank was organized as a private bank in September, 1891, by Isaac W. McConnell, of Oxford, Ind., and Jacob P. Isley, of Attica, Ind., Mr. Isley being the president and Mr. McConnell, cashier. It was called the Fortville Bank. In 1892 James M. Cook and his brother, Jesse P. Cook, became associated with the institution as partners. Emerson F. Cahen was appointed as assistant cashier. In 1893 the bank was purchased by Alfred Denny, James M. Cook, Jesse P. Cook and Emerson F. Cahen. Alfred Denny was chosen president, James M. Cook, vice-president, Emerson F. Cahen, cashier, and Jesse P. Cook, assistant cashier. Later in the same year James W. Trittipso became identified as a stockholder and was chosen assistant cashier. After the death of Alfred Denny, his son, Isom W. Denny, became president.

In July, 1906, the bank was incorporated as a state bank, with a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Under the new organization Isom Denny was elected president, James M. Cook, vice-president, Jesse P. Cook, vice-president, Emerson F. Cahen, cashier, and James W. Trittipso, assistant cashier. The above named officers were also the directors of the institution. The resources of the bank are now over three hundred thousand dollars.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was first organized through the efforts of O. L. Morrow in the latter part of 1906, as the People's State Bank of Fortville, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first officers were William R. Rash, president; O. L. Morrow, cashier; W. S. Todd, assistant cashier; directors, W. R. Rash, H. S. Adams, John F. Johnson, J. A. McComas and P. A. Randall. The bank's first published statement showed assets amounting to one hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred dollars and six cents.

In 1908 it was reorganized as a national bank with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first president, William R. Rash, was followed by John G. McCord and John F. Johnson, the latter being president at this time. The present directors are John F. Johnson, William R. Rash, Henry S. Adams, Leander F. Whetzel and Philip A. Randall. O. L. Morrow has been cashier since the bank was organized as a state bank.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Prior to 1856 services were held in a log church situated in what is now known as Fort's cemetery, about one mile north of Fortville, then known as Staat's cemetery and church. In 1856 a revival service was held by Rev. L. W. Monson in a barn belonging to Peter Staat, situated in the north edge of Fortville. There were a number of conversions and accessions to the church. Out of this number, with those who had held membership at the old church, a new class was formed, taking the name of Fortville Methodist Episcopal church. The old log church was then abandoned and torn down. For a short time after this the Fortville Methodists held their services in the Staat barn, then for awhile in a log cabin on what is now North Main street. After shifting about in temporary quarters for about three years, the building of a church was launched, in 1859, under the pastorate of Eli Rammel. Through the earnest efforts of this pastor and the liberal gifts of Peter Staat, S. A. Patterson and others, a frame church was built on the corner of Church and School streets. The building was raised and enclosed, but only the basement was finished for public worship. The building stood in this condition for five or six years, when, under the pastorate of M. Teague, an effort was made and the upper room was finished and the church dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman, in 1865. An annoying debt then hung over the church for several years and the building would have been sold for the indebtedness but for the heroic self-denial of Rev. John S. McCarty, who sold his horse and saddle, took the money and canceled the debt and then walked over his large circuit, making other sacrifices to save the church from the disgrace of being sold.

The charter members of the church were: Martin Shaffer, Rachael Shaffer, Minerva Shaffer, Polly Staat, Mary Patterson, Phoebe Staat, Henry Humphries, Cynthia Humphries, Elizabeth Humphries, Christina Stuart, Elizabeth Chodrick, Matthias Shaffer, George Kisicker, Virginia Baker, William M. Baker, Emily Negley, Mary Ginder, I. N. Tewilliger, Camilla Shaffer, Peter Staat, Hannah Staat, S. A. Patterson, Nancy Humphries, J. S. Edwards, Anna Chodrick, Sarah Kisicker, Mary Shaffer, Roanna Baker, America Baker, Mary Tewilliger, Elizabeth Poole, James Negley, Susan Russell, William Manford, Robert Poole and Margaret Poole. The present membership is approximately three hundred and seventy-five and continually growing. The pastors and their terms of service are as follow: Milton Wayman, 1856; James Black, 1857-58; Eli Rammel, 1859; J. S. McCarty, 1860-61; William Anderson, 1862-63; Benjamin Smith,

1864; M. A. Teague, 1865; W. E. McCarty, 1866-67; J. W. Lowry, 1868; S. T. Stout, 1869-70; J. B. Carnes, 1871-73; E. S. Freeman and J. S. Cain, 1874; E. S. Freeman and R. H. Smith, 1875; E. S. Freeman, 1876; F. F. Rhoades, 1877-78; E. I. Rhoades, 1879; J. S. McCarty, 1880-82; A. C. Gerard, 1883-84; D. D. Powell, 1885; A. S. Rodgers, 1886-88; I. S. Bicknell, 1889; J. T. Fetto, 1890-92; J. H. Slack, 1893-94; F. M. Lacey, 1895-98; G. H. Myers, 1899-02; W. B. Freeland, 1903-04; W. T. Arnold, 1905-08; Millard Pell, 1909-10; W. E. Murray, 1911-12; W. W. Wiant, 1913-15.

The Sunday school has been in operation almost ever since the organization of the church. It has remained through the years one of the most prosperous auxiliary organizations. The average attendance for the last few years has been about two hundred each Sunday. The attendance at the regular church services will average throughout the year about two hundred.

The movement that resulted in the present church edifice began the next day after Christmas, 1900. The leader of the work was the pastor, the Rev. George H. Myers. To him a great deal of the credit must be given for the present splendid church house. The corner stone was laid on July 25, 1901. It was one of the historical events of the town. The work went on to completion and on March 23, 1902, the new church was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, then president of Ohio Wesleyan University. The present valuation of the church property is fifteen thousand dollars. The board of trustees that served through the building of the present church was composed of the following members: J. W. Jay, president; William R. Rash, treasurer; D. F. Blackburn, secretary; Dr. C. E. McCord, J. A. Gardner and Mrs. Clara Smith.

The church has several other auxiliary organizations, including senior and junior Epworth Leagues; a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with its auxiliaries, consisting of the Standard Bearers, King's Heralds and Little Light Bearers; a Ladies' Aid Society that has done noble service for years and greatly assisted in lifting the debts on the new building. The church is in a healthy and growing condition and promises to go on in its ministry to all that it can reach. It is one of the best of its class in the Muncie district.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Fortville was organized on August 6, 1871. John Rash and wife from the Christian church at Alfont, A. Ferrell and wife from Kentucky, and L. W. Crouch from Tennessee, desiring to unite in an organization and build a house of worship in Fortville, decided to hold a meeting. J. W. Ferrell, of Kentucky, was sent for, and on Friday night,



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, FORTVILLE



M. E. CHURCH, FORTVILLE

August 3, 1871, preached the first sermon. N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis, came and assisted in the meeting. On the following Monday, August 6, in the Thomas grove, west of Fortville, in the temple of God's own rearing, while the winds were rustling the leaves above them and the spirit of Christ stirred their hearts within them, a little band of twenty-three pledged themselves to God, their Maker and Christ, their Master, on the one foundation, with the Bible as their only creed, and to work and suffer, if need be, for the sake of Jesus. The charter members were, Mary Ann Ellingwood, Elizabeth Ellingwood, Margaret Rash, Winnie Clark, Martha A. Scott, Susan Ferrell, Mary Hiday, Jane Becknell, Sidney Harter, Martha Troy, Mary Edmonds, Jennie Ferrell, Mary Ann Cavender, Jennie Scott, Mary A. Fort, Benjamin Cavender, A. Ferrell, J. K. Rash, S. P. Setters, George W. Ferrell, E. Ferrell, George Scott and L. W. Crouch.

The ministers who have served the church have been: J. W. Ferrell, Rev. Blaney, N. A. Walker, J. O. Cutts, B. K. Smith, W. B. Trowbridge, J. McAllam, Niel McAllam, Rev. Ackman, W. H. Kerr, W. Baker, Rev. Hawthorn, Revs. Franklin, Wilson, Bullfin, Willoby, Johnson, Waller, Finsley and J. E. Moyer.

A Sunday school was organized at the dedication of the first church building on the third Lord's day in June, 1872. The superintendents have been, J. W. Ferrell, S. P. Setters, L. W. Crouch, J. B. Anderson, C. M. Cannaday, W. B. Cannaday, John Hauk, Caroline Crouch, Claude Hiday and Walter Chappell. The average attendance has been eighty. There are ten classes, with a large attendance of adult members.

The first church was a frame building erected in 1871 and 1872, built by L. W. Crouch. The building committee was composed of J. K. Rash, A. Ferrell and L. W. Crouch. Dedictory services were conducted by N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis. The present structure is of brick, erected in 1900 by Mr. Fatout. The building committee was composed of Henry Hiday, Frank Hunter, Rev. Kerr and L. W. Crouch. It was dedicated by J. F. Rains, of Cincinnati.

The auxiliary societies of the church are the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, the senior and junior Christian Endeavor Society and the Ladies' Aid Society. There are at present (1915) three hundred members of the church.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The present frame structure, occupied by the Catholics at Fortville, and which is soon to be replaced by a modern brick edifice, was built in 1869, by the Rev. Father D. J. McMullen, of Indianapolis. Previous to that time services were held at irregular intervals in the homes of members.

For a few years there was no regular pastor. Services were conducted by visiting priests from St. John's church of Indianapolis and St. Mary's church of Anderson. In 1877 the Franciscan monastery, of Indianapolis, was given charge of the congregation. The first regular pastor was the Rev. Father Arsenius Fahle, O. F. M. It is still a mission attended by the Franciscans, the present pastor being Rev. Father Lendger, O. F. M. There are at present about sixty members. The present trustees are James Ganley, Lawrence Durrick, P. J. Kelley and T. M. Tobin. They will also act as a building committee for the construction of the new church. The church was given the name of St. Thomas, in honor of the late Thomas Tobin, who worked untiringly for the erection of the first church.

There has been regularly maintained a Sunday school, and instruction in Christian doctrine for members under eighteen. The classes are taught by the pastor.

There is a Ladies' Altar Society, organized after the building of the church. Its purpose is to provide linens, vestments, etc., used in the altar service. There is also a League of the Sacred Heart, organized in 1913. Its aim is to encourage a greater devotion and love of the sacred heart of Jesus and a closer union in prayer.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENES.

Two or three years ago a party of Nazarenes came to Fortville and conducted a series of meetings, the result of which was the organization of a church. The congregation is small and has not erected a house. The people have been meeting in rented halls to the present. They are planning to erect or purchase a church as soon as possible.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

In 1915 George W. Rader and Frank Dudley, Seventh-Day Adventist missionaries, conducted a tent meeting at Fortville for several months, commencing about June 1. As a result of the meeting, in October a congregation was organized, composed of the following families: H. E. Stottlemeyer and wife, Abe Cottrell, wife and daughter, William Day, wife and daughter, Thomas Stottlemeyer, Charles Clace and wife, Margaret Anderson and Mrs. Nancy Girt. To the present they have been worshipping at private residences, principally at the home of H. E. Stottlemeyer. They are contemplating the erection of a church in the near future.

LODGES.

Fortville Lodge No. 207, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized on August 2, 1856, by J. L. Dannaha, of Clarksville Lodge No. 118, as worshipful master; Jacob Baity, of Oaklandon Lodge No. 140, as senior warden; Silas Helms, of Clarksville Lodge No. 118, as junior warden; J. H. Perry, of Indianapolis, as treasurer; Hiram Duncan, of Fortville, as secretary; Samuel Arnett, of Oaklandon Lodge No. 140, as senior deacon; G. W. Kinnaman, of Clarksville Lodge No. 118, as junior deacon; Robert Alfout, of Madison Lodge No. 44, as tyler. A charter was granted to the lodge on March 26, 1857, showing a charter membership of fourteen. The first officers were J. L. Dannaha, worshipful master; Eastley Helms, senior warden; George W. Kinnaman, junior warden; J. H. Perry, treasurer; Hiram Duncan, secretary; Samuel Arnett, senior deacon; T. J. Dannaha, junior deacon; Peter Staats, tyler. The present number of members is one hundred and eighteen. The lodge has owned two halls, the first having burned on December 31, 1893. The room over the store of W. R. Rash was then used until the new hall on the third floor of the opera building was dedicated, on April 2, 1902. This hall is now owned by the lodge. W. R. Rash has been secretary of the lodge during the past twenty-four years.

Fortville Chapter No. 149, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in the Masonic hall at Fortville, May 23, 1894, by Eden Chapter No. 101, Irvén Barnard, deputy. There were twenty-two charter members: W. R. Rash, Katie Rash, Margaret Rash, J. W. Trittipo, Delphia Trittipo, A. J. Whetsel, Hattie Whetsel, A. C. Davis, Cynthia Davis, Dr. S. W. Hervey, Bertha Hervey, Worth Arnett, Jane Arnett, Lillie Arnett, R. J. Sample, Sarah Sample, Claudie McCord, Mary Gist, Laura Saunders, Frances Saunders, Ella Likens and W. J. Manford. The chapter has lost several members by death and change of residence, and now has an enrollment of eighty-nine members.

Edwards Lodge No. 178, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized October 10, 1856, with the following charter members: J. H. Perry, R. C. Pitman, C. P. Thomas, H. A. Rutherford, A. Staats, A. H. Heisen, Peter Morrison, J. B. McArthur, Peter Staats, Sr., J. S. Merrill, Wood Browning, Silas Helms, J. T. Russell, J. S. Edwards, G. H. Arnold, A. Burchfield. The first officers were James Perry, noble grand; R. C. Pitman, vice-grand; C. P. Thomas, secretary; H. H. Rutherford, treasurer. This lodge has owned its own hall for many years. Its first hall burned on January 10, 1898, and in the summer following the order built a new home which is now known as Odd Fellows hall. The present membership of the lodge is two hundred and seventy-three.

Fortville Encampment No. 171, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized November 18, 1886, with the following charter members: J. K. Fausett, A. Kappas, John Smail, C. V. Harden, A. W. Clayton, M. C. Oberdurf, Charles Bergner and Sanford Ogle. The encampment was organized in what was known as the Jordan building. It gained in membership until the Odd Fellows hall burned, when the order dwindled to a few members. The remaining members met for several years in the rear room of the Fortville State Bank, with an attendance of only five or six. When the Odd Fellows built a new home the encampment at once commenced to gain in members until at present it has a membership of one hundred and forty-seven.

Lodge No. 80, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized with the following charter members: Andrew Kappas, E. E. Kappas, Samuel Troy, Martha Troy, James Merrill, Charles Doty, Susanna Doty, David Lewis, Luvina Lewis, Thomas W. Huston, Lucinda Huston, John Hiday and Mary Hiday. The lodge now has a membership of two hundred and forty-two and meets in the I. O. O. F. hall.

Fortville Lodge No. 404, Knights of Pythias, was organized in the Jordan building, July 13, 1894, with the following charter members: J. C. Smail, John Small, John R. Smith, E. F. Cahen, E. W. Collins, C. H. Alford, E. E. Bill, William Fausett, E. R. Brown, Selmae Gottschalkson, Paul Hagens, Charles Manford, James Pettigrew, F. W. Sherril, A. A. Stewart, J. G. Thomas, William J. Vanbuskirk, William Walker, Quincy A. Wright and George Winn. The present membership of the lodge is one hundred and forty-eight. The lodge suffered a loss by fire when the Jordan building burned on January 10, 1898. It then moved about from place to place until 1902, when it became established in its new home on the third floor of the Ayers building.

Fortville Temple No. 305, Pythian Sisters, was instituted March 20, 1905, with forty-two charter members. It has always met in the K. of P. hall at Fortville. It now has a membership of seventy-two.

Manitau Tribe No. 53, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized February 8, 1875, with the following charter members: Andrew Kappes, John H. Treher, John F. Caldwell, George H. Jackson, A. D. Perkins, Sr., Amos Birchfield, Christopher C. Troy, Robert P. Brown, William Rose, James C. Jordan, John H. Cottrell, E. B. Clampitt, Jacob Stoehr, Aaron Chappell, James P. Russell, Garrison Asbury, Charles V. Hardin, Freemont, G. Murrer, Ambrose Saylor, Joshua Beaver, John B. Chodrick and Henry Fort. Manitau Tribe was one of the pioneer tribes of the state of Indiana,

which is implied by its number when one considers that there are at this time in the state about four hundred and sixteen tribes. The early history of the tribe is marked by many ups and downs and its members met with many misfortunes and hardships in setting forth the principles of freedom, friendship and charity. It had no regular meeting place, but yet managed, through the diligent and loyal efforts of both officers and members, to establish itself as one of the foremost organizations in the community. Its first meeting place was in the old Fisher building. After a short life this was burned down, consuming the entire property of the lodge along with records and other valuable papers. This gave the lodge quite a set-back, from which it took a long time to fully recover, its membership having dwindled down to sixteen members. After a time, about the year 1888, and with a gradual increase in membership, the tribe was able to build the second story of what was then known as the Moore block, which they used for a home until February, 1907, when they moved into their present home, a two-story building, known as the Red Men's building.

Manitou Haymakers Association No. 53½.—The Haymakers have had several organizations at Fortville at different times. The last association was instituted during the winter of 1903-04. The present membership is one hundred and forty-seven. The association is a joint owner of the Red Men's building, with Manitou Tribe No. 53, Improved Order of Red Men.

Leola Council No. 108, was organized in 1906 with forty-nine charter members. Meetings are held in the Red Men's building. The lodge until several years ago had one hundred and twenty-five members, but through removals and deaths the membership has decreased to about sixty.

Camp No. 7137, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized and chartered on October 25, 1899, with twenty-three charter members. Its present membership is one hundred and six. The camp meets on each Monday night in its own hall over the O. K. drug store. There has been no death in the camp since its organization.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the spring of 1915 an effort was made at Fortville to secure a public library and reading room. On March 22 sixty or more citizens of the town filed their petition with the clerk of the Hancock circuit court, showing that money had been subscribed and that funds were available to establish a library. The court, Judge Sample on the bench, made a finding to this effect and on March 31, 1915, appointed the following men as members of the library board: J. F. Hoopingartner, Arthur B. Ayers and James W. Trittipo.

Application has been made to Andrew Carnegie for aid to build a library, but no action has yet been taken on this application.

THE THIMBLE CLUB.

The Thimble Club was organized with sixteen charter members, on May 22, 1902. It was known as the Thursday Club until 1908, when it was re-organized and re-named the Thimble Club. Its purpose is to promote interest in needlecraft and for social development. The ladies meet on Friday every two weeks from two to four. The club celebrated its tenth anniversary without the loss of a single member by death. Since that time Miss Laura Jarrett has been taken away. The ladies who have served as president of the club are Mrs. Fred Hardin, Mrs. W. P. Williams, Mrs. J. F. Johnson, Mrs. Harry Apple, Miss Laura Jarrett, Mrs. Stewart Slocum, Mrs. Frank Crouch and Mrs. E. R. Crouch, the latter being president at this time.

FORTVILLE TROOP NO. I, BOY SCOUTS.

This troop was organized five years ago by Harry Griffey. It has usually had from eighteen to twenty-five members. The boys have the regulation suits and observe closely the rules of conduct governing the order. In addition to the regular rules they have imposed others upon themselves which are scrupulously observed. They have camped and "roughed" it on Fall creek on an occasion or two and have enjoyed the outing thoroughly. The meetings are regularly held in the basement of the Methodist church. They follow the course of instruction prescribed by the order. Harry Griffey acted as scout master for the first two or three years, since which time Samuel J. Stokes has been scout master.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

On May 27, 1914, several hundred citizens from Fortville and vicinity filed their petition with the board of county commissioners, asking the board "to locate, build and erect, and make proper and legal provision for the maintenance of a county hospital in and for the county of Hancock, state of Indiana, the same to be located, built and erected in the city of Fortville, in said county and state, not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars."

It seems, however, that the board could not be persuaded to think that the county was in need of a hospital and for that reason failed to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Two rural free delivery routes have been established from the postoffice at Fortville. Lincoln G. Boden has route 1 and James C. Jordan, route 2. These routes were established and the first mail was delivered over them on September 2, 1902.

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

The mills, factories, etc., of Fortville, have been grouped with the mills of Vernon township.

TAXPAYERS.

The heavy taxpayers of Fortville have been grouped with the taxpayers of Vernon township.



GEORGE H. COOPER

BIOGRAPHICAL

GEORGE H. COOPER.

Among the citizens of Greenfield, Indiana, who have achieved a definite success in life, not only surrounding themselves with valuable personal property, but what is of greater import, have also gained the respect and esteem of the community, is George H. Cooper, who has long been recognized as a leading and influential citizen of Hancock county. Mr. Cooper was born on August 10, 1860, in Greenfield, the old home being where the public library building now stands. He is the son of Dr. Berry Willis and Malissa (Hoel) Cooper, both of whom are now deceased, and who are specifically mentioned elsewhere in this work.

George H. Cooper attended the Greenfield public schools, graduating from the high school in 1879. Later, he attended Indiana University two years, and also took the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Course at Island Park, Indiana, under Dr. (afterward Bishop) John H. Vincent, and Dr. John Dewitt Miller, being one of the two men who graduated with a large class of women. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Cooper entered the Citizens Bank at Greenfield as bookkeeper, and later was employed in the same capacity at Hughes' Bank, in this city, for two years. He then returned to the Citizens Bank and has been closely and actively identified with it ever since. For many years he has been cashier of this strong financial institution, and much of its splendid success has been due to his careful management and his accommodating attitude towards the patrons of the bank, of which he owns a large interest. Aside from the bank, Mr. Cooper possesses also large landed interests in Hancock county. For the past eighteen years with his family he has spent the summers at "The Sycamores," a country home near Greenfield, and his summer home, as well as his city home, has been freely used as places of entertainment in the church, school and family social life of Greenfield.

In the civic affairs of Greenfield and Hancock county, Mr. Cooper has always shown a healthy interest and performed his full part in promoting every cause or movement for the advancement of the community. For nearly ten years he served as treasurer of the Greenfield school board and when, at the

the close of his service, the state accounting board examined his books they found them balanced to a cent. Mr. Cooper took a leading part in the movement which culminated in the securing of the present public library building, the site for which was donated to the city by his mother, Mrs. Malissa Cooper.

Politically, Mr. Cooper is a Democrat, and is this year (1916) the nominee of his party for representative in the Legislature. In the Masonic order he has taken all the degrees of the York Rite and is a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite, while he also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Christian church and treasurer of its official board.

On November 21, 1888, George H. Cooper was married to Lotta M. Bottsford, the daughter of Sheldon E. and Lorinda (Wright) Bottsford, of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county. Their sons and daughters are as follow: Lois F., wife of Irwin W. Cotton, of Greenfield; Gertrude M., Berry W., Sheldon B. and Warren G. Cooper. Their grandchildren are Wright Cooper Cotton and Allen G. Cotton.

EARL F. SWAIN.

Earl F. Swain was born in Rush county, Indiana, November 13, 1880, son of Isaac Newton Swain, who was born in North Carolina, June 4, 1853, and who came to Indiana with his parents when only four months old. Isaac Newton Swain is a son of Ovid Newton Swain, born in 1815, and Eunice (Sawyer) Swain, born in South Carolina in 1810. Ovid Newton Swain settled at Manilla, in Rush county, Indiana. He was a farmer by profession. He rented land for awhile and later bought a tract of eighty acres for eight hundred dollars. Isaac Newton Swain was married on February 19, 1874, to Mary Josephine Gibson, who was a daughter of Sydney Gibson, of Rush county. Her people were natives of Virginia and were one of the early families to settle in Rush county. Her father was an Indian trader, who traded clothes and groceries for furs. Isaac Newton Swain and wife are both members of the Christian church. He is an elder in the church and a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a Democrat in politics and was assessor of Brandywine township for a term of six years.

Earl F. Swain, who is the subject of this sketch, came to Hancock county with his parents in 1887 and has lived in the county ever since. He received

his early education at Beaver Meadow, Rush county. Willard Swain, a cousin, was his first teacher. His next schooling was in Brandywine township, in the Howe school house. The children of Isaac Newton Swain were: Cora, Samuel, James, Arthur, Earl F., Bert and Flora.

Earl F. Swain was married, on October 24, 1903, to Viola Larrabee, daughter of Louis N. Larrabee, who was at that time sheriff of the county. Her home was in Sugar Creek township. The children of Louis N. Larrabee are Edward, Walter, Roy, Cecelia, and Viola, who is the wife of the subject of this sketch. Earl F. Swain lived with his father until his marriage and then went to live with his father-in-law, and was with him for thirteen months, and served during this time as deputy-sheriff of Hancock county. Earl F. Swain is the father of the following children: Dorothy, Irene, Gladys, Kenneth Earl, Alice and Josephine. Earl F. Swain is living at the present time on a farm of two hundred acres owned by William F. Espy. He has lived here for several years and farms the entire place. He raises about one hundred and fifty Poland China hogs each year and about twenty head of Shorthorn cattle. He usually has about four thousand bushels of corn.

Mr. Swain is a Democrat in politics and in 1912 he was in the contest for sheriff, but was defeated for the nomination by only one hundred votes. He is a Mason and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Greenfield. His wife is a member of the Christian church and he is one of its supporters.

JUDGE ROBERT L. MASON.

Judge Robert L. Mason, one of the best-known and most highly-esteemed lawyers in central Indiana, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Greenfield, this county, for many years, is a native Hoosier, having been born on a farm on the White river, north of Brownsville, in Union county, this state, November 15, 1859, son of John K. and Harriet (Lee) Mason, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ohio.

John K. Mason was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1827, son of Robert and Rebecca Mason, who came to this country when their son was still a lad, settling on a farm in the Brownsville neighborhood, in Union county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives, for years honorable and respected residents of that community. On the farm in the hills of Union county John K. Mason grew to manhood. Upon completing

his schooling he began to teach school and was thus engaged for a number of years, teaching in the winter seasons and farming during the summer. He bought a farm in Union county and married Harriet Lee, of the neighboring county of Fayette, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and who had moved with her parents when a girl to Fayette county, this state, where she lived on the home farm until her marriage with Mr. Mason. Some years after his marriage John K. Mason and his family moved to Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, in the neighborhood of which city he was engaged in farming until his death in 1880, he then being fifty-three years of age. He was a staunch Democrat and during his residence in Union county had served for some years as trustee of his township. Upon moving to Ohio he took an equally active part in political affairs and for some time served as justice of the peace. He was a Mason and took much interest in the affairs of that ancient order. His widow survived him for many years, her death occurring on March 23, 1906, she then being seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of four children, namely: Lucullus W., of Oxford, Ohio; Robert L., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; Jennie, who married Charles Rout, of Anderson, this state, who died in April, 1915, and Rosco F., who died in 1890.

Robert L. Mason was reared on the paternal farm in the neighborhood of Oxford, Ohio, growing up there amid the most excellent social conditions. Upon the completion of his course in the common schools he began teaching school in Union county, this state, and was thus engaged for five years, in the meantime pursuing his studies in Miami University at Oxford, and was graduated from that excellent old institution in 1882, after which he entered the University at Valparaiso, this state, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in the spring of 1886. Thus admirably equipped for the practice of the profession to which he had devoted his talents, Mr. Mason opened an office at Kansas City, Missouri, and was engaged in practice in that city until 1894, in the spring of which year he located at Greenfield, this county, forming in that city a partnership for the practice of law with Uriah S. Jackson, which mutually agreeable partnership continued until Mr. Mason's election to the bench of the Hancock circuit court in 1906. Upon the completion of his six-year term in that honorable position, Judge Mason moved to San Diego, California, in the fall of 1912, with the expectation of making his permanent home in that city, but after a nine-months' residence there felt the urge of all the old agreeable associations at Greenfield so strongly that he returned to the latter city and in 1913 resumed his former practice there and has been thus engaged ever since, quite content, after his Western experience, to make Indiana his home.

On June 15, 1890, Robert L. Mason was united in marriage to Lillie M. Dennis, who was born in Hancock county on December 3, 1872, daughter of Augustus and Caroline (Tyner) Dennis, prominent residents of this county, the former a native of the Old Dominion state and the latter a native of this county, she having had the distinction of being the first white child born within the precincts of the city of Greenfield, the pioneer home of the Tyners at that time having been on the present site of the I. O. O. F. hall in that city. August Dennis was born in Virginia in 1829 and when fourteen years old came with his parents to Indiana, the family settling in this county, and he spent the remainder of his life, a well-known and well-to-do farmer, one of the county's most substantial and influential citizens. He was a Democrat and had served the public very efficiently in the capacity of county commissioner and in minor offices. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church and were among the leaders in good works hereabout. Mrs. Dennis was the daughter of Lewis and Eliza Tyner, also prominent in the earlier life of this county, Lewis Tyner having been a former clerk of the court of Hancock county for some years, and his father, Solomon Tyner, the first school teacher in this county, a man of large influence hereabout in pioneer days. Augustus Dennis died on August 23, 1915. His wife had long preceded him to the grave, her death having occurred on February 20, 1896, she then being sixty-four years of age. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four grew to maturity, as follow: Mary, who married J. W. Porter, a well-known farmer in Brandywine township, this county, and died on November 13, 1915, had three children, Carrie, Harry A. and Fay Tyner; Allie, who married Elliot Marlow, and died in 1894, leaving one child, a son, Ray Tyner, now deceased; Etta, who married William Porter, a well-known farmer of Blue River township, this county, and has three children, Grace, Guy and Golden, and Lillie, who was graduated from the Greenfield high school with class honors in 1889, after which she took a course in a business college at Indianapolis. Instead of pursuing the career she had planned she then was called by her duty to her invalid sister, Mrs. Marlow, and her invalid mother and was a devoted attendant to both for five years, her marriage to Judge Mason following in June after the death of her mother in February, 1896.

To Robert L. and Lillie M. (Dennis) Mason three children have been born, Forest Lillie, born on November 28, 1897, who was graduated from the Greenfield high school with the highest number of credits ever given a pupil of that school up to that date and is now attending DePauw University; Robert L., Jr., July 8, 1899, who is now a student in the high school.

and Kenneth Tyner, October 4, 1901, who is a high school student. Judge and Mrs. Mason and children are members of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church, the judge being a member of the board of trustees of the same, and are interested in all good works hereabout, being held in the highest regard throughout the entire community. Judge Mason is a Democrat and besides having been honored by the people of this county by the election to the bench of the Hancock circuit court has served as county attorney and as city attorney at various times. He is one of the directors of the bank at Mohawk, this county, and is regarded as one of Hancock county's most substantial and influential citizens. In his fraternal relations Judge Mason is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men and takes an active part in the affairs of the local lodges of these several orders.

MRS. MARGARET I. BROOKS.

Mrs. Margaret I. Brooks, well-known and successful monument dealer, of Greenfield, this county, widow of the late John H. Brooks, whose well-established business she has been carrying on since his death in 1913, has proved very conclusively that a woman may successfully engage in those particular lines of endeavor in which one is accustomed to find only men engaged. Energetic, enterprising and progressive, there is no member of the Indiana Retail Monument Dealers' Association better known in that body than Mrs. Brooks, for she has held the office of secretary-treasurer in that body; and she is equally well known in the larger body of the National Retail Monument Dealers' Association, in which she also has served as an officer.

Mrs. Brooks (Margaret I. Miller) was born on a farm twelve miles from Martinsville, in Morgan county, this state, December 27, 1874, daughter of John C. and Delila C. (Whitaker) Miller, both natives of that county, earnest and diligent members of their community and substantial farming people, who spent all their lives in that county and died within four days of each other, Mrs. Miller's death occurring on February 16, 1913, and that of Mr. Miller on February 20 of the same year, Mr. Miller being sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death and his wife, seventy-four. Mr. Miller was a Democrat and had held several township offices. He was a member of the Methodist church and his wife was a Baptist.

Margaret I. Miller received her elementary education in the district schools in the neighborhood of her home, supplementing the same by a course in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, after which she was

engaged for four years as a teacher in her home county, teaching three years in the district school and one year in the graded school, and was thus engaged until the time of her marriage in 1898 to John H. Brooks.

John H. Brooks was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Rush on March 10, 1866, son of William and Mary (Gates) Brooks, both natives of that county and well-to-do farming people, who later moved to Hancock county, where their last days were spent. The Gates family emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio and thence to Indiana, being among the early settlers of Rush county. John Gates, father of Mrs. Mary Brooks's father, was born in Pennsylvania, his father having been an officer in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and took a prominent part in pioneer days in Rush county. To William Brooks and wife five children were born, of whom John H. Brooks was the youngest. William Brooks was a Republican and he and his wife were earnest members of the Friends church.

John H. Brooks was but a child when his parents moved from Rush county to Hancock county and was reared on the paternal farm in this county, receiving his early education in the district school. He then entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1896. Previous to his graduation he had begun to teach school and for ten years was a teacher in the public schools of this state, principally in the schools of Hancock county. In June, 1898, Mr. Brooks bought the Joel B. Pusey monument works at Greenfield, a small concern, which he immediately began to enlarge and extend. He moved the plant to the north side of Main street, east, and later moved it to its present site on West Main street, where he had brought the concern to a flourishing state when death stopped his labors on March 1, 1913, less than two weeks after the death of Mrs. Brooks's parents. Upon the death of Mr. Brooks his widow continued the business and is still very successfully conducting the same. Mr. Brooks was a Republican, a birthright Quaker and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

To John H. and Margaret F. (Miller) Brooks four children were born, Jessie Irene, Robert Miller, Sarah Eleanor and John Homer, all of whom are at school. Mrs. Brooks has a very pleasant home at 214 Wood street, Greenfield, and there she and her children are quite comfortably situated. She has some farm land, which she rents, and she has proved herself a very competent manager of the business which her husband left. Mrs. Brooks is a member of the Friends church and a member of the Clio Reading Club, a cultural organization of women of Greenfield, and in the affairs of both takes an earnest interest.

OSCAR HELLER, M. D.

Dr. Oscar Heller, one of the leading physicians of this section of the state, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this county since 1896, located at Greenfield since 1902, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a farm in Center township, two miles southeast of Greenfield, February 26, 1872, son of Alfred J. and Mary A. (Wirts) Heller, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, who were prominent residents of the neighborhood in which Doctor Heller was born.

Alfred J. Heller was but a boy when his parents moved from Pennsylvania to Indiana, the family settling in this county, and he grew to manhood here and continued a farmer all his life. He married Mary Wirts, who was born in Ohio in 1833, and who was about ten years old when she came to this state, the family settling in this county in the early forties. After his marriage Alfred J. Heller established his home in Center township and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Heller was a Republican and was a member of the Masonic lodge at Greenfield. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and were highly regarded in their community. She died in 1877, at the age of forty-four years, and he survived until 1880. They were the parents of three children, sons all, Edward, a well-known farmer of this county; Oscar, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch, and William H., who is connected with the Interurban Express Company at Indianapolis.

Oscar Heller was reared on the home farm and received his elementary education in district school No. 3, in Blue River township, following which he attended the high school at Perkinsville. He then for several years was engaged in farm labor on various farms in this county, and while thus engaged took up the study of medicine, with a view to becoming a physician. In 1893 he entered the office of Dr. J. M. Larimore at Greenfield and for three years was carefully drilled in the theory and practice of medicine by that able preceptor, at the end of which time, in 1896, he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Ridgeville and was there associated with Dr. B. F. Freeman for two years, at the end of which time he returned to Greenfield and was admitted to partnership with Doctor Larimore, his former preceptor, in the meantime having pursued his medical studies in the medical department of the Indiana State University, from which he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The partnership between Doctor Heller and Doctor Larimore continued for about three years, since which time Doctor Heller has been practicing alone and has been very suc-



OSCAR HELLER, M. D.

cessful, occupying a high position in the regard of his professional associates and the general public hereabout. Doctor Heller is a member of the Hancock County Medical Society and of the Indiana Medical Association, in the deliberations of both of which bodies he takes a warm interest. He has served two terms as coroner of Hancock county, having been elected to that office on the Democratic ticket, and for four years was secretary of the county board of health, of which board he still is a member. He owns a fine farm in Center township, this county, and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Greenfield.

On June 9, 1896, Dr. Oscar Heller was united in marriage to Victoria Dudding, who was born in this county on October 6, 1871, daughter of John C. and Nancy (Tucker) Dudding, also natives of Hancock county, whose respective families had settled here in the early days, both families having come from Virginia, becoming prominent pioneer residents of this section. Doctor and Mrs. Heller take a proper part in the general social and cultural life of the community and are held in high esteem by their many friends here. Doctor Heller is a Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Elks and of the Eagles, of the local lodge of which latter organization he is the past physician, and in the affairs of all these several organizations he takes an active interest.

HOLLIS B. THAYER.

In the memorial annals of Hancock county there are few names held in more grateful remembrance than that of the late Hollis B. Thayer, who for many years was one of the most active and influential figures in the commercial and social life of Greenfield. No less distinctly outlined in the memory of the passing generation hereabout is the figure of the late Andrew T. Hart, former county treasurer and for many years one of Greenfield's leading merchants, father-in-law of Mr. Thayer; these two strong men having been for years associated together in business in Greenfield, after the death of Mr. Hart the business being continued by Mr. Thayer until the latter's death. Mr. Thayer's widow, daughter of Mr. Hart, is still living at Greenfield, where she has a very pleasant home and where she enjoys many evidences of the high esteem in which she is held throughout the entire community.

Hollis B. Thayer was a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Keene, that state, September 24, 1833. When twenty years old he came into Indiana with the construction crew of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at that time building the road through the eastern part of this state, and while thus engaged received his introduction to the town of Greenfield. Starting in as a common laborer in the railroad work, Mr. Thayer presently became superintendent of one of the departments of construction and was thus engaged until 1860, two years after his marriage. He then formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Andrew T. Hart, in the general merchandise business at Greenfield, this mutually agreeable connection continuing until the death of Mr. Hart in 1888, after which Mr. Thayer continued the business as sole proprietor until his death on February 21, 1904, he then being seventy years of age. During his long connection with the commercial life of Greenfield and Hancock county, Hollis B. Thayer impressed his personality strongly upon this community. He was successful in his business, his diligence and enterprise having been duly rewarded, and at the time of his death was the owner of considerable valuable real estate in Greenfield. Mr. Thayer was a Republican and ever took a personal interest in measures looking to the perpetuation of good government, but never was included in the office-seeking class.

It was on April 5, 1858, at Greenfield, that Hollis B. Thayer was united in marriage to Permelia Hart, who was born in Greenfield in December 5, 1839, daughter of Andrew T. and Gabriella (Sebastian) Hart, who were among the early residents of that city. Andrew T. Hart was a Virginian, born on July 7, 1811, who came to Indiana in an early day in the settlement of this section of the state and became, as noted above, one of the most energetic and influential citizens of Greenfield. Mr. Hart was twice married, his first wife, who was a Mrs. Folander, having died about two years after their marriage. He then married, secondly, Gabriella Sebastian, who was born in Kentucky on February 8, 1816, and who had come into Indiana with her parents, William Sebastian and wife, natives of Kentucky, the family locating in the then hamlet of Greenfield about 1830. William Sebastian entered a claim to a quarter of a section of "Congress land" in that neighborhood and was one of the real pioneers of Greenfield, in which place he for years conducted a tavern, during the old stage-coach days. He also operated a pioneer blacksmith shop and for years was postmaster of the village. Andrew T. Hart became one of the early merchants of Greenfield and was very successful in business. After his daughter's marriage to Hollis B. Thayer he formed a partnership with the latter and that partnership was continued until his death

in 1888, he then being seventy-seven years of age. Mr. Hart was a Republican and for years was one of the active leaders of that party in this county. For some years he served as county treasurer of Hancock county and in other ways rendered such service as he could in the public behalf. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and took a prominent part in good works in their day. Mrs. Hart survived her husband but two years, her death occurring in 1890, she then being seventy-four years of age. They were the parents of six children, of whom Mrs. Thayer was the first born.

To Hollis B. and Permelia (Sebastian) Thayer two children were born, Millie, born June 30, 1859, who died in her youth, and Edwin, born in December, 1864, who makes his home in Greenfield, though his chief business interests now are connected with a great irrigation project in Arizona. Edwin Thayer married Minnie Ridpath, who was born in Greencastle, this state, and to this union two children have been born, George, a mining engineer, who married Bessie Walker and is now living in Arizona, and Roxie, who married Luther O. Eldridge, of California, and has one child, a daughter, Jeanne. Though now nearing the four-score stage of her life, Mrs. Thayer is hale and hearty and takes a keen zest in current affairs. She for many years has been an active member of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church and still takes a warm interest in that congregation's various activities. Mrs. Thayer is a charter member of the locally influential Hesperian Club and continues her active interest in that organization. She has traveled widely and has made wise use of her opportunities.

THOMAS EDWIN GLASCOCK.

Thomas Edwin Glascock, of Greenfield, one of the best-known attorneys at the bar of the Hancock circuit court, is a native son of this county and a member of one of the old pioneer families of Hancock county. He was born on the farm which was entered as "Congress land" by his grandfather, Thomas Glascock, in the days of the establishment of a social order hereabout, and which place is still in the family, his father, Lafayette Glascock, continuing to make his home there. Lafayette Glascock was born on August 9, 1848, and has made his home all his life on the farm where he was born, long having been regarded as one of the most substantial farmers and stock raisers in that part of the county. Lafayette Glascock married Eliza Olive Crane, who was born in that same neighborhood on January 20, 1853, and

who also is still living, hale and hearty for one of her years. Lafayette Glascock is a Democrat and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the county, though not an office-seeker. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and their children were reared in that faith. There are four of these children, all still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Hector L., born on August 8, 1874, a farmer, now living at Greenfield; Albert J., born on January 12, 1878, and Myrtle Olive, born on October 12, 1885, who married Edward Pauley and lives on a farm in Center township, this county.

Thomas E. Glascock was born on May 19, 1872, and was reared on the home farm in Center township. He received his elementary education in the Leamon's Corner school in the neighborhood of his home and when but a youth was licensed to teach school, but instead of availing himself of the license entered the high school at Greenfield, from which he was graduated in 1892. He then returned to the farm and for a year assisted his father in the work of the farm, after which he was engaged as a salesman for fruit trees, traveling throughout Indiana in the interest of a Michigan nursery, and was thus engaged for three years. In the meantime his thoughts had been turning to the subject of the law and he then entered the office of Mason & Jackson at Greenfield and began the study of law under the direction of those able attorneys. Two years later, on the motion of Robert L. Mason, he was admitted to practice as a member of the bar of the Hancock circuit court and has ever since then been thus engaged at Greenfield, long having been recognized as one of the leading members of the bar. Following his admission, Mr. Glascock engaged in practice in association with Messrs. Mason & Jackson and this connection was continued for ten years, at the end of which time he opened an office for himself in the Randall building, at the corner of State and Main streets. After a few years spent at that location he moved to the Gates building and thence, after a time, to the Boots building, east of the court house, whence he moved to the Thayer building, at that time forming a partnership with Omer S. Jackson, and on September 1, 1915, moved to the M. C. Quigley building, where he is now located. Mr. Glascock is a Democrat and for three years served as county attorney.

On August 30, 1898, Thomas E. Glascock was united in marriage to Delphia Pearl Knight, who was born in Crawford county, Illinois, on July 7, 1879, and who came to Hancock county when a girl with her parents, the family locating in Greenfield, where Mr. Knight is still living, a well-known retired street contractor, and to this union two children have been born, Olive Josephine, born on June 1, 1899, and Joseph Lafayette, March 13, 1901. Mr.

Glascock is a member of the Baptist church and Mrs. Glascock is a member of the Methodist church and take an earnest interest in the general beneficences of those churches. Mr. Glascock is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

PHILANDER COLLYER.

Philander Collyer, former county treasurer of Hancock county and a well-known retired farmer of Jackson township, now living at Greenfield, is a native son of this county, having been born on a farm in Brandywine township, December 12, 1854, son of Wellington and Rebecca (Liming) Collyer, both natives of Ohio, the former born on August 6, 1816, and the latter in February, 1821. Both Wellington Collyer and his wife had come to Hancock county in their youth with their respective families and were married here. They settled on a farm in Brandywine township and there spent the remainder of their lives. Wellington Collyer was a Democrat and was prominent in the early councils of that party in this county. He had served as trustee of Brandywine township and in 1868 received his party's nomination for the office of county recorder. He and his wife were active working members of the Christian church. Wellington Collyer died in 1895, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his widow survived him but two years, her death occurring in 1897, she then being seventy-six years of age. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth and all of whom are still living save two.

Philander Collyer was reared on the paternal farm in Brandywine township, receiving his education in the common schools, and remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he rented a farm in his home neighborhood and engaged in farming on his own account. He married in 1879 and continued living on his rented farm until 1894, in which year he bought a sixty-acre farm in Jackson township, later buying a tract of sixty-two acres adjoining and in 1913 bought another adjoining tract of twenty acres, thus being now the owner of a farm of one hundred and forty-two acres. Mr. Collyer is a Democrat and in the fall of 1908 was elected county treasurer on that party's ticket. He was re-elected in 1910 and thus served two terms in that office. In 1911 he moved from the farm to Greenfield, in which city he now makes his home, and since retiring from the farm has acted as the local representative of the R. L. Dolling Company, of Indianapolis.

On October 15, 1879, Philander Collyer was united in marriage to Cynthia E. Furman, who was born in this county in 1858 and who died in 1907, leaving one daughter, Pearl, who is at home. On March 21, 1911, Mr. Collyer married, secondly, Mrs. Christina (Miller) Fink, who was born in Germany and who came to America with her parents when she was six years old, the family settling in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Collyer are members of the Christian church and Mr. Collyer is an office bearer in the same. Mr. Collyer is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of the Blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery at Greenfield and of the council, Royal and Select Masters, at McCordsville, as well as a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. He also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past noble grand of the lodge of that order at Charlottesville, and is a member of the Greenfield lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

JAMES MADISON LARIMORE, M. D.

Dr. James Madison Larimore, retired, who for many years was one of the best-known and most successful physicians in this part of the state, a practitioner in Hancock county since 1877 and a resident physician of Greenfield since 1893, is a native Hoosier, having been born on a farm in the neighborhood of Eagle village, in Boone county, this state, June 12, 1843, son of Joseph and Mary (McIntyre) Larimore, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of southern Indiana.

Joseph Larimore was but a boy when his parents moved from North Carolina; pushing on west until they reached the Madison neighborhood of Indiana, where, at Brooksbury, about eight miles above Madison, on the Ohio river, they settled. The Larimores had very little of this world's goods and they had pushed a hand cart carrying their small belongings all the way from their former home in North Carolina to their new home in Indiana, much of the labor of this difficult method of transportation falling upon the lad, Joseph. Upon locating in Indiana the elder Larimore and his son worked at whatever their hands could find to do, the father being glad to work for twenty-five cents a day and the son for one-half that amount, taking their pay in bacon and such other provisions as passed current in the channels of trade in those days, the settlers of that period having mighty little, if any, money.

Amid these conditions, Joseph Larimore grew to manhood at Brooksbury and there he married Mary McIntyre, daughter of a pioneer, and immediately thereafter moved to Boone county, this state, that section of Indiana then being little better than wilderness, and bought a small farm in the vicinity of Eagle village, where the family lived until in 1856, in which year they moved over into Illinois and settled in Hancock county, where Joseph Larimore bought a quarter of a section of land and established a new home and there he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring when he was about sixty-three years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave some years before. Joseph Larimore was a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. They were the parents of five children, three of whom died in infancy and of the other two Doctor Larimore now is the only survivor, his brother, Thomas Jefferson, having died at the age of thirty-eight years.

James M. Larimore received his schooling in the primitive schools in the neighborhood of his boyhood home in Boone county, this state, and later in Hancock county, Illinois, and grew up with a full appreciation of the hardships attending life on a pioneer farm. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served under General Curtis and later under General Sigel, in Missouri, doing scouting and general guard duty in the campaign against the guerillas. During the battle of Lone Jack he was severely wounded in the arm and was taken to the hospital at Macon, Missouri. He presently recovered, however, and rejoined his regiment and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge. He received his honorable discharge in 1863 and upon the conclusion of his military service returned to his home in Illinois. From the days of early boyhood James M. Larimore's mind had turned to the contemplation of the thought of being a physician and he presently entered seriously upon the study of medicine. Thus equipped by preparatory study, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated in 1867. Instead of immediately entering upon the practice of his profession, Doctor Larimore engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale tobacco house at St. Louis and was thus engaged for some years, in the meantime saving sufficient money to see him through a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, from which he received his supplementary degree in 1877. Thus admirably equipped for the practice of his noble profession, Doctor Larimore returned to Indiana and located at Carrollton, in Brandywine township, this county, now known as Finly—the original of the poet Riley's famous "little town o' Tailholt;"—and there he remained in the

active practice until in July, 1863, at which time he moved to Greenfield and opened an office in the Arcade building, where he continued his practice until his retirement in 1907. During his long and active career as a physician in this county, Doctor Larimore has prospered, as he deserved to prosper, being the owner of four hundred and thirty-five acres of fine land in this county, a handsome home in Greenfield and other substantial possessions.

On July 11, 1878, Dr. James M. Larimore was united in marriage to Florence C. Taylor, who was born on a farm in Center township, this county, five miles northwest of Greenfield, April 1, 1860, daughter of William and Caroline (Martindale) Taylor, prominent residents of that community. William Taylor was born in Warren, Ohio, April 30, 1831, and was about one year old when his parents moved to this county, settling in Center township, where they spent the rest of their lives, becoming substantial and useful members of that neighborhood. William Taylor grew to manhood on the home farm and remained a farmer all his life, being at the time of his death the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres. On May 2, 1851, William Taylor was united in marriage to Caroline Martindale, who was born on a farm northeast of Greenfield, her parents having been pioneers of that part of the county, September 16, 1835, and to this union ten children were born, of whom four grew to maturity, as follow: Florence C., who married Doctor Larimore; Mary, who married Charles Williams, a Hancock county farmer, both of whom are now deceased; Rose, now deceased, who married Benjamin McClarren, of Maxwell, this county, and Sarah, who married Charles Mauck, of Newcastle, who now is county surveyor of Henry county. William Taylor and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist church, Mr. Taylor for many years having been an office bearer in that church, and their children were reared in that faith. It is noteworthy that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor presented the bell now used in Curry's chapel in Center township. Mr. Taylor was an ardent Republican and during the activities of the Grange in this part of the state was one of the leaders in that interesting organization. He died in 1900, being then sixty-nine years of age, and his widow survived until 1913, she being seventy-eight years of age at the time of her death.

To Dr. James M. and Florence C. (Taylor) Larimore five children have been born, namely: Gertrude, who married the Rev. M. H. Lichliter, a minister of the Methodist church, now stationed at Cleveland, Ohio; Nellie, who married David Griffith, a draftsman, now living in New York City; Dr. Joseph W. Larimore, a graduate of the Washington University, of St. Louis, now practicing his profession in that city, where he is a Scottish Rite Mason;

James T., who is a student of the Greenfield schools, now preparing for college, and Iva, who died at the age of nineteen months. Doctor and Mrs. Larimore are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the doctor being a member of the official board of the same, and for years have taken an active part in the social and cultural affairs of their home community, being held in high esteem by their many friends throughout the county. Doctor Larimore is one of the most active members of the Greenfield post of the Grand Army of the Republic and for years has been the post surgeon. He is a Republican, with somewhat independent views, and has ever given his thoughtful attention to political affairs, though never having been an aspirant for public office. Doctor Larimore is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the blue lodge of that order at Greenfield and of the chapter, the council and the commandery of the order in the same city, being eminent commander of Greenfield Commandery No. 39, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Indianapolis Consistory and of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis, in the affairs of all of which departments of Freemasonry he takes a warm interest.

JOHN MANCHE.

John Manche, one of the most prominent citizens and successful farmers of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and one of that county's largest landowners, was born on the old family homestead in Sugar Creek township, just east of the town of New Palestine, January 26, 1845. He is a son of John Manche, Sr., and Catherine Lang, his wife, both of whom were born in Germany, the latter the daughter of John Lang, who emigrated to this country and became one of the pioneers of Hancock county. John Manche, Sr., was born about 1813 and as a young man emigrated to America, coming to this county, where he located in Sugar Creek township and where he met and married Catherine Lang. For a few years after marriage he resided on the old Lang homestead and in 1848 moved to his own farm of one hundred and sixty acres on the eastern bank of Sugar Creek, about one and one-half miles north of New Palestine. That land was then all virgin forest and John Manche, Sr., set about clearing the land and placing it under cultivation. His first home was a small two room log cabin and log barn, but he did not live there long, for within a short time after taking up his residence in the wilderness he contracted pneumonia from driving hogs

through the icy waters of the creek, from which he died, when about forty years of age. His wife survived him about eleven years and then fell a victim to the plague of spotted fever which swept over this section in 1864, two children, Catherine and Josephine, dying with her. There still remained five children, three girls and two boys, but two of whom survive. These are John, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth, widow of George Lantz. Christina was the wife of C. F. Rafert, both of whom are deceased. Mary was the wife of E. W. Faut, and both are deceased, as is also Paulcer.

John Manche was but three years of age when his parents took up their residence on their own farm and there he spent his boyhood. He attended the early school of that section, taught by George Robinson, in the old Morford school house. He was only eight years of age at the time of the death of his father and thus early in life he felt the responsibilities falling upon the eldest son of the family. When but seventeen years of age he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in October of 1863, as a private in Company B, Ninth Indiana Cavalry. He remained in service until almost the close of the war, seeing much active service during that time. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Pulaski and numerous less important engagements. He served under General Thomas until his regiment was ordered to New Orleans in the fall of 1864 and shortly afterward they were ordered to Vicksburg, where they remained until the close of the war. In the spring of 1865 he received his honorable discharge and in June of that year returned to his home, his mother having died in the meantime.

After the close of the war, John Manche assumed ownership of his part of his father's estate, buying out some of the heirs, so that he had in all eighty-nine acres, which he began to farm. The following Christmas, December 25, 1865, he was married by Alfred Potts, justice of the peace, to Mary L. Ashcraft, who was born in Sugar Creek township in 1847, a daughter of John Ashcraft and wife, both of whom were natives of Ohio and pioneers of Sugar Creek township. The spring after his marriage, John Manche remodeled the little two-room log house which his father had built, and lived there for about two years, when he gave up farming and went into the milling business. He purchased two water mills on Sugar creek and felt he had before him an era of prosperity but his venture proved so unfortunate that within some six or seven years the steam power mill had practically replaced the old water mills, and he found his business going elsewhere. He disposed of his milling property and purchased a small tract of twenty-seven acres some four miles north-east of New Palestine, on which he practically had to start life anew. The land he purchased was part of an eighty-acre estate and had on it a small log

house and stable and all except about twelve acres were still covered with virgin forest. John Manche set about clearing his land and within eight or ten years had it all under cultivation and was meeting with success. He built a fine new frame house of eight rooms, cutting all the timber himself and hauling it to the mill and later took the finishing timber to Greenfield to be dressed, his home being one of the best in the community when completed.

In the ensuing years, John Manche bought out the other heirs of the eighty acres and added to his farm from time to time until he owned two hundred and sixty acres, which he farmed for a time. In later years he branched out and began buying and selling farming lands until he at one time owned twelve hundred acres of Hancock and Rush counties' best lands, all of which he has of recent years given to his four surviving children, a remarkable tribute of his generosity and affection and his trust in them. In January of 1911 John Manche suffered the great and irreparable loss of his life's companion through death. Mrs. Manche had throughout the years been a most loving and helpful wife and devoted mother and with her husband was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is also a trustee. To their union had been born six children, three boys and three girls. Emma, the eldest, is deceased; Charlie has been twice married, his first wife being Anna Ostermeyer, who bore him four children, one of whom died in infancy, and the others are Ralph, Claude and Mary. After Anna's death, Charlie married Dena Kleiman, who has borne him one son, Norman. William, the third child in the Manche family, is deceased. Della resides on the home place. Maurice married Daisy Scott and has two children, Raymond and Ruth. Elizabeth is the wife of Carl Hardin and has three sons, Herschel, Louis and Russell.

Mr. Manche gives his political support to the Democratic party, served two terms as trustee of Sugar Creek township and was afterward elected county commissioner, serving one term. During his term the new court house was completed and furnished, to which project he gave much time and effort, and after the expiration of his term, he retired to his farm and resumed his duties there. Mr. Manche has always been one of the foremost farmers of the county, following advanced methods of agriculture and has seen great changes come about in the field of his chosen life work. His first farm cost him twenty-seven dollars per acre, while the last ground he purchased cost him at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, indicating the wonderful advance in the cost of local farm lands. Mr. Manche long since demonstrated his possession of unusual business ability, for he has prospered in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, and is today one of the

county's strongest men financially. For many years he was vice-president and one of the largest stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of New Palestine. As a man and citizen he is held in the highest esteem, his life record being replete with good deeds. Mr. Manche was the first farmer in the county to buy an automobile and also the first man to buy a farm tractor.

CHARLES E. VAUGHN.

Charles E. Vaughn, one of the best-known merchants in Greenfield, who has conducted a grocery store in the Howard block on Main street in that city since the year 1898, was born in the neighboring county of Shelby on October 10, 1872, son of William N. and Jerusha (Wolfe) Vaughn, the former a native of Ohio, born in 1854, and the latter of Indiana, born in Shelby county, who later became well-known residents of Greenfield.

William M. Vaughn came to Indiana early in life and grew up in Shelby county, where he became a miller and where he married. He later came to Hancock county, locating at Greenfield, where he engaged in business as a general contractor in road and cement work. He was a Democrat and in 1878 was the nominee of his party for the office of sheriff, but was defeated. He was a Mason and Knight Templar and took an earnest interest in the affairs of those organizations. He and his wife were members of the Christian Union in Shelby county. William M. Vaughn died at his home in Greenfield in March, 1908, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow is still living in that city, being now past seventy-two years of age. They were the parents of two children, the subject of this biographical sketch having a sister, Jessie, who is at home with her mother.

Upon completing his schooling in the Greenfield public schools, Charles E. Vaughn was engaged as a clerk in the grocery store of Hamlyn L. Strickland at Greenfield, remaining there for seven years, at the end of which time he transferred his services to the L. C. Thayer grocery store, where he remained three years, or until he opened a grocery store of his own. Mr. Vaughn began business for himself in July, 1898, and has ever since occupied his present location in the Howard block, where he has long enjoyed an excellent trade, his store being well stocked and up-to-date. Mr. Vaughn's progressiveness as a merchant is indicated by the fact that he was the owner of the third or fourth automobile ever used in Hancock county. He is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

On November 12, 1895, Charles E. Vaughn was united in marriage to Nellie May Hatfield, who was at that time employed as cashier in the Thayer store, where Mr. Vaughn was clerking, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Gertrude Harriet, who is attending DePauw University. Mrs. Vaughn was born at Cleveland, this county, February 14, 1877, daughter of Joseph Everett and Lavina (Ross) Hatfield, both of whom also were born at Cleveland, the former in 1855 and the latter in 1853. Joseph E. Hatfield for years was the telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania railroad at Cleveland and later moved to Knightstown, where he engaged in the general merchandise business and was thus engaged until his retirement from business, after which he moved to the home farm in Jackson township, this county, where he and his wife are now living. They were the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy, the others besides Mr. Vaughn being Alma, who married Joseph Williamson, and Russell, who lives at Indianapolis. Mrs. Vaughn was graduated from the Greenfield high school, after which she was engaged as cashier in the Thayer store, remaining there for three years, or until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn attend the Presbyterian church and take an earnest interest in the various beneficences of the same. Mr. Vaughn is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery at Greenfield, and takes a warm interest in Masonic affairs, this interest having induced him to "cross the sands" and become a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Greenfield lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men.

JONAS P. WALKER.

Jonas P. Walker, well-known attorney of Greenfield, one of the leaders of the bar of the Hancock circuit court, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a farm in Brown township, this county, November 23, 1874, son and only child of James R. and Mary C. (Piper) Walker, both natives of this same county, the former of whom was born in Jackson township and the latter in Green township.

James R. Walker was reared on the paternal farm in Jackson township and made his home there until his marriage, after which he moved to the farm in Brown township where the subject of this sketch was born and there he followed farming until well past middle age, when he moved to Greenfield and

engaged in the insurance business, in which he has been quite successfully engaged ever since, being one of the best-known residents of the county seat. Mr. Walker is a Democrat and for years has given a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of the county, though not included in the office-seeking class. He is a member of the United Brethren church, as was his wife, who died in 1910. The Walkers are one of the old families in Hancock county, having come here in pioneer days by way of Kentucky. The Pipers were also early settlers in this county, coming from Tennessee, both families having done well their parts in the respective communities in which they settled.

Jonas P. Walker was reared on the home farm in Brown township, receiving his elementary education in the old Buchanan district school in the neighborhood of his home, supplementing the same by a course in the high school at Warrington, upon the completion of which he entered the Central Normal school at Danville, this state, and was a student of that excellent old institution during the years 1893-4-5. On September 16 of the latter year he began reading law in the office of Marsh & Cook at Greenfield and at the end of two years of careful tutelage under those able preceptors was admitted to the bar and immediately thereafter, in 1897, formed a partnership with John G. Wiggins, who was then the prosecuting attorney for this judicial district. He continued in partnership three and one-half years with Mr. Wiggins, at the end of which time the partnership between him and Mr. Wiggins was dissolved and he entered into a partnership with Elmer J. Binford, under the firm name of Binford & Walker, which continued for five years, during which time the firm of Binford & Walker acted as general counsel for the company operating the interurban railway line between Newcastle and Indianapolis. In January, 1913, Mr. Walker formed a new business connection, entering into a partnership with Charles H. Cook, for the practice of law in Greenfield, and this mutually agreeable partnership continued under the firm name of Cook & Walker, one of the best-known firms of lawyers in the county, the senior member of the firm being the son of an eminent attorney under whom Mr. Walker read law upon taking up the study of the same at the conclusion of his school course, and the firm is doing business in the same offices at that time occupied by the old firm of Marsh & Cook.

On May 6, 1903, Jonas P. Walker was united in marriage to Margaret A. White, who was born in Greenfield, this county, March 8, 1886, daughter of Albert and Isabelle (Brandon) White, the former of whom is a native of Indiana and the latter of the state of New York. Albert White is a well-known general contractor of Greenfield, his particular line being street paving.

and he and his wife are the parents of two children, of whom Mrs. Walker is the youngest. The latter was reared in Greenfield, receiving her education in the local schools and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1895. To her union with Mr. Walker one child was born, a daughter, Isabel M., who is now attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Walker take a proper part in the social and cultural activities of the county seat town and are held in high esteem by their many friends throughout the county.

Mr. Walker is a Democrat and is an ardent party man, having been prominently connected with the party organization in this county ever since taking up his residence in Greenfield. Mr. Walker was elected vice-chairman of the Hancock county Democratic central committee and upon the resignation of the chairman was elected chairman to fill out the term ending March 11, 1916. He is an active member of the Greenfield lodge of the Masonic order, as well as a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of Pythias, and in the affairs of these several organizations takes a warm interest.

CHRISTIAN FINK.

Christian Fink, one of the substantial farmers of Hancock county, was born on his father's farm in Sugar Creek township, near Julietta, on May 9, 1858. He is the son of Henry and Louisa (Miller) Fink, pioneers of the township.

Christian Fink spent his childhood on the home place and attended school at the old Swamp school house. After leaving school he continued to assist his father on the farm until he was twenty-seven years of age. At that time the father retired from the farm and moved to Irvington. It was then that Christian received a part of the farm which he operated until 1888, when he moved to the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which his father had purchased north of and adjoining the town of Gem. This has been the home of Mr. Fink since that time. He now owns two hundred and fifty-five acres of well-improved land.

Christian Fink is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of which he is a trustee. Politically, Mr. Fink is a Democrat but does not aspire to office, yet he takes an interest in the selecting of the best men to office. He is well and favorably known both in the township and the county and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

CHARLES MILO GIBBS, M. D.

Dr. Charles Milo Gibbs, one of the best-known and most successful physicians in Greenfield, this county, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on the old Gibbs homestead farm in Center township, three miles northeast of Greenfield, March 28, 1873, son of John S. and Sarah I. (Bristow) Gibbs, both members of pioneer families of this county.

John S. Gibbs was born on a farm east of Greenfield, in Center township, this county, March 30, 1851, son of Milo and Elizabeth J. (Crider) Gibbs, the former a native of New York and the latter of Virginia, who came to this county with their respective parents in the early thirties of the last century, both families establishing permanent homes here. After their marriage Milo and Elizabeth Gibbs set up a home on a farm four miles east of Greenfield and shortly thereafter moved to Effingham, Illinois, where he died at the age of twenty-six years. His widow, who was born on January 30, 1828, returned to Hancock county a few years later and is still living in Hancock county, being now nearly ninety years of age. John S. Gibbs grew to manhood on the farm and is still living in Center township, within two miles of the farm on which he was born. He married Sarah I. Bristow, who was born on a farm on the banks of Sugar creek, on the line between Vernon and Brown townships, eight miles northwest of Greenfield, June 2, 1850, daughter of Henry and Louisa (May) Bristow, both natives of Ohio, the former of whom was born on February 15, 1819, and the latter, June 27, 1826, who settled in this county in an early day of the settlement of this community and became large landowners and useful and influential citizens of this county, where both spent the remainder of their lives. Henry Bristow was a pioneer Methodist preacher and for years was a well-known circuit rider in this part of the state, his ministrations taking him into widely separated neighborhoods throughout this region. He followed farming quite successfully and was regarded as one of the most substantial citizens in that part of the county. Both he and his wife lived to advanced ages. Sarah I. Bristow received her schooling in the old Frazier school house in Vernon township and was married to John S. Gibbs on April 18, 1872. To this union five children were born, all of whom are still living, as follows: Charles Milo, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; Mary E., born on August 2, 1875, who married Andrew J. Briney, a well-known Hancock county farmer; Ida O., March 3, 1878, who married John Briney, who is living on the old Briney homestead in this county; Iva O., March 23, 1883, who married Edgar Howrey, living seven miles northeast of Greenfield, and



CHARLES MILO GIBBS, M. D., AND FATHER, JOHN S. GIBBS

Ethel E., May 18, 1885, who married Charles S. Davis, of Clinton county, this state.

Charles M. Gibbs was reared on the home farm and received his elementary education in the Bethel school house in Center township, which he left at the end of his eighth year and began teaching school, continuing to assist his father on the farm during the summers and was thus engaged for five years, during which time he attended one term at the Central Normal College at Danville and one term at the State Normal School at Terre Haute. On July 29, 1896, he then being twenty-three years of age, he entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis and was graduated from that excellent institution in 1900. Thus equipped for the practice of his profession, Doctor Gibbs returned to this county and in April of that same year formed a partnership with Dr. J. M. Larimore, of Greenfield, and entered upon the practice of medicine in that county, being the first physician in the county to begin practice under the law requiring a full four-year course at a medical college for all practitioners. For four years Doctor Gibbs continued in partnership with Doctor Larimore and then in 1904 opened an office of his own in the Gates block at Greenfield and was located there until in October, 1913, at which time he moved his office to the Dudding-Moore block, where he ever since has been located and where he is successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

Doctor Gibbs is widely known among the medical fraternity throughout central Indiana and holds a high position in the regard of his confreres. He is past president of the Hancock County Medical Society, having filled all the offices in that organization, and is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association, in the deliberations of which he takes much interest. He has served the public as coroner of Hancock county, to which office he was elected on the Democratic ticket, and for three years served as secretary of the city board of health at Greenfield and four years as health commissioner of Hancock county. Doctor Gibbs is the owner of a fine and well-cultivated farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Jackson township, six miles northeast of Greenfield, to the upkeep of which he devotes considerable attention, and is the owner of several good pieces of real estate in Greenfield besides his fine home at 403 East Main street, being considered one of the substantial citizens of that city.

On March 29, 1900, Dr. Charles M. Gibbs was united in marriage to Ida M. Hamilton, who was born in Center township, this county, May 3, 1874, daughter of Cicero J. and Mary E. (Sample) Hamilton, both natives of this county, members of pioneer families and prominent residents. Mrs.

Gibbs was educated in the Greenfield high school and is a competent and valuable helpmeet in her husband's busy professional career. Both take a warm interest in the general social and cultural activities of their home town and of the country at large and are held in high esteem by their many friends hereabout. Dr. Gibbs is a Mason, a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been the financial secretary since 1905, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, in the affairs of all which organization he takes an active interest.

WILLIAM H. ALBEA.

William H. Albea was born on March 4, 1862. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Hayse) Albea. William Albea was born on April 11, 1828, and died on May 14, 1871. He was the son of Zaccheus Albea, who was born in Maryland and who later moved to North Carolina, where he lived on a farm for the remainder of his life. He died in 1860. William Albea was twice married, his first wife, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth Hayse, who was born on January 13, 1831, and who died on July 23, 1863. She was a daughter of Charles and Martha (Rutledge) Hayse, who were farmers in Iredell county, North Carolina, but who later moved to Davy county, North Carolina. William Albea lived his entire life in North Carolina. He was a slaveholder and owned a tract of four hundred acres of land. At the time of the Civil War he was a soldier in the Southern Army. To his first marriage were born the following children: Joseph W., who was born on June 9, 1849, and who died on June 23, 1849; R. A., July 27, 1850; Mary B., October 20, 1852; Martha, August 3, 1855; Charles, November 18, 1857; James, November 30, 1859, and William H., March 4, 1862. All of these latter are living, and R. A., the eldest of the family, came first to this state and county, and then the other brothers and sisters followed. After the death of Elizabeth (Hayse) Albea in 1863, William Albea married Jane West, who was born on December 24, 1843, and who died on June 16, 1883. To this union were born the following children: A. C., born on December 5, 1864; Thomas M., October 2, 1866, and John W., October 2, 1870.

William H. Albea, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools. He married Effie J. Murphy, who was born in Hancock county on February 18, 1869, and who was the daughter of John P. and Clara

(Wilson) Murphy, who were farmers in Hancock county. They are members of the United Brethren church. John P. Murphy was a soldier in the Civil War and was wounded in the leg. Mr. and Mrs. Albea are the parents of the following children: William P., who lives in this township and who married Dora Fuqua; Clara E., who married Ott Bolander, and to them two children have been born, Pauline, who died aged nine months, and Henry H. and Lillie May, at home. Mr. Albea is a Mason and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Improved Order of Red Men of America. He is a Democrat in politics and has been county commissioner for four years. He is the owner of a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres. He lived for nineteen years in Mohawk, where he ran a general store, which he sold and moved onto the farm in 1903.

GEN. ALBERT L. NEW.

Gen. Albert L. New, one of Greenfield's best-known and most influential citizens, a prominent capitalist and miller of that city; a former Greenfield merchant, who later became connected with the United States government service and for years was actively identified with the work of the department of the interior in the West, later becoming connected with the general land office of the Union Pacific Railroad and still later with the work of installing wireless telegraph equipments on the vessels engaged in the revenue service in Pacific waters, is a native son of Hancock county, a circumstance to which he ever points with pride. He was born on a farm not far from Greenfield, in Blue River township, this county, November 21, 1857, son of William and Margaret (Sample) New, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Virginia, both now deceased.

William New was one of Hancock county's early school teachers, later becoming a farmer in Blue River township. Upon retiring from the farm he moved to Greenfield, where he opened a general merchandise store on South State street, later moving to the building now occupied by the Capital State Bank, where he remained in business for some years, at the end of which time he sold his store and engaged in the flouring-milling business. He also operated a coal yard and grain elevators and was very active in the business life of his home town. He was a Democrat and took an energetic part in local politics, but the only office to which he ever aspired was that of county commissioner and he served in that capacity for several terms, during which time

he rendered admirable service in behalf of the public. He was commissioner at the time of the construction of the new county jail and when the county infirmary was constructed. He was a mason and was ever active in the affairs of that organization. To William New and wife twelve children were born, of whom the subject of this biographical sketch is the sixth in order of birth and all of whom grew to maturity, the New family thus being largely represented throughout this county.

General Albert L. New is a man of varied accomplishments and has led a singularly active life. He received his early education in the district schools in Blue River township and when fourteen years old entered his father's store at Greenfield, remaining thus connected for about thirty years. He then was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Evanston, Wyoming, and was located at that place for five years and six months, at the end of which time he transferred his services to the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad and for two years was engaged in checking up land grants for that company. The territorial governor of Wyoming then appointed him as a special agent to go to Washington to create a proper interest in Congress in behalf of Wyoming's claims to statehood and when these claims finally were recognized and Wyoming was admitted to the general sisterhood of states, General New's admiring friends in the new state unanimously tendered him the nomination for a seat in Congress. General New however, felt that his field of greater usefulness lay in another direction and he respectfully declined the high honor. In 1892 he conducted the campaign and was chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Wyoming and on the assembling of the Legislature was the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate. For some time thereafter General New further served the government as a collector of internal revenue and when wireless telegraphy was proclaimed an assured fact he took up that new department of the government's work and in that capacity installed the first wireless-telegraph station erected in the United States, that historic station between Catalina Island and the mainland in California. For six years thereafter General New was engaged in that interesting department of naval equipment and during that time equipped nearly all the revenue cutters with wireless outfits. Upon returning to his old home in Greenfield, General New purchased the interests of the other heirs in the mill, coal yards and elevators established by his father and has since owned the same, his two sons being practical managers of the extensive interests thus represented. General New is a Democrat, but has never been a candidate for local public office.

On December 19, 1878, Gen. Albert H. New was united in marriage to

Maud E. Hammell, who was born in Greenfield, and to this union two sons have been born, Frank H. and Fred W., who are actively engaged in pushing their father's varied business interests in and about Greenfield. The News have a handsome home on Grant street, pronounced by many discriminating judges to be the finest house in Greenfield, and are very pleasantly situated. General and Mrs. New are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the General was one of the office bearers in the church. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason; a charter member of Albert Pike Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, at Evanston, Wyoming; a member of the Indianapolis Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

FREEMAN BRADDOCK.

Freeman Braddock was born in Center township, Hancock county, on October 15, 1865, and is the son of Henry F. and Sarah E. (Thomas) Braddock.

Henry F. Braddock was a native of Braddock, Pennsylvania, and was born on March 28, 1833, being the son of Moses and Nancy (Ringland) Braddock. Nancy Ringland was a native of England, while Moses Braddock was of Irish descent. Moses Braddock was a farmer in Pennsylvania, where he owned a farm on which the coal cropped out on the surface in many places and all that was needed by the family to get their fuel was to pick it up. The soil was very thin and in order to possess land that was more fertile, he came West and left the Pennsylvania farm as not worth bothering with. But since that time the city of Braddock has grown to large proportions and covers the old farm, due largely to the coal deposits being developed.

On his arrival in Indiana, Moses Braddock bought fifteen hundred acres from the government in Center and Jackson townships. He hired men to build him a cabin while he went back to get his family and all returned to their Indiana home in 1835. On their arrival they found a three-faced camp, one side of the cabin had not been enclosed. The trees of the forest met overhead. At night the panthers and wolves made the night a terrible one to the women, who had left good homes in the East. It was a hardship many of the early pioneer women found in their new homes. Here in the wilderness the family lived for four years, at which time the father was taken with the milk sickness and died, leaving a family of eight children. It was said

that whiskey would cure such sickness, but he would not use it. The children of the family are: John, Mrs. Nancy Alters, Mrs. Hannah Smith, William, Henry, Sarah, Richard and Noah. All of the original fifteen hundred acres of land purchased by Moses Braddock are in the possession of the family with the exception of eighty acres.

Henry F. Braddock was less than one year of age when the family came to the county and here he grew to manhood in pioneer surroundings. He farmed all his life on the farm where the son, Freeman, now lives in the north part of Center township. At the time he came here the farm was one vast woods. Here he made for himself and family a home, but his life was for the most part a pioneer one. He was active in the work on the farm until old age compelled him to quit. He had developed a most beautiful farm and had a woods pasture where it is said that not a weed was allowed to grow for twenty years. The farm consists of two hundred acres and was a model in many respects. In 1890 Mr. Braddock built the present home in which he and the son, Freeman, lived. Henry F. Braddock died on January 19, 1916, at the age of eighty-two years, nine months and twenty-one days. His wife was Sarah E. Thomas, a native of Brown township, and was the daughter of Alfred Thomas and wife. To Henry F. Braddock and wife were born four children: Elmer, who died at the age of eight years; John lives in Brown township on the old Thomas homestead; Alfred is a dentist at Portland, and Freeman is on the home place.

Freeman Braddock grew to manhood on the farm and attended school in the township and the high school at Greenfield. After completing his education he engaged in farming, which occupation he has followed all his life. He has been most successful at farming and stock raising. He began to raise Shorthorn cattle when he was but sixteen years of age. He is one of the pioneers in the cattle business in this locality. His stock is full blooded and much of it is registered. Besides his cattle Mr. Braddock has been interested in heavy draft horses. To his cattle and horses he owes much of his success in life. He now owns nearly seven hundred acres of land in Center and Jackson townships.

In 1887 Freeman Braddock was married to Cora B. Cook, a native of Jackson township, and the daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Wilson) Cook. Thomas Cook was a life-long farmer and was the son of Dr. Daniel Cook. Thomas Cook now lives in Oklahoma. His first wife, the mother of Mrs. Freeman Braddock, died when Mrs. Braddock was a little girl and she was reared by her grandparents, Peter Wilson and wife, of Jackson township, this county.

Freeman Braddock and wife are the parents of five children: Emma is the wife of Charles Hutchinson, of Sugar Creek township, and they are the parents of two children, Lawrence and Willard F.; Amy, Hazel, Grace and Edwin. Edwin, the only son, was born on May 23, 1909. He is at this time the only male descendant of Moses Braddock in Hancock county.

Mr. Braddock and family attend the Nameless Creek Christian church, the family all belonging to the church except Mr. Braddock.

CLINTON CAULDWELL.

Clinton Cauldwell was born in Marion county on December 7, 1870. He is the son of Harvey and Prudence (Cumins) Cauldwell. Harvey Cauldwell was born in Virginia on October 23, 1831, and died in Hancock county on January 2, 1910. He was the son of William and Sallie (Crim) Cauldwell. William Cauldwell was a native of Rockingham and later a resident of Shenandoah county, Virginia. He came to Indiana in 1836, reaching Wayne county in October of that year. In February of 1838 the family came to Vernon township, Hancock county, and here William Cauldwell entered three hundred and fifty acres of land in the wilderness. William Cauldwell was born on May 13, 1804, and died on December 2, 1887. He was married to Sallie Crim on September 10, 1828. Sallie Crim was born on November 26, 1807, and died on November 12, 1889. They had the following children: Allen, born on August 27, 1829, and who died on August 29, 1835; Harvey, October 23, 1831, and who died on January 2, 1910; Martha, January 11, 1834; Mary, October 28, 1835, and who died on November 8, of the same year; Jasper, April 14, 1837; Sanford, August 8, 1839, and who died on March 30, 1846; George, December 15, 1841, and who died on March 1, 1866; Elizabeth, January 8, 1844; Evan, December 22, 1846, and Mark, September 26, 1849, and who died on August 3, 1863.

Harvey Cauldwell, the father of the subject of this sketch, lived on the home farm until he was twenty-one years old. In 1855 he began clerking for Nelson Bradley in McCordsville. This position he held for thirteen years. He then bought a store at Castleton, Indiana, and engaged in the mercantile business for himself. He held this store for eight years and then sold out and came to McCordsville, where he built a large two-story building and rented the upper floor and put in a big general store in the lower floor and ran a big business here for ten years. He was married on August 23,

1869, to Prudence Ann Cumins, who was the daughter of William and Sarah Cumins, who reside near Pendleton, Indiana. To this marriage the following children were born: Della, who died when seventeen months old, and Clinton, who is the subject of this sketch and who was born on December 7, 1870.

Clinton Cauldwell was born at Castleton, Marion county, and was educated in the public schools of the county. He was employed in the local telephone factory for about seven years and is now superintending the home farm. He was married on November 28, 1895, to Laura Hervey, who was born in Hancock county and who was the daughter of Dr. T. P. and Anna M. (Cory) Hervey. To this marriage the following children have been born: Harriett, Naomi and William.

Mr. Cauldwell has a fine farm of three hundred and sixty-five acres in Vernon township. He superintends this farm, but does not live on it. He lives in the village of McCordsville. He is a Mason, a member of McCordsville Lodge No. 501, McCordsville Chapter No. 44, McCordsville Council No. 52, Greenfield Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 36, Indianapolis Consistory and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

CHARLES KEEPERS BRUNER, M. D.

Dr. Charles Keepers Bruner, for years one of the best known and most successful physicians and surgeons at Greenfield, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the city of Connellsville, Fayette county, that state, August 23, 1857, son of Dr. Samuel G. and Sarah (Keepers) Bruner, both natives of that same county and state.

Dr. Samuel G. Bruner, a dentist and an honored veteran of the Civil War, was descended from the first of that family to settle in this country in early Colonial days. The family was established in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and on the original homestead there the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born and there he spent his life, living to the great age of ninety-six years. Dr. Samuel G. Bruner was reared as a farmer, but later became a dentist and in 1863 moved to New Athens, Ohio, where he shortly afterward enlisted for service during the Civil war in the One Hundred and First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for one hundred days and during which service he contracted typhoid fever, the effects of which kept him confined to his home for a year after the close of his service. In 1868 he moved with his family to Toledo, Iowa, where he spent the rest



C. K. Pringle M.D.

of his life, engaged in the practice of his profession, his death occurring in 1887, he then being sixty-eight years of age. He had been twice married and by his first wife had six children, of whom three grew to maturity, Mrs. Henry Eicher, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lizzie Fisher, of Kokomo, Indiana, and Mrs. Kate Huston, of Somerset, Pennsylvania. He married, secondly, Mrs. Sarah (Keepers) Bogardus, who, by her first marriage, was the mother of one son, Benjamin S. Bogardus, now deceased. By her second marriage she was the mother of three children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest, the others being Harry M. Bruner, of Greenfield, Indiana, and a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah Bruner was the granddaughter of an English physician, who came to this country shortly after the Revolutionary War and settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where the Keepers family is still largely represented. Her father was a carpenter, who was accidentally killed, leaving a widow and two children, Mrs. Bruner having had a sister, Eliza J., who became the wife of William Miller, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Charles K. Bruner received his early education at New Athens, Ohio, he having been but six years of age when his parents moved to that place from Pennsylvania. He was ten years old when they moved to Toledo, Iowa, and at the age of fourteen he entered a printing office there, but two years later gave up "the art preservative of all arts" and then worked on farms until nineteen years of age, when he began teaching school and for ten years was thus engaged. In the meantime he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. C. H. Coggsell at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, later pursuing his studies in the office of Dr. J. C. Joralemon, of Toledo, Iowa, and during the winter of 1882-3 took a course in Rush Medical College at Chicago. Lack of funds prevented him from finishing the course at that time and he resumed teaching, after awhile returning to the medical college, from which he was graduated in 1886. Thus admirably equipped for the practice of his profession, Doctor Bruner came to this county and set up an office for practice in Blue River township, where he remained until 1888, in which year he moved to Greenfield, where he ever since has been engaged in the practice of his profession and where he has been very successful. Doctor Bruner is a member and past president of the Hancock County Medical Society, a member of the Indiana State Medical Association, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is a Republican and during the Harrison and McKinley administrations was a member of the board of pension examiners. He has ever taken an active and influential part in local political affairs and for some years served his

party as a member of the county Republican central committee. He is a member of the Friends church, as is also his wife, the latter having a birth-right in the Society of Friends, and both take an active interest in the general good works of the community.

It was in 1885 that Doctor Bruner was united in marriage to Dr. Mary L. Binford, who was born in this county, daughter of Robert Binford and wife, and who had just graduated in that year from the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago, after completing the course at Earlham College and in a training school for nurses at Chicago. Dr. Mary L. Bruner has not only been a valuable aid to her husband in the practice at Greenfield, but conducts an extensive practice apart from that of her husband, devoting her special attention to gynecology and diseases of children. They are the parents of four children, Dr. Charles Herbert, associated with his father and mother in the practice of medicine; John Philip, deceased, had taken the Master of Arts degree and was a sophomore in the medical department of the University of Indiana at the time of his death; Laura M., deceased, and Ralph P.

CASSIUS MORGAN CURRY.

Cassius Morgan Curry, president and treasurer of the New Milling Company, former city treasurer of Greenfield, for twenty-five years manager of the old Hart & Thayer store and since discontinuing that latter connection prominently identified with numerous enterprises hereabout, long having been regarded as one of Greenfield's most active and progressive citizens, is a native son of Hancock county. He was born on the old Curry farm in Center township, about four miles northeast of Greenfield, August 1, 1860, son of Isaiah A. and Mary C. (Thomas) Curry, both natives of this county and for many years considered among the most useful and influential residents thereof.

The late Capt. Isaiah A. Curry, an honored veteran of the Civil War, for two terms treasurer of Hancock county, for two terms treasurer of the city of Greenfield, one of the organizers of the Capital State Bank, of which he was vice-president at the time of his death, and in all ways vitally interested during his long and active life in the promotion of the best interests of this community, also was a native of this county, having been born on the farm noted above, son of Morgan Curry, who was the son of Isaiah Curry, who came to this state with his family from Virginia in 1828 and located on

a homestead farm in Center township, this county, where he established the Curry home, the Currys thus having been among the very earliest settlers of Hancock county. Isaiah Curry erected a small log cabin in the woods several miles from any neighbor and began to develop his homestead tract, but died about five years later. He left six sons and four daughters, of whom Morgan Curry was the third in order of birth. Morgan Curry married in this county, Sophia Haney, member of one of the pioneer families, and established a home adjacent to that left by his father. There he died in July, 1851, at the age of thirty-eight years, and his widow survived him many years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Isaiah A. Curry was the eldest.

Isaiah A. Curry was born on July 16, 1835, and with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country during the Civil War, spent all his life in this county. He grew to manhood on the home farm and on December 31, 1857, married Mary C. Thomas, who also was born in this county, April 4, 1840, daughter of Alfred and Jane (Plough) Thomas, pioneers of that same neighborhood. Isaiah A. Curry and wife set up their first domestic establishment on a farm of ninety-five acres in the neighborhood of the old Curry home and there reared their family. In August, 1862, Isaiah A. Curry enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil War as a private in Company B, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction until the close of the war. He was a fine figure of a soldier and was rapidly promoted, holding in succession the ranks of sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of his company. He received a certificate of honor, when first lieutenant, for bravery and efficiency and his duty as a soldier was ever foremost in his thoughts. The survivors among "the boys," as he loved to speak of his comrades in arms, never tire of telling of Captain Curry's care and attention in behalf of his men in camp or upon the battlefield. His love and devotion, manifested in many acts of kindness, proved an inspiration to them and they all bear testimony that a braver soldier never drew sword. He never said "go," but "come on, boys," was the cry to which they responded on many a terrible battlefield. Captain Curry saw active service about Corinth, Memphis and Vicksburg, later participating in the Chattanooga and Knoxville campaigns with Grant, being at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He made the memorable forced march for the relief of Knoxville and was with General Sherman throughout the Atlanta campaign and on the famous march to the sea.

Upon the completion of his military service Captain Curry returned to the farm and remained there until 1882, in which year he moved to Green-

field, he having two years before, in 1880, been elected to the office of county treasurer. He was re-elected in 1882 and thus served two terms in that office. Upon retiring from office he gave his attention to the insurance business and did well. In 1898 he was elected city treasurer of Greenfield and in May, 1902, was re-elected to that office, his further service, however, being prevented by death two months later, his death occurring on July 12, 1902. Captain Curry was one of the promoters and organizers of the Capital State Bank of Greenfield and was vice-president of the same at the time of his death. He was a Democrat and for years was looked upon as one of the leaders of that party in this county. Captain and Mrs. Curry were Methodists and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, of whom four grew to maturity, the subject of this biographical sketch being the eldest of these.

Cassius M. Curry received his elementary education in the local school in the neighborhood of his home and supplemented the same by a course in the old Spiceland Academy. He then entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Indianapolis and was graduated from that institution in 1882. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school and was thus engaged for six terms, after which he entered the employ of Hart & Thayer, general merchants at Greenfield, as a bookkeeper. He proved his efficiency in this position and presently was advanced to the position of general manager of the store, a position he maintained for twenty-five years, or until the division of the old store in 1908, at which time he bought the main department of the store and continued conducting the same until he sold it in 1911. In the meantime he had retained management of the extensive overall factory which the Hart & Thayer firm had established in 1905 and is still general manager of the same. After selling his store Mr. Curry took up the manufacture of specialties under the name of the Specialty Manufacturing Company, and operated his factory at Greenfield for two years, after which it was moved to Indianapolis, Mr. Curry still retaining his interest in the concern, being the secretary-treasurer of the same, the manufacture of cheese-cutters and meat-slicers being the company's principal line. In 1912, Mr. Curry was elected president and treasurer of the New Milling Company, of Greenfield, and still holds that position. Since its organization in 1913, he also has been president of the Greenfield Chautauqua Association and he has been vice-president and one of the directors of the Capital State Bank at Greenfield since 1905. Mr. Curry is a Democrat and for years has been regarded as one of the leaders of that party in Hancock county. Upon the death of his father while serving as city treasurer in 1902 he was appointed to fill the

unexpired term and was re-elected to that office. His sister, Mrs. Fayme A. Moxley, acted as his deputy and was in practical charge of the office during his incumbency.

On August 2, 1881, Cassius M. Curry was united in marriage to Florence C. Frost, who died in 1902, leaving two children, Lulu, widow of Herbert E. Leech, of Greenfield, and Noble M., who married Hazel Scott and is now living at Peru, Indiana, where he is the manager of a hardware store. On June 30, 1904, Mr. Curry married, secondly, Edna J. Long, of Wabash, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are members of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church and for years Mr. Curry has been one of the most active workers in that organization. He followed his father as a member of the board of trustees in 1902 and served as president of the board for twelve years, since which time he has acted as secretary and treasurer of the board. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Curry has a fine home on the National road at the western edge of Greenfield, well set in beautiful grounds and declared by many to be the finest house between Greenfield and Indianapolis. He also owns a valuable farm Monroe county and is quite well circumstanced.

NATHAN HUNT.

Nathan Hunt was born on September 4, 1835. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Roberts) Hunt. Henry Hunt was born in 1801 and died in 1872. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Roberts, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Elizabeth Roberts was born in North Carolina and was the daughter of Thomas Roberts, who moved to Wayne county, Indiana, where he farmed. Henry Hunt was educated in the common schools. The children by his first wife were as follow: John, Naomi, Mary Jane, Thomas R., Esther, Nathan, who is the subject of this sketch and who is the only living child; William H., Samira and Martha. Henry Hunt moved to this county when the subject of this sketch was but two years old, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Sugar creek, where he lived until his death, in Green township.

Nathan Hunt belonged to the Quaker church, but later he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, when he moved from Wayne county to Hancock county. Nathan Hunt was educated in the common schools. He married

Lydia Denny, who was the widow of Wyatt Denny. He was married four times. His third wife was Catherine Amack, who was the daughter of Tunis Amack. The children of his third wife were the following: Georgia E., who is deceased; Flora B., Nancy A., Viola Ann and Dora J. The fourth wife was Amanda E. Elsbury, who was born in this county and who was the daughter of Miles and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Elsbury, farmers of this county. Miles Elsbury was a soldier of the Mexican War. The children of Miles Elsbury were: Amanda, Flora A. (deceased), Nancy E., Rebecca F. (deceased) and Martha E. (deceased). Mr. Hunt owns a farm of three hundred acres near Maxwell, Indiana, on which he does general farming. On this he built a fine house in 1881, and a fine barn in 1890. He owned a part of this land as early as 1865 and to this he added from time to time until he now owns three hundred acres.

The children of Nathan Hunt by his fourth wife were: Ila Roscoe, Miles Oscar (deceased) and Irwin Olsen. Ila married Nell Baity and lives in this county. Irwin married Burryl Burk and lives in Maxwell.

Mr. Hunt has for the last two years been invalided on account of being crippled and has given little active attention to the farm.

TILGHMAN H. SCUDDER.

Tilghman H. Scudder was born on March 28, 1863. He was a son of Stephen and Emmaline (Whitehead) Scudder. Stephen Scudder was born in Ohio in 1833 and died in 1883. Emmaline (Whitehead) Scudder was born in Ohio on August 17, 1830, and is still living in Tipton county in good health. They were the parents of the following children: Philander, Stephen and Tilghman H., who is the subject of this sketch.

Stephen Scudder came to this county soon after his marriage and in 1845 rented some land and when he left the county he had twenty acres of land near Mt. Lebanon and all his children were educated. Tilghman H. Scudder went to the common schools of the county and his first teacher was John Q. White. He was in school only about three months of the year. All his brothers had been school teachers; Philander, who is now fifty-three years old, is a banker at Windfall. He was trustee at Tipton and taught school there for a number of years. He taught school in Brandywine township about ten years. Stephen, who is in Tipton, taught school for ten or fifteen years. Benjamin commenced teaching in Tipton and is now in Phoenix, Arizona, teaching. He is a graduate of the State Normal

at Terre Haute and of Indiana University and has done work in the University of Chicago. He spent a year in Leland Stanford University, taking post-graduate work. He headed departments of colleges in Arizona and is one of the leading educators of the West.

Tilghman H. Scudder remained on the farm all of his life in Hancock county. He has been a very successful farmer. He was married on April 9, 1893, to Mary A. Rush, of Marion county, who was the daughter of John Rush. To this union have been born the following children: Audrey Naomi, who was born June 16, 1894, and who is living at home, and Hilda, who was born on August 2, 1895, also living at home. The subject's first wife died April 30, 1902, and was buried at Mt. Lebanon. She was a member of the Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant church. On January 1, 1907, Tilghman H. Scudder was married, secondly, to Rosena Jeffries, who was the daughter of E. J. and Jane (Johnson) Jeffries, of Hamilton county. They were early settlers of Hamilton county. Through this marriage the following children were born: Tilghman Howard, Jr., born on October 9, 1911, and Hubert Woodrow, born on April 6, 1914.

Tilghman H. Scudder is a farmer and he has a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land. He has earned this by hard labor. He is a director of the Fountaintown Bank. He is a Democrat in politics and has been township trustee of his township. He was elected in 1904 and served for six years. During this time he built a number of cement bridges. He has been an active political worker in the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias at Greenfield. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church at Mt. Lebanon and his wife is a member of the Friends church at Greenfield. Mr. Scudder is one of Hancock county's best citizens and effective in her community life. He is a man whose honesty and integrity are beyond question.

WILLIAM A. HOUGH.

William A. Hough, one of the leading members of the bar of the Hancock circuit court, a practicing attorney at Greenfield since 1888 and for years one of the best-known lawyers in central Indiana, is a native son of Greenfield and has lived there all his life. He was born on June 7, 1865, the son of Hon. William R. and Matilda (McDowell) Hough, the former a native of Indiana, born in Wayne county, and the latter of Edinburgh, Scotland, of

whom the former is still living at Greenfield, honored and highly esteemed in that community; the latter died on April 6, 1900. Further reference to the father is made in a biographical sketch relating to the Hon. William R. Hough, presented elsewhere in this volume.

William A. Hough was reared in his native town and was graduated from the Greenfield high school in 1882, after which he entered DePauw University at Greencastle, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1886, having earned the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1889 received from the university the degree of Master of Arts. During his school days Mr. Hough had been giving close study to the law, under the careful direction of his father, for years one of the leaders of the bar at Greenfield, and upon leaving the university continued his law studies in his father's office and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. Thus equipped for the practice of his profession he was admitted to partnership by his father and was thus associated in practice until the latter's retirement from practice in 1890. Mr. Hough then remained alone in practice until 1895, in which year he formed a partnership with Charles Downing, which continued until Mr. Downing's election to the office of secretary of the Indiana state board of agriculture some time later, after which Mr. Hough again practiced alone and was thus situated until he formed his present professional connection with Samuel J. Offutt, March 1, 1916, under the firm name of Hough & Offutt.

Mr. Hough is a Republican and for years has taken an earnest interest in the political affairs of his home county and the state in general. In 1900 he was elected Presidential elector for his district and has long been an active campaigner, not only throughout Hancock county, but throughout the district.

In addition to his extensive law practice, Mr. Hough is largely interested in various business enterprises and is regarded as one of Greenfield's most substantial citizens. He is a stockholder in the Greenfield Banking Company, a stockholder in the Indiana National Bank and the National City Bank, of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Street Railway Company and numerous other Indianapolis corporations, while for eleven years he served very efficiently as president of the S. Morrison Telephone Company at Greenfield and in other ways has done his part in promoting the industrial and other interests of this section of the state. Mr. Hough is a Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with the consistory at Indianapolis and Murat Temple in that city, and takes a warm interest in Masonic affairs. He is also affiliated with the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, in the affairs of which he has continued to take an active interest ever since his college days.

On June 5, 1895, William A. Hough was united in marriage to Ellen Ruth Marsh, daughter of Ephraim and Matilda J. Marsh, of Greenfield, and to this union have been born two children, Helen Louise, born on July 2, 1896, who died on December 30, 1911, and Marcia McDowell, June 28, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Hough take an earnest interest in the various social and cultural activities of their home town and are recognized as among the leaders in all movements having to do with the advancement of the best interests of this community.

NATHAN C. BINFORD.

Nathan C. Binford, former president and since 1908 cashier of the Capital State Bank of Greenfield, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a farm in Blue River township, November 30, 1859, son of Robert and Martha (Hill) Binford, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana, both of whom spent their last days in the neighboring county of Rush.

Robert Binford was about thirteen years old when he came to Indiana with his parents, the family settling in Blue River township, this county, being among the pioneers of that part of the county, and there he grew to manhood on the quarter-section claim entered by the father from the government. After his marriage to Martha Hill, who was a member of one of the pioneer families of Rush county, Robert Binford engaged in farming on his own account in Blue River township and remained there until 1879, in which year he moved to Rush county, buying a farm in the Carthage neighborhood, where he spent the remainder of his life, being past seventy years of age at the time of his death. He was an extensive landowner and substantial citizen, an earnest Republican in his political views, ever devoted to the cause of good government. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eighth in order of birth.

Nathan C. Binford was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his elementary education in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home and supplemented the same by a course in Earlham College at Richmond, his parents having been devout Quakers and earnest supporters of that sterling old Quaker institution of learning. He then entered the Indianapolis Business College, from which he presently was graduated and was for some time thereafter employed in the office of his brother, John H. Binford, banker, at Greenfield. Following his marriage in the fall of 1890, Mr. Binford moved

to Carthage, this state, the home of his wife, where he built a home and engaged in the mercantile business and farming and was thus engaged for eight years, or until the time of the organization of the Capital State Bank at Greenfield in 1898, in which year he returned to that city and was elected president of the bank, a position he held until 1908, when he became cashier of the bank and has ever since occupied that position, retaining his position as one of the directors of the bank. Mr. Binford is the owner of a valuable farm, to which he gave considerable attention while living at Carthage, and he still is actively interested in the operation of the same. He is an "independent" Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to political affairs, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

On October 16, 1890, Nathan C. Binford was united in marriage to Lucy H. Hill, of Carthage, Rush county, this state, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Donald, who was graduated from the high school at Westtown, Pennsylvania, and is now a student in Chicago University. Mr. and Mrs. Binford are earnest members of the Friends church and take a warm interest in all community good works, Mr. Binford long having been one of the office bearers in the church.

WILLIAM A. MERLAU.

William A. Merlau, one of Hancock county's representative citizens and owner of one of its most beautiful and well-kept farms, is a native of Hancock county, born in Sugar Creek township on March 6, 1867, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Meier) Merlau. Conrad Merlau was born in Germany, January 16, 1837, a son of Henry Merlau. For further details of the history of the Merlau family, the reader is referred to the sketch of Henry Merlau found elsewhere within these covers.

Conrad Merlau was a boy of nine years when he was brought by his parents to this country and he spent the remainder of his youth on the family farm in Sugar Creek township, one and one-half miles west of New Palestine. When twenty-six years of age he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Meier, born on the old Meier homestead in Sugar Creek township, November 26, 1842, a daughter of Anton and Ann Elizabeth (Grim) Meier. There were eight children in the Meier family, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Catherine, Christina and Ellen.

After marriage, Conrad Merlau farmed the family homestead for a year and then purchased a farm of forty acres located about three and one-half

miles northeast of New Palestine. There he made his home until about the year 1871, when he disposed of that farm and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Buck Creek township, about two miles northeast of the town of Gem, and there he has since continued to reside. He suffered the loss of his wife on July 9, 1902, and Mrs. Merlau is remembered as a most excellent woman. She was the mother of eleven children, two of whom died in infancy. Eddie died at the age of nine years and those who grew to maturity were William A., the immediate subject of this sketch; Annie, George, Fred, Rosie, Julia, Emma and Edna. Conrad Merlau is a devout member of the German Lutheran church and throughout his majority has supported the Democratic party.

William A. Merlau was a small boy of four or five years when his parents moved to Buck Creek township and there he attended the old Brown school house, remaining at his books until sixteen years of age. He then turned to farming, assisting his father in the work of the home place until about twenty-four years of age, when he married. On November 8, 1891, he was united in marriage with Mary C. Miller, born on the Miller homestead in Sugar Creek township, November 26, 1867, a daughter of Frederick and Christine (Roesner) Miller. Frederick Miller was born on November 3, 1833, in Wietersheim, Minden Prenzen, Germany, and was brought to this country at the age of two years by his parents. They settled in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, where the elder Miller entered land from the government, about three miles northwest of New Palestine. On that farm Frederick Miller grew to manhood, marrying Christine Roesner, October 2, 1859. She was born in Sugar Creek township on her father's farm, April 23, 1840, and became the mother of ten children, namely: Emma, died on February 2, 1862; William, died on September 13, 1864; Clarence, died on February 4, 1886, at the age of twenty-one years; Mary C., wife of William A. Merlau; Louis W., died on August 17, 1894, at the age of twenty-four years; Annie, born on July 26, 1872; Christina, born on August 21, 1874; Emily, died on September 10, 1887; Frederick J., died on May 21, 1879, and Harry, born on December 27, 1882.

After marriage, William A. Merlau rented his Grandfather Merlau's farm for three years and then moved to the old Miller home place, where he lived for five years. During the last year of his residence there, he bought fifty acres, a part of the old McNamee farm, located two miles north of New Palestine, and in 1900 took up his residence there. Shortly afterward he bought the forty acres adjoining on the south, making ninety acres in all. The first piece of land purchased had only a three-room house and a log stable and he paid fifty-three dollars per acre, but had to give seventy-five

dollars for the last tract he bought. There were about twenty acres of the land cleared and ready for cultivation and Mr. Merlau set about putting it all in proper shape. The first spring he lived there he erected a barn forty-two by seventy feet and in 1906 built his present beautiful modern residence of fourteen rooms, which is considered one of the finest homes in Sugar Creek township. In addition to this, Mr. Merlau has erected a double corn-crib and tool-shed and other buildings. During the years the ground has been entirely cleared, the land tilled and all brought up to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Merlau usually has from twenty to thirty acres put to corn, making the usual yield for this section, and has the same number of acres in small grains. He feeds out an average of one hundred hogs annually, these being of the Duroc-Jersey breed, and he keeps for his own use usually ten head of cattle, with six to eight horses for assisting in the farm work, the latter being a good grade of draft stock. Mr. Merlau says he owes his financial success to the hogs which he sells, which are fattened on the corn raised on his own place.

Mr. and Mrs. Merlau have two children: Elmer, born on February 24, 1894, and Freda, born on March 13, 1897. Mr. Merlau and his family are members of the German Lutheran church and in politics he supports the Democratic party. He is a captain of the Horse Thief Detective Association and interested in all enterprises intended to advance the interests of those of the community. Mr. Merlau has passed his entire life in this locality and it is said that no higher tribute can be paid a man than an honorable and long continued residence in one place. This being true, he is eminently entitled to the respect and esteem in which he is held by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

WILLIAM T. LEAMON.

William T. Leamon, cashier of the Greenfield Banking Company and formerly one of the best-known teachers in the public schools of Hancock county, is a native son of this county, having been born on a farm near Brown's Chapel, five miles northeast of Greenfield, in Jackson township, October 22, 1869, son of Isaac and Mary A. (Smith) Leamon, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana, both of whom are now deceased.

Isaac Leamon was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1829, and when quite young came to Indiana with his parents, the family settling in Jackson township, this county, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He married Mary A. Smith, who was born in that township, and established a home in that

same township, where both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, she dying in 1894 and he in 1898. Isaac Leamon was a Republican and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being as follow: Luna, now deceased, who married W. S. Lane, and undertaker at Charlottesville; John E., of Indianapolis; Elsie L., now deceased, who married George Steffey, a farmer of the Charlottesville neighborhood; James F., a clerk at the traction terminal station at Indianapolis; Eva B., who married Micajah Smith, who is connected with the Indianapolis street railway service; Charles E., of Charlottesville, and William T., the subject of this biographical sketch.

William T. Leamon was reared on the home farm in Jackson township and received his early schooling in the schools of Charlottesville. He then took a course in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, after which he began teaching school and was thus engaged until he entered the service of the Greenfield Banking Company, with which he ever since has been connected. Mr. Leamon taught for three years in the district schools of Jackson township, one year in the schools of Cleveland and eight years in the schools of Charlottesville. He was principal for four terms in the Lincoln school at Greenfield. In 1905 Mr. Leamon was engaged as a bookkeeper by the Greenfield Banking Company and in 1909 was elected assistant cashier of the bank. In 1911 he was elected cashier, which responsible position he still occupies. In the meantime Mr. Leamon had become a stockholder in the banking company and in 1916 was elected a director of the same. Mr. Leamon is a Republican and has ever given his thoughtful attention to local political affairs, but has never been included in the office-seeking class.

On October 22, 1899, William T. Leamon was united in marriage to Bertie G. Rock, who was born on a farm in Jackson township, this county, August 17, 1873, daughter of the Hon. W. H. H. and Anna R. (Reeves) Rock, who later became residents of Greenfield. W. H. H. Rock left his Jackson township farm and engaged in the grocery business at Charlottesville, later moving to Greenfield, where he followed the same line of business until his death. He was a prominent Republican of this county, for some time serving as chairman of the county Republican committee, and served a term in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly as a representative from this district. To Mr. and Mrs. Leamon three children have been born, Harold Carl, Madge Ruth and Virginia Lou. Mr. Leamon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past noble grand of the lodge with which he is affiliated. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

PAUL F. BINFORD.

Paul F. Binford, of Greenfield, one of the best-known and most energetic young lawyers in central Indiana, who is also identified with numerous extensive financial interests hereabout, was born in Greenfield on December 31, 1880, son of John H. and Lucy (Coggeshall) Binford, prominent and influential residents of that city. The late John H. Binford for many years was one of the most useful citizens of Hancock county. Educator, lawyer and banker, he did well his part in the common life of this community and his memory is cherished hereabout. In a memorial sketch relating to the late John H. Binford, presented elsewhere in this volume, further details regarding this interesting family in Hancock county are set out and to those pages the reader is respectfully referred for additional information in this connection.

Paul F. Binford was graduated from the Greenfield high school in 1898, after which he spent a year in the state of Champeche, Mexico, where he was engaged in the lumber industry. Upon his return home he took a course in Earlham College and was then engaged as city editor of the old *Greenfield Republican*, now the *Daily Reporter*. After two years of excellent service in the local newspaper field he entered the office of the National Biscuit Company at Chicago, beginning his service in that office as "bell boy." Efficiency of service quickly met its reward and it was not long until he was advanced to the position of assistant secretary to the president of the company and later was made assistant manager of the real-estate department of that corporation. In 1907 Mr. Binford was transferred to the offices of the National Biscuit Company in New York City, acting there in the same capacity as had marked his service for the company in Chicago, and he remained in that city until the death of his father in 1912 required his return home to look after the affairs of his father's estate. During his residence in New York Mr. Binford entered the International Young Men's Christian Association Schools, attending nights, and was there graduated in commercial law. He later entered the New York Law School and was graduated from that institution in June, 1909, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the degree of Master of Laws being conferred upon him by the same school in June, 1910. In January, 1912, Mr. Binford was admitted to practice by the supreme court of New York and was thus amply qualified to enter upon the practice of his chosen profession upon his return to Greenfield. He at once occupied the office so long occupied by his father and has since remained there, successfully continuing the business that his father had established. In addition to his gen-

eral law practice, Mr. Binford is interested in four banks as attorney, stockholder or director, and is otherwise actively identified with the commercial and financial interests of this section of the state.

On January 15, 1916, Paul F. Binford was united in marriage to Mary E. Henley, who was born at Carthage, in Rush county, this state, December 19, 1894, daughter of Walter C. and Carrie B. Henley, now residents of Greenfield, where Mr. Henley is engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Mr. Binford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of the board of stewards of the same. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the commandery at Greenfield, and is a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

CARL S. ROCK.

Carl S. Rock was born in Hancock county on January 12, 1879, the son of William H. H. and Rebecca (Reeves) Rock. William H. H. Rock was born in Henry county on June 22, 1844, and died on March 25, 1910. He was educated in Spiceland Academy and later engaged in the general-store business in Charlottesville. He quit this to take up the milling business for awhile in the same town. In 1899 he left Charlottesville and went to Greenfield, where he entered the grocery business, in which he was active for ten years, but retired in 1909, only a short time before his death. His wife Rebecca Reeves, was born in Brown township, in Hancock county, on January 20, 1851. She was raised and educated in Hancock county. Her parents were farmers. She was married to William H. H. Rock in August of 1872. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Bertie Leamon, who is now a resident of Greenfield; Guy D., who is a resident of Indianapolis; E. P., who is a resident of Greenfield; Mrs. Zula B. Pierce, who is a resident of Greenfield; Mrs. Ellis Jackson, who is a resident of Greenfield, and Carl S., who is the subject of this sketch.

Carl S. Rock was educated in Charlottesville. After he left school he played professional baseball with the International League of London, Canada, for a period of three years. He later went into the grocery business, in which he remained until 1911. He next went on the road as a salesman for a prominent firm and remained in this work for two years and he then engaged in the jewelry business in January, of 1914, in which business he has been very successful.

On October 15, 1907, Carl S. Rock was married to Nelle Stoner, the daughter of Elmer E. and Matilda I. Stoner, both natives of Hancock county. Elmer E. Stoner was state agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York. He was a Republican in politics and was prominent in his party. He was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for state auditor in 1905. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and both he and his wife were prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died on April 6, 1907. His wife is still living in Greenfield. Nelle Stoner was born in Greenfield on February 7, 1886. Her earlier education was received in the Greenfield schools, but she later graduated from the Shortridge High School at Indianapolis, in 1903. She spent the following two years at Indiana University, and the year following at a woman's college at Baltimore. She has only one brother, Karl W. Stoner, now a student at Purdue University.

Carl S. Rock allied himself with the Progressive party when it was founded and was the county chairman of that party for the years 1912 and 1913. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, and is vice-president of the Brooklyn brick factory at Brooklyn, Indiana. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Greenfield.

WILLIAM ALBERT JUSTICE, M. D.

Dr. William Albert Justice, one of the oldest and best-known practicing physicians in this part of the state, who has been continually engaged in the practice of his profession in Hancock county since 1879 and who has been located in Greenfield since 1902, is a Hoosier, having been born on a farm near the town of Markleville, Madison county, Indiana, October 12, 1852, son of John Jackson and Lustacha (Blake) Justice, the former a native of Ohio, born on February 22, 1826, and the latter of Indiana, born on Fall creek in Madison county, April 27, 1830.

John Jackson Justice was but a boy when his parents came from Ohio to this state and settled in Madison county and in the latter place he spent the rest of his life, a farmer and carpenter and a man of large influence for good in his community. John J. Justice grew to manhood on the paternal farm in Madison county and married Lustacha Blake, a member of a well-known family of that neighborhood, after which he set up an establishment of his own and was successfully engaged as a farmer, carpenter and cabinet-maker. Doctor Justice has in his possession an old wooden-wheel clock,



W. Justice M.D.

more than one hundred years old, which was in the family home when he was born, for which his father made a cherry bureau in exchange for the same from the original owner, and which he prizes very highly. John J. Justice was a man of strong character and bore the reputation in his community of never having done an act which would create the adverse criticism of his neighbors. He was a Democrat and for years served his township in the capacity of trustee. He died in 1895, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his widow, who still survives, is living on the old home farm of her father's, where she has lived continuously since she was four years old. To John J. Justice and wife six children were born, namely: William Albert, the immediate subject of this sketch; John Henry, who died on September 16, 1902; Ella, wife of Dr. Benjamin Lund Fussell, of Markleville, this state; Ethan Allen, who is living on the old homestead in Madison county; Margaret, who married Harry M. Hardy and died on June 22, 1886, and Lucian, who died in infancy in December, 1872.

William A. Justice was reared on the paternal farm in Madison county, receiving his elementary education in the old "Lick" school in the neighborhood of his home, later attending a normal school conducted by R. I. Hamilton in a Quarter neighborhood, five miles distant, walking to and fro between his home and the school. He then attended the normal school at Anderson, at that time conducted by Joseph Franklin, and thus equipped entered the ranks of public school teachers and for three years was engaged in teaching school in his home township. During this time he was giving close attention to the study of medicine and presently entered the office of Doctor Fussell, under whose tutelage he prepared for entrance in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which institution he was graduated in 1878, after which he formed a partnership with Dr. Benjamin Fussell, which continued about a year. On February 3, 1879, Doctor Justice came to Hancock county and opened an office for the practice of his profession at Eden, where he remained for twenty-four years, during which time he became one of the best-known physicians in the county. On September 30, 1902, Doctor Justice moved his office to Greenfield and has ever since been successfully engaged in practice there.

Dr. Justice is a Democrat and ever since locating in this county has given his thoughtful attention to local political affairs. He was elected coroner of the county in 1882 and was re-elected in 1884, thus serving two terms. In 1914 he was again elected to this important public office for a term of two years. Between 1895 and 1900 he served as trustee of Green township and in other ways has served the public to the best of his ability. The doctor is

an ardent Mason, as was his father before him, and for three years was master of his home lodge, Eden Lodge No. 477. He is a member of the Greenfield chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, of which he was High Priest, 1912 and 1913; of the Greenfield Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was Eminent Commander in 1909, and of the Scottish Rite Masons, attached to the consistory of the valley of Indianapolis. He is also a member of the council of the order at McCordsville and of the Order of the Eastern Star at Greenfield, and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On January 1, 1879, Dr. William A. Justice was united in marriage to Francena L. Lacy, who was born in Henry county, this state, September 23, 1856, daughter of Parker Lacy and wife, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio, and to this union three children have been born, Lee F., Alma, a teacher in the Greenfield public schools, and Marie, who married Ralph C. Tapscott, of Greenfield. Doctor and Mrs. Justice have a fine home at 404 North State street, in Greenfield, which is the scene of much genial hospitality, and they are held in high esteem throughout the entire community.

CHARLES F. OSTERMEIER.

Charles F. Ostermeier, a retired farmer now living in Cumberland, Hancock county, Indiana, was born in Sugar Creek township on April 18, 1858, and there lived and farmed until some eight years ago. He is a son of Christian H. and Christina (Miller) Ostermeier, the former born in Frille, Germany, October 14, 1827, a son of Christian Ostermeier and wife. The elder Christian was born and reared in Germany, where he was a farmer and the father of five children, two of whom had died in infancy. The others were Christian, father of the subject of this sketch; Mary, now Mrs. Wilson, and Christiana (now Mrs. Clapper), all deceased except the last named. The elder Christian was married two or three times and after the death of his first wife, mother of the family just mentioned, he and his son Christian came to America in 1841 or 1842, when the younger Christian was but fourteen years of age. Arriving in America, they came direct to Sugar Creek township and for probably a year afterward, both father and son worked industriously to earn sufficient money for the passage of the rest of the family. When this was accomplished, they entered eighty acres of land from the government, being part of the southwest quarter of section 11, all covered with

heavy timber. Here both father and son worked to erect a small cabin and barn, which cabin home answered for a few years and was followed by a more pretentious two-room hewn log house with porch and there the elder Christian passed his remaining days. Both his second and third wives were from Germany, the latter, named Christina, surviving him. She was the mother of two children: Elnore (now Mrs. Brusking) and Louisa (now Mrs. Woempour).

As above state, Christian Ostermeier was fourteen years of age when he came with his father to this township, where his youth and manhood were spent. When twenty-three years of age he was married to Christina Miller, born on the Miller homestead in Sugar Creek township on December 4, 1832, and died at her home in this same township, April 8, 1892, at the age of fifty-nine years, five months and four days. Christian Ostermeier and wife were the parents of eight children, namely: Christian, deceased; Charles F.; Christina, who died when eighteen years of age; Mary, deceased; Willie, died in infancy; Emma, wife of Chris Schakel; Henry and William. Both Christian Ostermeier and wife were devout members of the German Lutheran church, as was also his father before him, and he espoused the cause of the Democratic party upon attaining his majority. Christian Ostermeier died at his home in Sugar Creek township on October 12, 1899, at the age of seventy-one years, eleven months and twenty-eight days.

Charles F. Ostermeier passed his childhood and youth on the family homestead in Sugar Creek township, and attended the German school taught by the Rev. J. G. Kunz. He continued to help his father with the work of the homestead until thirty years of age and the following six years found him working out among the neighboring farmers. On December 20, 1894, he was united in marriage with Laura Sargent, born in Tipton county, this state, near the town of Windfall, on April 25, 1874, a daughter of James and Susan (Sanders) Sargent. James Sargent was a native of Hancock county, born on April 1, 1833, and died at Fortville, January 17, 1900, a son of Samuel Sargent and wife. Susan Sanders was born near Windfall, Tipton county, August 8, 1854, and died on December 31, 1891. She was the mother of nine children, namely: Laura, wife of Mr. Ostermeier; Charlie, died in infancy; Samuel, Jess, Mary, Delphia, Josephine, died in infancy; Elvina and Joseph. James Sargent had been twice married, his first wife being Eliza Bennington, who bore him six children, as follow: John R., Frank, Jane, Martha, Bell and Jimmie; all dead except Bell and John Richard.

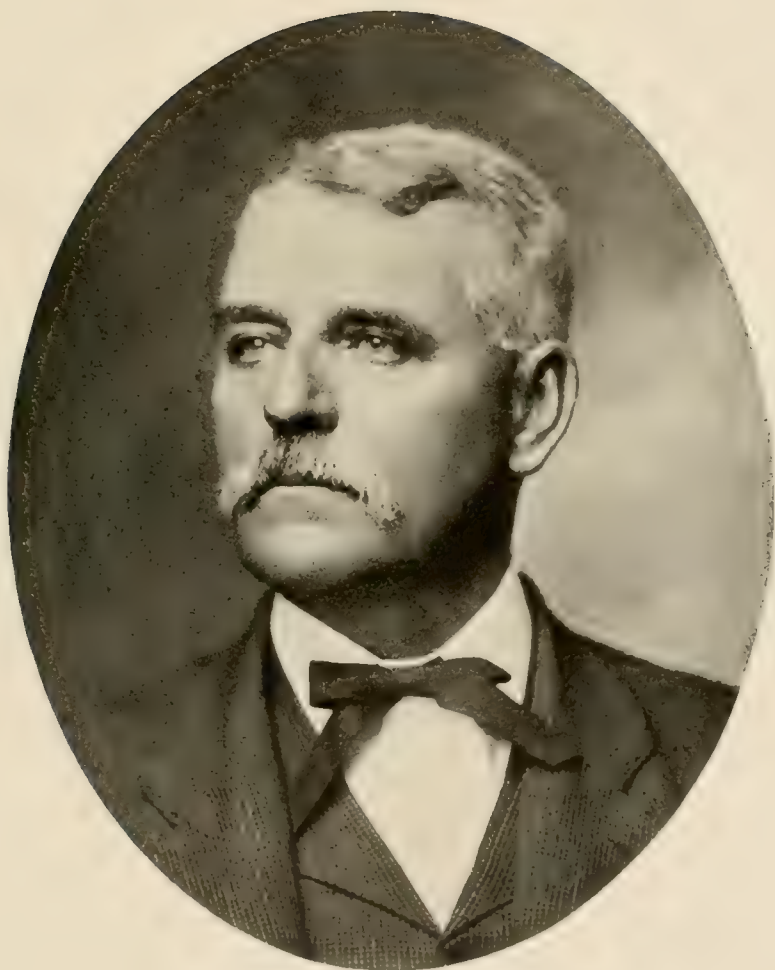
After marriage, Charles F. Ostermeier took his bride to his forty-acre farm which he had just purchased from his father and they took possession

of the five-room house, which was just being completed, and where they lived for a number of years. The following summer he erected a good barn and in 1902 bought fifteen acres to the south of his farm, making fifty-five acres in all, and in April of 1908 he sold this farm and the following fall moved to Cumberland, where he bought a residence and has since resided. Mr. Ostermeier has been active in threshing work for the past twenty-five years, but has practically retired from the active affairs of life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ostermeier are members of the German Lutheran church, of which he served one year as vorsteher. Politically, he is a Democrat and is one of the best-known men of Sugar Creek township, where he has spent practically all his life. He has lived a busy life and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

WILLIAM C. BARNARD.

The late William C. Barnard, who for years was one of the best-known and most influential figures in the public life of Hancock county, was a native of this county, having been born on a farm in Sugar Creek township, May 31, 1843, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Curry) Barnard, both natives of North Carolina, the former of whom was born in Guilford county, that state, January 16, 1805, and the latter in Davidson county, March 16, 1806.

Shortly after their marriage Reuben Barnard and wife came to Indiana and settled in Wayne county. Not finding conditions there to their liking, a few months later they came over into Hancock county and entered a quarter of a section of land in Sugar Creek township, thus having been numbered among the very earliest settlers of that part of the county. There they established their home and spent the remainder of their lives, their influence doing much toward the creation of proper social and economic conditions in the formative period of that now prosperous and well-established community. Reuben Barnard was an excellent farmer and as his affairs prospered added to his holdings until he became the owner of six hundred acres of fine land in that section. He was a close student of the law and for years gave admirable service to his community in the capacity of justice of the peace. Reuben Barnard died in 1870 at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived him more than twenty years, her death occurring in 1892, she then being eighty-six years of age. They were the parents of ten children, Louisa, Frederick, James A., Sarah, Delphinia, Mary, Eunice, Elihu, William C. and Josephine, all of whom are now deceased.



WILLIAM C. BARNARD

William C. Barnard was reared on the paternal farm in Sugar Creek township and received his elementary education in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, supplementing the same by a course in Butler College, after which he entered Bryant's Business College at Indianapolis and was presently graduated from that institution. He then returned to the home farm and entered seriously and systematically upon the work of the farm, adding to general farming the business of stock raising, in which he engaged quite extensively and became a very successful farmer. Mr. Barnard was a Democrat and from the days of his youth gave close attention to local political affairs, taking a deep interest in the public life of the community, early becoming one of the most widely known men in the county. For six years he served as township trustee of Sugar Creek township and was later elected county treasurer and served as such four years.

William C. Barnard married Amanda M. Gibson, who was born in Franklin township, in the neighboring county of Marion, on October 12, 1846, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Mayall) Gibson, and to this union three children were born, Borgia E., Audrey B. and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were members of the Baptist church and took an earnest part in all community good works. Mr. Barnard was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, connected with the commandery at Greenfield; affiliated with the consistory, Accepted Scottish Rite, and with Murat Temple, at Indianapolis. Mr. Barnard died on January 5, 1911, and his widow still survives.

Borgia E. Barnard, only surviving daughter of William C. and Amanda (Gibson) Barnard, received her education in the schools of Marion county and during the time of her father's incumbency as county treasurer served as deputy treasurer of Hancock county. On October 23, 1902, Borgia E. Barnard was united in marriage to James H. Pennington, a native of Henry county, this state. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Murat Temple at Indianapolis. Mrs. Pennington is a member of the Christian church and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, in the affairs of both of which organizations she takes a warm interest.

Audrey B. Barnard, second daughter of William C. and Amanda (Gibson) Barnard, was united in marriage on March 15, 1894, to Elmer J. Binford, an attorney of Greenfield, and to this union two children were born, Hugh Barnard, who died on December 12, 1898, at the age of three years, and Ralph Coleman, born on June 15, 1900, who is now living with his father at Tampa, Florida. For ten years before her marriage, Mrs. Binford had

been a teacher in the public schools of Greenfield, and was a member of and active worker in the Christian church. Mrs. Audrey (Barnard) Binford died on February 21, 1904.

CHARLES VETTERS.

Charles Vettters, the subject of this review, and one of Brandywine township's distinguished citizens and most successful financiers, live stock and grain growers, first saw the light of day in Hamilton county, Ohio, October 6, 1856. Born of humble parents, who emigrated from Germany in about 1852, and losing them in infancy, he, along with a little sister, became wards of charity. When eight years of age he was brought to Rush county, Indiana, and placed in a family to remain until he reached his majority. After attaining his majority he continued seven years with the family who had proven to be his benefactors.

Mr. Vettters' education, like that of many other men of his age and time, was limited to the district school, but his longing for knowledge made him a student of books and men, until there is not a better informed men in Hancock county on general affairs and present-day happenings. In 1884 he displayed his usual good judgment in choosing the life companionship of Sarah C. Wheeler, a most estimable young lady of Rush county, to share with him the joys and blessings of his married life. She was born on September 9, 1862, the daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Arnold) Wheeler.

In 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Vettters moved to Hancock county, settling on the farm where they have since resided. Their farm was at that time one that had been greatly neglected, but he, being endowed with a strong body and indomitable will, soon created one of the best and most productive estates in Brandywine township. Mr. Vettters has been eminently successful in all his farming ventures and is rated among the most successful grain growers and live stock raisers in Hancock county, and the Vettters family is recognized as a financial stronghold.

Mr. and Vettters, while living lives of toil, have been mindful of those dependent upon them and the influence for good that rested upon them in the church and community in which they reside. Their family of three children, consisting of one daughter, Anna E., who was born on November 22, 1885, and who is the wife of Claude White, and two sons, Carl, born on January 4, 1887, and John C., born on January 26, 1890, are all graduates of the

common and high school and each is a talented musician. They are all members of and officials in the Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Veters have long been members of the Christian church and much of the time since residing in Hancock county Mr. Veters has been presiding elder of the Christian church at Little Sugar creek, while his wife has been a zealous worker in the church and Mite and Helping Hand Societies at that place.

Mr. Veters is a temperance man of no uncertain meaning; a total abstainer from early manhood; one who believes when one confesses Jesus Christ as his Savior and only hope for the endless life—just that soon should he become divorced from the use of all kinds of alcoholic beverages and should live a life of total abstinence.

The Veters estate and home is as near ideal as can be found in the rural districts. The farm, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land, is kept up in a high state of cultivation. The crops of the farm compare favorably with the best. The well filled barns and dwellings complete in their apporportionments; fruits in abundance; a place for everything; and peace and plenty abound in the Veters household.

For nine years Mr. Veters has not enjoyed good health, but rejoices in the fact that he has lived to see his family of children well educated and well started in life with every indication of making useful men and citizens.

Mr. Veters is one of Hancock county's best citizens; a factor in his community; a man whose influence is toward the right; a man industrious, energetic and public spirited; a man whose honesty and integrity are beyond question.

EDWIN P. WILSON.

Edwin P. Wilson, of Greenfield, for years one of the best-known merchants of that city, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born in the village of Eden, in Green township, November 7, 1872, son of James W. and Martha (Johnson) Wilson, the former of whom later became a merchant at Greenfield.

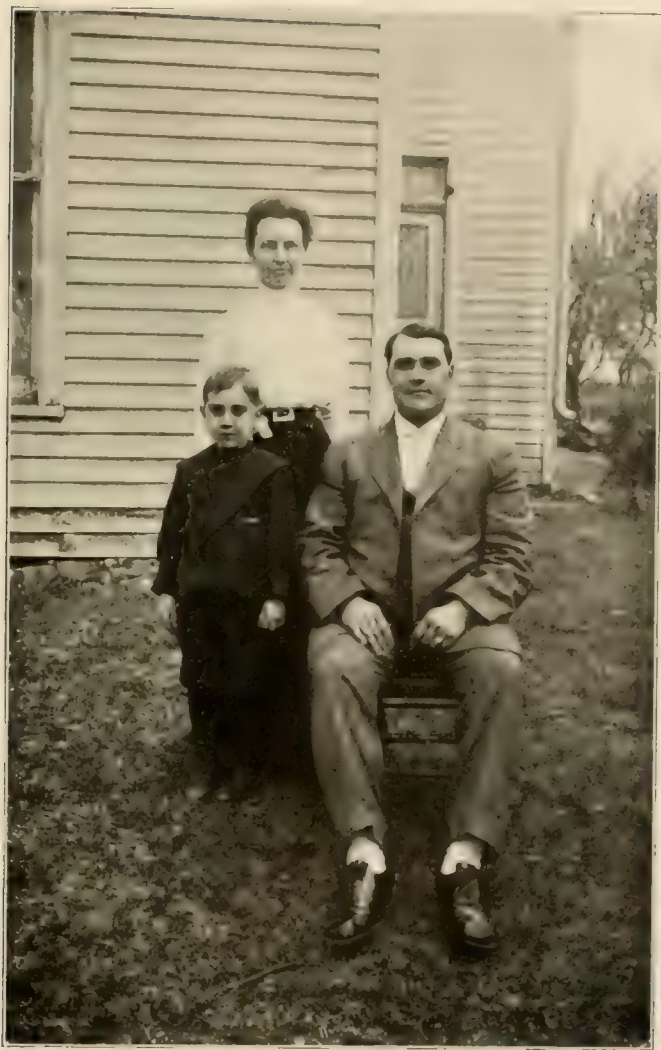
Reared at Greenfield, Edwin P. Wilson attended schools of that city and had reached the high school when the death of his father interrupted his plans for a higher education, his time thereafter being devoted to the support of his widowed mother. He secured a position in the mercantile establishment of the J. Ward Walker Company and has ever since been actively connected with

that establishment. He began his service with the company in the capacity of clerk and gradually advanced until he presently became a stockholder in the concern, later being advanced to the position of vice-president of the company and general manager of the store, which position he now occupies. Mr. Wilson for years has given his most thoughtful attention to the business affairs of Greenfield and has done much in the way of promoting the general commercial interests of the city and of the county at large. He is a Democrat and also has given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs. For years he was a member of the school board of Greenfield and served as secretary of the board during the period 1905-08, in which capacity he was able to render admirable service in behalf of the city schools and the general cause of education hereabout.

On October 18, 1894, Edwin P. Wilson was united in marriage to Nannie B. Walker, who was born in Greenfield, daughter of the late J. Ward Walker, for many years one of the best-known merchants in central Indiana and head of the company which controls the store still bearing his name and of which Mr. Wilson is general manager, and to this union two children have been born, Josephine and James W. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church and give their thoughtful attention to all movements having to do with the general advancement of the community interest. Mr. Wilson is a charter member of the locally influential Temple Club. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, member of the blue lodge and the commandery at Greenfield and of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Greenfield lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

HARRY W. UMBENHOWER.

Harry W. Umbenhower, son of Abner and Frances (Brown) Umbenhower, was born in Madison county, Indiana, in 1882. His father was a native of Miamisburg, Ohio, his mother was born in Madison county, Indiana. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Lydia (Kuntz) Umbenhower, both born in Pennsylvania. Thomas Umbenhower was a merchant in Pennsylvania, but removed to Indiana in early times and was one of the pioneer settlers in Green township, Hancock county. The maternal grandfather was Simeon Brown, of Madison county, Indiana, and followed the trade of a carpenter. Abner Umbenhower was educated in Hancock county and was



HARRY W. UMBERHOWER AND FAMILY

living at Anderson, working at his trade as a machinist, at the time of his death. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. His children were: Burt, Harry W., Ethel and Otto.

Harry W. Umbenhower was educated in the public schools of Green township, and worked on the farm during his boyhood years. In 1907 he engaged in the mercantile business in Eden, Hancock county, in partnership with Odd Fuqua, under the firm name of Fuqua & Umbenhower. This partnership continued until February, 1915; since that time Mr. Umbenhower has continued the business in his own name.

On December 22, 1901, Harry W. Umbenhower was married to Mary Fuqua, daughter of Joseph Fuqua, of Vernon township, Hancock county, Indiana. They have one child, Floyd, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Umbenhower is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Umbenhower is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of Rebekah.

ABRAM C. PILKENTON.

Abram C. Pilkenton was born on a farm one mile west of Fortville, Indiana, in Hamilton county. He was the son of Jesse F. and Elizabeth J. (Cottrell) Pilkenton. Jesse F. Pilkenton was born in North Carolina and died on August 8, 1886. He was educated and raised in North Carolina and came to Indiana and took up his residence in Hamilton county when a young man. He farmed all his life. He married Elizabeth J. Cottrell, who was a native of Indiana and whose parents were also farmers. They were the parents of the following children: Abram C., who is the subject of this sketch; Lydia, who married Marion Brooks, of Vernon township, Hancock county; William A., who is engaged in the mercantile business in McCordsville, Hancock county; George, who is a miner living in California; Thomas, who is working with the street car company of San Francisco; James S., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Oklahoma and the following, who are all deceased: Nancy, who married John Blonton, was born on July 5, 1849, and died on February 10, 1881; John, who was born on May 1, 1851, and died on August 18, 1874; Mary M., who was born on July 19, 1867, and died on October 17, 1881; Susan J., who married John Anderson, was born on April

24, 1853, and died on October 11, 1914. The mother died on September 3, 1907. Both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Pilkenton was a Republican in politics.

Abram C. Pilkenton, the subject of this sketch, was born on April 7, 1855. He lived on the farm on which he was born for fifteen years and at that time was thrown on his own resources. He worked from that time on at any sort of manual labor he found to do until he had received sufficient education to procure a teacher's license. He then taught school for six years. His first teacher's license was a six-months' license and his second was a three-years' license—the best that could be granted at that time. He began the drug business at Fortville on November 7, 1881, and continued there in that business until June 1, 1895, at which time he moved to Greenfield and established a drug store, at which place of business he remained until April 1, 1913, when he sold his business to W. P. Johnson, who had been in his employ for thirteen years. While he lived in Fortville, Mr. Pilkenton served several years on the school board. He was later appointed one of the trustees of the school for the blind at Indianapolis. This appointment was made by Gov. Winfield T. Durbin on January 1, 1902. He was later re-appointed to the same position by Governors Durbin, Hanly and Marshall and still holds the appointment. At the present time and for several years he has held the position of president of this board of trustees. He was also appointed and later elected president of the state pharmaceutical board.

On May 25, 1882, Abram C. Pilkenton was married to Annie F. Brown, who was born in Salem, Indiana, on January 27, 1858. She was the daughter of Robert R. and Mary T. Brown, who were both born and raised in Salem, Indiana. They were the parents of the following children: William A., who resides in Marion, Indiana; Paul D., who lives in Indianapolis; Carl T., who is a physician claiming his residence in the state of Texas, but who spends most of his time in traveling; Bessie B. Hackett, who lives at Rochelle, Illinois, and Annie F., who is the wife of the subject of this sketch, and the following, who are deceased: Mary S., Robert A. and Earl. Robert R. Brown died on April 24, 1899, and his wife died on September 30, 1907. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Brown was a Republican in politics.

Abram C. and Annie F. (Brown) Pilkenton are the parents of the following children: Neva Chittick, who resides at Frankfort, Indiana, and who was born on September 24, 1883; Marie, who married S. B. Hughes and resides in Omaha, Nebraska, was born on February 15, 1885, and Robert Jesse, who was born on June 17, 1886, and who died in infancy.

Mr. Pilkenton is a man of varied activities, in addition to the activities already stated he is a thirty-second degree Mason and was elected for three consecutive times as one of four representatives of Murat Temple to attend the Imperial Council, once at Chicago, once at Los Angeles and once at St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a member of the Columbia Club and of the Marion Club. He has traveled very extensively, having visited every state in the Union. He also toured Europe in 1905.

CHARLES L. POPE.

Charles L. Pope was born in Buck Creek township, Hancock county, December 4, 1850. He is a son of Christian and Sophia (Rupke) Pope, both natives of Germany, who were married there. Fred Pope, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in England and was a soldier in the English army. He was sent to Germany and was stationed at one place for seven years and while there he married a German woman; there they both died. The civil occupation of the elder Pope was that of a dealer in live stock.

Christian Pope came from Budeburg, Germany, in December, 1833, and located in the German settlement in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county. Soon after he bought forty acres of timber land in Buck Creek township, and built on this land a kind of a brush house in which to live. This land and all surrounding land was at that time an unbroken forest in which wild animals of various kinds roamed at will. Wolves were numerous and inclined to be savage and troublesome to the pioneer settler, especially at night. Mr. Pope tells how he protected himself from these ferocious animals by building a fire and keeping it burning all night in front of his isolated brush abode. He had only fifty dollars to start with and, in order to earn enough to pay for his land and "keep the wolf from the door" he and his brothers, William and Frederick, worked on the canal, coming home every two weeks. Their wives would make an occasional trip to Cumberland to purchase the necessary supply of groceries. By this sort of economy and industry, Christian Pope made his start in the woods. He cleared the timber from his forty acres and built a log house in which to live. He manufactured the lumber necessary in building by sawing it from logs by hand. Later he purchased an additional tract of land, consisting of one hundred and seventeen acres, the same that is now owned by his son, the subject of this sketch. Here Christian Pope and his wife both died. They were members of the German Lutheran church.

Their children were: Christian, Sophia (deceased), Mrs. Mary Brindler, William, Mrs. Laura Myers, Henry, Charles L. and Andrew, deceased.

Charles L. Pope was educated in the schools of Buck Creek and Sugar Creek townships, and thirteen days in the Lutheran school. His education was in the German language; whatever he has of English education is self-acquired. He came to the farm where he now lives with his father in 1864, and has lived here ever since, except seven years that he lived in Indianapolis and worked at the trade of chair-making. He has here ninety-four acres of good land, on which he has built two good houses, barns and other buildings. He was engaged in general farming here for many years, but retired from active work about 1911, and turned the management of the farm over to his two sons, Andis and Fred. Mr. Pope was married, August, 1881, to Susan Roberts, of Hancock county; Andis and Fred, named above, are their two sons. They are members of the Lutheran church.

Mrs. Susan (Roberts) Pope is a daughter of Leander Roberts, who was born in Richmond, Indiana, May 11, 1829. He was a son of Joseph and Etta (Cox) Roberts, who were early settlers of Richmond, Indiana. They came to Center township, Hancock county, in 1843, and located on a farm of sixty-three acres, which was cleared and improved by Mr. Roberts. Here he and his wife made their home during the remainder of their lives.

Leander Roberts, father of Mrs. Pope, was educated in Richmond and followed the occupation of a farmer. He lived for a time in Green township, Hancock county, and later in Madison county. He was a large landowner in these two counties, and was largely engaged in stock buying. His wife's maiden name was Leah Henry, born in Virginia, a daughter of Samuel and Attie Henry, who were among the early settlers of Green township, Hancock county, where they both died. Mr. Roberts was the owner of about two hundred acres of land in Green township. The Roberts family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN H. HITTLE.

John H. Hittle was born near Rushville, Rush county, on September 15, 1863. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Briggs) Hittle. George Hittle was born at that same place on December 20, 1833, and he was the son of Nicholas and Susan (Morgan) Hittle. Nicholas Hittle was born in Pennsylvania in 1807 and died in Rush county in August, 1867. He was of German descent and spent his early life in Pennsylvania and came to Indiana as

a young man and settled in Rush county, where he engaged in farming. He entered a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Jackson township, Hancock county, although he never lived there. He bought a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre tract near Rushville, which became the family homestead. This was all virgin timber. He first built a log house and a log stable and proceeded to clear his land and bring it under cultivation. He suffered all the privations and hardships of the early pioneers. He later engaged in buying and selling stock in addition to his farming interests and in those days he drove his stock to Cincinnati and personally sold them on the market. He so prospered that he became quite wealthy, owning at one time about eight hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Christian church and a strong Whig and later a Republican. His wife survived him about ten years, dying in 1877. They were the parents of nine children, four boys and five girls, of whom George Hittle was the fourth child. Only one of these children still survives, Mrs. Elmira Keaton, of Fountaintown. It was on the old homestead of his father that George Hittle was born and it was there that he spent his childhood and youth and received his education in the typical log school house of the pioneer days. He helped his father on the farm and helped him in driving stock to market. He remained at the old home until he was twenty-seven years of age, at which time he was married to Elizabeth Briggs, who was born on March 13, 1833, near Rushville, Indiana, and who was the daughter of Andrew and Martha (Farrow) Briggs, who were likewise early pioneers, both from Kentucky. They had nine children, of whom Elizabeth was the fourth, all these being now deceased. After his marriage George Hittle, with only two hundred and fifty dollars in money, bought ninety-six acres of land near the home place, for which he paid thirty dollars an acre. Here he lived until 1871, when he sold his farm and on October 19, 1871, moved to Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, and bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land one and one-fourth miles east of New Palestine, on the old Brookville road. This place had only slight improvements, yet the cost was sixty dollars an acre. Only about half of the place was in cultivation, but George Hittle cleared up the place and drained and fenced it. The farm had a good nine-room house, which is still in a splendid state of preservation. About 1900 Mr. Hittle retired and moved to New Palestine, where, on December 13, 1903, he died at the age of seventy years. His wife survived him for only a few months and died on June 19, 1904. They were the parents of the following children: Omer N., who resides in Kansas City; John H., who is the subject of this sketch; Alma E., who was the wife of Albert Parish, and who is now deceased. George Hittle was a Republican

in politics and was a member of the Christian church. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John H. Hittle, subject of this sketch, spent his early childhood in Rush county, where he attended the old MacMillan school. He was only eight years of age when he came with his parents to Sugar Creek township, Hancock county. Here he spent the remainder of his childhood and youth. After finishing the common schools he continued to help his father on the home place. When he was twenty-one years of age he was married on April 2, 1885, to Alice Rawlings, who was born in Sugar Creek township on November 4, 1864, and who was the daughter of Stephen S. and Sallie Rawlings. To this union one child, Anna Pearl, was born on September 15, 1886, who afterward married Guy B. Westlake. She was the mother of the following children: Elise, who was born on January 17, 1905; John, August 28, 1907, and Keitha, September 2, 1913. Anna, who was her father's pride and husband's joy, died on April 19, 1915.

On July 23, 1892, John Hittle's first wife died and on November 29, 1893, he was married to Nora Fritts who was born in Moral township, Shelby county, March 24, 1868, the daughter of John and Eliza (Anders) Fritts. The former was born in North Carolina, March 27, 1839, and his parents died when he was seven years of age. He was one of nine boys, all of whom were taken to raise by friends. When John was a young man he came overland to Hancock county. He was later married in Shelby county to Eliza Anders, who was born in Maryland on September 30, 1838. She moved with her parents to Ohio when three years of age and later her parents moved to Shelby county and here she was married. She was one of nine children, six girls and three boys, all deceased except Elisha, John, Martha and Eliza, who was the mother of Nora (Fritts) Hittle. After his marriage, John Fritts engaged in farming in Shelby and Hancock counties until his death. He died in Shelby county on July 28, 1891, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife still survives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Mollie Brown, at Indianapolis. They were the parents of the following children: Jennie, Leonard, Nora, Joseph and Mollie, all living. After his second marriage, John H. Hittle continued to farm the old home place. He has rebuilt his barn and built his silo, drained and fenced his farm and brought it under a high state of cultivation until today he has a hundred and twenty acres of as fine farming land as there is in this part of the country.

Mr. Hittle is a member of the Christian church and his wife is also a member of this church. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the following lodges: New Palestine Lodge No. 404, Free and Accepted Masons,

New Palestine Lodge No. 844, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a charter member of New Palestine Lodge No. 215, Knights of Pythias, and all the auxiliaries. Mr. Hittle is one of the substantial citizens of Sugar Creek township and is considered one of the most advanced farmers in the county.

HENRY M. LANTZ.

Henry M. Lantz, one of the largest landowners of Hancock county, Indiana, residing on his fine farm in Sugar Creek township, is a native of that same township, born there, October 28, 1872, a son of John George and Elizabeth (Manche) Lantz. John George Lantz was a German by birth, born in Hesse, Darmstadt, in 1830, and died at his home in Sugar Creek township when seventy years of age, December 16, 1900. He was one of those rugged characters who carved out a career for himself in his chosen land, winning a competence in the face of many obstacles, and dying possessed of the confidence and respect of many friends.

John George Lantz emigrated to America in 1849, when nineteen years of age, making the voyage on one of the slow-going sailing vessels of that time, spending six weeks on the water. He first settled in Ohio, where, however, he remained but a short time when the opportunities which Hancock county, Indiana, presented to an ambitious young man, brought him here. For a few years he worked at teaming and cutting timber, this portion of the state being largely wooded at that time, and at the age of twenty-five he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Manche, a native of Butler county, Ohio, born in 1850. For further particulars of the Manche family, the reader is referred to the sketch of John Manche, a brother, presented elsewhere within these covers. To John George Lantz and wife were born seven children, two (Benjamin and Annie) dying in childhood. The others were Mollie, Emma, William, Nettie and Henry, the latter the immediate subject of this sketch.

After marriage, John George Lantz and his young wife bravely turned their faces to the task of making a comfortable home for themselves in what was then little more than a wilderness. They first lived on the old Manche place, which they rented, and a few years later bought land about two miles northeast of New Palestine. This was heavily timbered and they first made a small clearing and erected the customary log cabin and stable of the pioneers. In later years this was replaced by a comfortable residence, good barns and the acres of wooded lands had given place to a well cleared and cultivated farm. He added to his holdings from time to time and at death was the owner

of one thousand acres of Hancock county's good farm lands. His widow still survives, making her home with her various children.

Henry M. Lantz first saw the light of day on the old family homestead, where his childhood and youth were spent. He attended school near his home, and after school days were over, continued to assist his father in the work of his farm. When twenty-one years of age, on November 22, 1893, he was united in marriage with Maude Nichols, who was born in Indianapolis, February 10, 1874, a daughter of Henry C. and Mary (Irons) Nichols. Henry C. Nichols was born in Rush county, this state, a son of the Rev. William Nichols, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal circuit rider, and for many years operated a store in New Palestine. In that store young Lantz clerked for a short time after his marriage and the next spring rented from his father a part of the old homestead. He farmed that for about six years, or until the time of his father's death, when he moved to the old Nichols homestead, a short distance west of New Palestine. Mrs. Lantz later received a portion of this farm as her inheritance and Mr. Lantz added to it until he had one hundred and nineteen acres. He owns three hundred and ninety-nine acres in Sugar Creek township and two hundred and forty acres in Brandywine township, which, with one hundred and sixty acres in Deaf Smith county, Texas, makes him the owner of eight hundred acres of land, all of which is under his personal management. Also, in addition to his home farm, he manages the balance of the three-hundred-acre Nichols homestead, putting in on an average of ninety acres to corn, with perhaps seventy-five acres to small grains. He feeds for the market from sixty to seventy hogs per annum, keeps four or five milch cows for his own use and usually has about twenty head of good graded Percheron draft horses. Mr. Lantz follows the latest improved methods of farming, judiciously dividing his attention between general farming and the raising of live stock.

The Lantz residence is beautifully situated on the Brookville road, just west of New Palestine, and is a modern structure of thirteen rooms. The roomy porches, concrete drives, fine lawn and lovely grove of maples on the east give a delightful impression to the passer-by, which is fully confirmed upon entering by the comfortable and pleasing interior. There are five children in the Lantz family, namely: Donald, Frank, Mary, Kenneth and John. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lantz are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a stanch Democrat. He is regarded generally as one of Sugar Creek township's and Hancock county's most successful and well-known citizens and is in every respect worthy of the high esteem in which he is held.

LORENZO D. COOK.

Lorenzo D. Cook, a well known and progressive farmer of Brown township, this county, proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres in the Wilkinson neighborhood, is a native son of Hancock county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Brown township, in the vicinity of his present home, April 26, 1851, son of Joel and Susanna (Rogers) Cook.

Joel Cook was a Virginian, born in that portion of the Old Dominion now comprised in West Virginia, on October 5, 1795; son of Daniel and Rosann (Wilhoit) Cook, the former of whom was a son of Adam Cook, who was born at sea, while his parents were en route to this country from Germany. Daniel Cook was born in Madison county, Virginia, his family having a plantation on the same side of the Rappahannock river as the Washington family, and when eighteen years of age he threw in his lot with those of the patriots who were fighting for freedom from British rule and served in General Washington's army during the concluding years of the Revolutionary War, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1792 he was united in marriage to Rosann Wilhoit of German birth, and to that union thirteen children were born, of whom nine grew to maturity, as follow: Adam, born on June 8, 1793, who died on December 17, 1868; Joel, October 5, 1795, died on March 12, 1870; Rhoda, August 22, 1799, died on April 15, 1878; Anna, October 11, 1801, died on December 14, 1895; David, September 10, 1802, died on July 17, 1877; Dinah, September 15, 1803, died on November 2, 1882; Cornelius, September 15, 1805, died on August 24, 1884; Jemina, May 15, 1808, died on July 27, 1883, and Ephraim, January 11, 1810, died on February 10, 1894. The progeny of these several children of Daniel Cook, the Revolutionary soldier, numbered one hundred and thirteen and the progeny of the later generation numbers five hundred and forty, great-grandchildren of the old Revolutionary patriot.

Joel Cook was reared on the old home plantation in Virginia and received an excellent education. On June 2, 1820, he married Nancy Farley, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Capt. Matthew Farley, and in 1830 emigrated to Indiana with his family, four children having been born to him and his wife in the meantime. The family settled in Rush county, where another child was born, and two years later moved to a farm north of Lewisville, in Henry county, where Mrs. Nancy Cook died on June 2, 1835, exactly fifteen years after her wedding day, leaving five children, as follow: Matthew F., born on April 1, 1821; Angeline, October 15, 1823; Daniel, July 29, 1826; John F., July 15, 1829, and Jane, August 29, 1832. Later, Joel Cook left his

Henry county farm and moved to Hancock county, settling on a homestead tract of eighty acres in Brown township. On June 1, 1838, he having then been a widower one day less than three years, he married, secondly, Susanna Rogers, daughter of Nathan Rogers, and to that union ten children were born, namely: Sarah, born on March 20, 1839; Nancy, December 27, 1840; Harrison, December 9, 1843; Joel, April 15, 1847; Martha, February 20, 1849; Lorenzo D., the subject of this biographical sketch; Emily, July 16, 1853; Eli, September 18, 1855; Cassinda, December 30, 1858, and Mary, January 15, 1862. Joel Cook remained on the Brown township homestead the rest of his life, his death occurring on March 12, 1870.

Lorenzo D. Cook was reared on the paternal farm in Brown township and received his education in district school No. 1. He early began farming on his own account and is now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which is well improved and profitably operated. He has erected all the improvements on his place and has an excellent farm house, with a good barn and other farm buildings in keeping with the same. Mr. Cook married Elizabeth Reger, daughter of Manley and Geretta (Surber) Reger, and to this union three children have been born, Milo B., who married Pearl Morris, and has two children, Myrtle and Russell; Porter, who married Mary F. Larkin and has two children, Ruth Virginia and Norman, and Arva Victor, who married Blanche Green. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Friends church and take an earnest interest in all movements looking to community betterment. Mr. Cook is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

WALTER W. MCCOLE.

Walter W. McCole, a well-known merchant tailor of Greenfield, this county, is a native Hoosier. He was born in Noblesville, this state, June 2, 1869, son of Major Cyrus J. and Elizabeth (Metsker) McCole, both natives of Indiana, the former of whom died at Noblesville in 1912, he then being seventy-eight years of age, and the latter of whom is still living in that city.

Major Cyrus J. McCole gained his title by promotion during his service as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil War. He was reared to a mercantile life at Noblesville and when the Civil War broke out enlisted for service in the Seventy-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, presently being promoted to the captaincy of his company. He continued to rise and was mustered out at the close of the war with the rank of major of the One

Hundred and Twelfth Indiana. Major McCole was a well-known merchant at Noblesville and continued in business there many years. He was a Republican and was a past noble grand of the Noblesville lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them four children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

Walter W. McCole was reared at Noblesville, the city of his birth, and received his schooling in the public schools of that city. He went from there to Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the tailor's trade and in 1889 returned to Indiana and opened a tailoring establishment in Greenfield, where he ever since has been quite successfully engaged in business. Mr. McCole not only has an extensive trade in and about Greenfield, but carries on a large mail-order business, his custom coming from all parts of Indiana. He is an enterprising and progressive business man and keeps in close touch with the general tailoring situation as a member of the International Tailors' Society.

In June, 1885, Walter W. McCole was united in marriage to Hattie Beecher, who was born at Greenfield, daughter of Fred and California (Offutt) Beecher, and to this union two children have been born, Elizabeth and Frederick. Mr. McCole is "independent" in his political views. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

JOHN F. McCRAY.

John F. McCray, a well-known and progressive farmer of Brown township, this county, proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and thirty acres in the Wilkinson neighborhood, is a native of Hancock county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Brown township, not far from his present home, November 5, 1866, son of John and Mary F. (Brown) McCray, prominent residents of that community.

John McCray was born in Fayette county, this state, November 19, 1827, son of Moses and Jane (Sparks) McCray, natives of North Carolina, the former of whom was born in 1794 and the latter in January, 1801, who were the parents of thirteen children, of whom ten lived to maturity, Phineas, Mary William, Rachel, John, Stephen, James, Martha, Nancy and Moses. The elder Moses McCray emigrated with his family from North Carolina to Indiana and settled in Fayette county, coming thence, in 1835, to Hancock county. He

homesteaded a tract of land in Brown township and presently became one of the most extensive landowners in the county, the owner of sixteen hundred acres of land. He was active in the work of organizing the pioneer community into a civic entity, was one of the first school teachers in Brown township and helped to build the first Primitive Baptist church in that vicinity, being a charter member of the same. In his political faith he was an ardent Whig and was active in the early political affairs of the county. Moses McCray died on May 5, 1883. His wife had long preceded him, her death having occurred on December 12, 1864.

John McCray was seven or eight years old when his parents moved from Fayette county to Hancock county in 1835 and he grew to manhood on the homestead farm, doing his part in the development of his father's extensive interests thereabout. He early began farming on his own account and eventually became the owner of about five hundred acres of excellent land. In 1854 he married Mary F. Brown, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, March 17, 1831, daughter of Samuel B. and Jemima J. Brown, the former of whom, born at Winchester, New Hampshire, April 22, 1785, died at his home in this county, April 26, 1863, and the latter, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1796, died on January 19, 1874. John McCray and his wife were among the charter members of the Nameless Creek church and later became charter members of the Warrington Christian church. Mr. McCray was not only active and influential in the religious life of the community, but took an active part in political affairs. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican upon the organization of that party and remained devoted to the principles of that party. He died on May 9, 1915. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this biographical sketch is the fifth in order of birth, the others being Alice, Mary J., Samuel N., Anna, Harriet, Martha J. and Leora Frances, the latter of whom is engaged in teaching in California.

John F. McCray was reared on the home farm in Brown township and received his schooling in the neighborhood school. He early began farming on his own account and is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and thirty acres lying in the vicinity of his old home. He is engaged in general farming and has been quite successful, his farm presenting many evidences of his thoroughgoing and progressive methods.

In October, 1889, John F. McCray was united in marriage to Mary J. Addison, daughter of S. M. and Elizabeth Addison, of this county, and to this union two children have been born, daughters both, Harriet E., who died at the age of nineteen years, and Essie F., who is a member of Hancock

county's admirable teaching force, a teacher in the schools of her home township. Mr. and Mrs. McCray and Miss McCray are members of the Christian church at Warrington and take an earnest interest in the various social and cultural activities of their home community. Mr. McCray is a Republican and takes a good citizen's part in the political affairs of the county, but is not included in the office-seeking class.

JAMES H. BUSSELL.

James H. Bussell, county commissioner of Hancock county, a well-known and progressive farmer of Brown township, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Brown township, not far from the site of his present home, July 9, 1863, son of Martin P. and Sarah (McQuerry) Bussell, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of this county.

Martin P. Bussell was born on December 21, 1827, son of William Bussell and wife, natives of North Carolina, and was but two years old when his parents came to Indiana in 1829 and settled in Wayne county. Ten years later they moved over into Hancock county and settled in Brown township, where Martin P. Bussell, upon growing to manhood, bought a forty-acre farm, which he later enlarged, by purchase, to one hundred and sixty acres and became a substantial farmer. In 1852 Martin P. Bussell married Sarah McQuerry, who was born in Brown township, this county, daughter of James McQuerry and wife, and to that union fourteen children were born, as follow: Rachael, Sarah, William P., Martha, Allen, Louisa, James H., John R., Margaret, Edith, Alice and Joseph E., all of whom lived to maturity save Margaret and Joseph, who died in early youth, and two died in infancy. Martin P. Bussell was a Democrat and he and his wife were earnest members of the Christian church, their children being reared in that faith. Martin P. Bussell died on February 21, 1897.

James H. Bussell was reared on the paternal farm in Brown township, receiving his education in the neighboring school, and early began farming for himself. He has a well-kept farm of eighty acres, all the improvements on which have been erected by himself, and he and his family are very pleasantly situated. Mr. Bussell is a Democrat and for years has given his active attention to local political affairs. In 1910 he was elected county commissioner from his district and was re-elected in 1912, thus serving two terms in that important office.

On October 17, 1885, James H. Bussell was united in marriage to Dora Baer, who was born on September 15, 1862, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Johnson) Baer, and to this union five children have been born, namely: William E., a rising young attorney of Greenfield, who, after his graduation from the Greenfield high school, attended Indiana University, later entering the Indiana Law School, from which he was graduated; Stella, who is a member of the excellent teaching corps of the Hancock county public schools, and Daisy, Howard and Olen. Mr. and Mrs. Bussell are active members of the United Brethren church at Sugar Grove and Mr. Bussell has held all the offices in that church, being the present superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Wilkinson lodge of the Knights of Pythias and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

JOHN E. SMITH.

John E. Smith, one of Brandywine township's best-known and most progressive farmers, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a pioneer farm in the township in which he still lives and where he has spent all his life, October 17, 1850, son of Robert and Mary (Powers) Smith, both members of pioneer families in this section of Indiana, who established their home in Brandywine township, this county, about the year 1840, and there reared their family and spent the remainder of their lives, useful citizens of the community.

Robert Smith was born in Virginia, January 26, 1808, son of Daniel and Isabel (Gilson) Smith, the former of whom, also a Virginian, was born on January 9, 1785, and the latter, of South Carolina, January 18, 1783, who came to Indiana in pioneer days and settled in Fayette county. On April 29, 1841, Robert Smith was united in marriage at Connersville, this state, to Mary Powers, daughter of William and Margaret (Hendricks) Powers, the former of whom was the son of Peter and Mary Hendricks, natives of Tennessee. After his marriage, Robert Smith homesteaded a tract of eighty acres of land in Brandywine township, this county, erected a log cabin on the same and there established his home, his father also entering a tract in the same neighborhood. Robert Smith was a good farmer and soon had his place cleared and under cultivation. As he prospered he added to his land holdings, until he presently became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres. He built a substantial brick house, the brick for the

same being made on his farm, and his family became very comfortably situated. His father died on December 29, 1848, and his mother died on August 15, 1864. Robert Smith was a staunch Democrat and he and his wife were charter members of the church at Mt. Lebanon. He died on July 22, 1877, and his widow survived him for more than twenty years, her death occurring on October 3, 1899. They were the parents of ten children, namely: William P., born on March 2, 1842, who died on March 25, 1879; Margaret L., June 10, 1844, who died on April 28, 1851; Marshall T., June 4, 1846; Mary J., October 22, 1848; John E., the subject of this biographical sketch; Robert A., January 10, 1853; Malinda, April 10, 1855, who married William Thompson; Sarah Alice, who married Robert H. Archey; Andrew J., October 1, 1859, who died in Texas, and Iduna May, May 11, 1862, who married J. H. Barrett, and is a teacher in the public schools at Greenfield.

John E. Smith was born in the little old log house in which his parents began housekeeping and was a good-sized boy when the new brick house was built, he taking a hand in moulding the bricks which entered into the construction of the same. His schooling was obtained in the district school of his home neighborhood, where he learned the "rudiments" amid conditions common to the schools of that period in rural Indiana, his first teacher being Sylvanus Gard. From early youth he was an able assistant in the work of developing the home farm and remained at home until his marriage, after which he rented land and presently bought twenty-five acres that originally belonged to his father, paying one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the same, besides which his father also had given him a tract of fifteen acres. After paying for that tract he continued to enlarge his land holdings until now he has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres surrounding his home; an undivided one-third interest in one hundred and ten acres four miles south and a half interest in thirty acres northeast; also forty acres north of his home. His sister is now the owner of the old homestead their grandfather entered upon locating in this county, the place never having been out of the family. Mr. Smith has improved his farm in fine shape and has a modern ten-room house, one of the best in the township, heated by furance and piped for water and gas, and the other improvements about the place are in keeping with the same. He has four barns, a windmill and other excellent farm buildings, the whole place being operated along the most improved lines of modern agriculture. Mr. Smith is a Democrat and gives his close attention to local political affairs. Good roads with him have been matters of the utmost importance and he has done much toward advancing the cause of better highways hereabout. In 1874 he was elected

road supervisor for his district and has served, off and on, in that capacity a number of times since.

John E. Smith has been twice married. His first wife, who was Dora Wilkins, died on June 14, 1887, a few days after the birth of her only child, a son, Robert E., and on October 17, 1900, Mr. Smith married, secondly, Launa B. Ellsbury, daughter of Richard and Jennie (Hendricks) Ellsbury. Mrs. Smith is a member of the church at Mt. Lebanon and Mr. Smith is one of the supporters of the church, both giving their earnest attention to neighborhood good works.

Robert Earl Smith, only son of John E. Smith, is living across the road to the north from his father's home and is farming a place of forty acres very successfully, utilizing modern methods in his farm operations. He has a substantial concrete house and his farm equipment is in full keeping with the same, including a gasoline engine. Robert E. Smith married Mollie Brown, daughter of Robert and Jennie Brown, and has one child, a son, John Robert, born on March 28, 1909.

JOHN H. CARLTON.

John H. Carlton was born in Hancock county on June 6, 1873. He is the son of James and Mary (Power) Carlton. James Carlton was born in Ireland and married Mary Power, who was born in Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Jacob Power, who was a farmer and who spent his last days in Hancock county, Indiana. The father of James Carlton was Daniel Carlton, who was born in Ireland and who came to America with his family. He was a farmer and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Nancy McElroy, and they had the following children: Samuel, David, John N., Mary P., Eliza Ann, Thomas, James, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, and Ellen. James Carlton received little education. He was three years old when he was brought to America by his parents. He is a farmer and owns a tract of one hundred and thirty acres in Center township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the father of the following children: John H., who is the subject of this sketch; Charles, who lives in Center township and who married Iva Cox; Marshall, who lives in Center township and who married Blanche Harland.

John H. Carlton was educated in the common schools of Hancock county, Indiana, and farmed until about 1900. He is a Democrat in politics,

and was sheriff of this county for four years, from 1905 to 1909. He lived in Greenfield during the time he was sheriff, and moved to Maxwell in 1909 and since then has been in the grain and elevator business with Frank Brandenburg, of Greenfield, Indiana.

John H. Carlton was united in marriage to Minnie Cooper, who was born in Maxwell, Indiana, the daughter of E. L. and Louise (Roberts) Cooper, the former of whom had a general merchandise store in Maxwell for twenty years. Mr. Carlton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

CHARLES T. PAULEY.

Charles T. Pauley, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Snider) Pauley, was born on the farm in Green township on October 28, 1851. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother was born in Pennsylvania. The Sniders were of German origin and moved to Madison county in early life, and died there.

Joseph Pauley received but a limited education in the schools of Virginia and was bound out to learn the tanner's trade at the age of eight years. Mr. Sparks, to whom he was bound, came to Indiana immediately and brought the boy with him. Here young Joseph attended school but one term and was put to work on the farm. On reaching maturity he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in Madison county, which he sold in 1833, and came to the farm in Green township where Charles T. now lives. Here he lived until his death, at which time he had two hundred and fifty-five acres. He was very successful and dealt in furs as well as farmed. He went as far as Virginia in conducting his fur business.

To Joseph Pauley and wife were born the following children: James P., Rebecca Jane Snider, Tabitha Ann Jones, Leannah Mingie and Rachel E. Greene. These children were born to his first wife, who died, after which he was married to Katherine Snider, to this union the following children were born: Edward, who was killed at the battle of Richmond, during the Civil War; Mary A. Piper, George M. and Charles T.

Charles T. Pauley received his education in the schools of Hancock county. After leaving school he engaged in farming on the old home place and has been here most of his life. He has seventy-seven acres in the home tract, on which is a fine brick house, erected by his father. A large barn had

also been erected, which has been remodeled by the son. Mr. Pauley does general farming and stock raising.

Charles T. Pauley was united in marriage on February 29, 1879, to Mary A. Eckhart, a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and the daughter of Christian Eckhart and wife. Mrs. Pauley is a member of the Lutheran church. Fraternally, Mr. Pauley is a member of Eden Lodge No. 477, Free and Accepted Masons.

GEORGE R. SIDERS.

George R. Siders, a well-known and progressive farmer of Brandywine township, this county, proprietor of a fine farm of something more than one hundred and twenty-five acres, is a native of the adjoining county of Rush, but has lived in Hancock county more than twenty years. He was born on January 25, 1865, son of William and Hester (Unrue) Siders, the former a native of Franklin county, this state, and the latter of Rush county, daughter of pioneer parents who had come to Indiana from Virginia.

William Siders was the son of a Virginian who settled in this state in early days and he grew to manhood and married in Rush county. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil War and died from the effects of eating poisonous food after having gone for days on scant rations during the Nashville campaign and is buried in the national cemetery at Nashville. He left two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Amanda, who married Thomas Foster and lives in Blue River township, this county.

George R. Siders grew up in Rush county and his elementary education was received in the schools of that county, but he received very little schooling after he was twelve years of age, it early becoming necessary for him to devote his energies to the assistance of his mother. He was trained as a farmer and has been engaged in that vocation all his life. He married in 1886 and ten years later bought the farm in Brandywine township on which he ever since has made his home, and where he and his wife are very comfortably situated. Mr. Siders is a good farmer and has brought his place up to a high state of cultivation. The improvements on the place are of a substantial character and the farm is well stocked with a high grade of live stock, about one hundred hogs, a herd of twenty Jerseys for dairy purposes and twelve or fifteen head of general-purpose horses. He has a fine seven-room house of modern construction, cement walks about the place; a roomy barn, a silo

and other farm buildings in keeping and the labors of barn work are lightened by the use of a gasoline engine. The place is well drained and fenced and is looked upon as one of the model farms of that neighborhood. Mr. Siders is a Democrat and gives close attention to local political affairs, always attending the meetings and conventions of his party.

It was in 1886 that George R. Siders was united in marriage to Rebecca Whitlock, daughter of Philip and Nancy Whitlock, farmers of Rush county, who were the parents of four children, Mrs. Siders having a brother, John, who lives at Portland, Oregon, and two sisters, Amanda, who married Henry Wilhelm and lives in Missouri, and Florence, who married Henry McMann and lives at Rushville, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Siders one son has been born, Nile, born on March 28, 1893. On March 29, 1913, Nile Siders was united in marriage to Elizabeth Bass, daughter of Marshall and Naomi Bass, of Shelby county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Siders, as well as their son and his wife, are members of the Christian church at Shiloh, Mr. Siders being one of the officers of the same. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Court of Honor and takes a warm interest in the affairs of those organizations.

JAMES MORAN.

James Moran was born in Rush county on September 27, 1856. He was the son of Patrick and Bridget (Lavel) Moran, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America after their marriage, arriving in Rush county in 1857, where they took up farming. Patrick Moran was born in 1835 and died on April 17, 1908. His wife died on July 4, 1911. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom at the present time are living.

After receiving his education in the district schools, James Moran, the subject of this sketch, engaged for awhile in farming, but at the age of twenty-three he took up the blacksmith trade, and worked in different shops in the county until in 1907 he went in business for himself in the shop which he now occupies.

On August 9, 1893, James Moran was married to Elizabeth Schrader, who was born in Indianapolis on September 29, 1856, and who was the daughter of Rudolph Schrader, a mechanic of Indianapolis. She was one of eight children, six of whom are still living. Her father and mother are both dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Moran have but one child, Lillian. She received her early education in the Greenfield schools and later took a musical course at St. John's school at Indianapolis. James Moran is a Democrat in politics and at present is chief of the Greenfield fire department, having been connected with this department for twenty years. The entire Moran family are Catholics.

MORRIS COLEMAN BOONE.

Morris Coleman Boone, one of Hancock county's well-known and progressive farmers, proprietor of a farm in Brandywine township, on which he has made his home since 1902, is a native Hoosier, born in the neighboring county of Shelby on October 12, 1854, son of Benjamin Harrison and Ellen (Paulen) Boone, both natives of that same county, members of pioneer families in that section of the state.

Benjamin H. Boone was born in 1830, son of Joseph Boone and wife, who were among the early settlers of the neighborhood southwest of Shelbyville, where their last days were spent. Upon growing to manhood's estate, Benjamin H. Boone entered a quarter of a section of timber land from the government, which he later sold and with the proceeds bought an eighty-acre farm, on which he established his home and spent the rest of his life. Though but a boy when the Mexican War broke out, he enlisted for service during that war and served until discharged on a physician's certificate of disability, on account of illness. He was a Democrat and served his district for some time as supervisor of highways. He was a member of the Christian church and an ardent supporter of the good works of the same. He lived to a ripe old age, his death occurring on March 31, 1914. For many years he had been a widower, his wife having died when the subject of this sketch was a small boy, leaving eight children, those besides Morris C. being Barnabas and William T. Boone and Mrs. Zora Isler, a widow; Mrs. Fannie Mount, of Greenfield; Mrs. Sally Wood, wife of Charles Wood; Mrs. Cassie Gaddis, of Illinois, and Mrs. Susanna Monroe, of Shelby county.

Morris C. Boone grew up on the paternal farm in Shelby county and received his elementary education in the district schools of that neighborhood, supplementing the same through his busy life by the thoughtful reading of carefully selected books. He early began working on his own account and for ten years was engaged as a farmer for Sylvester Thomas, who gave him substantial assistance in getting a proper start on his present well-kept and

well tilled farm of one hundred acres in Brandywine township, this county, where he has lived since 1902 and on which he has made all the present substantial improvements. His place is amply stocked with well-selected live stock and his modern methods of farming insure him a competence. Mr. Boone is a Democrat and ever since taking an active part in the county's political affairs has been an ardent supporter of the principles of that party.

It was in 1881 that Morris C. Boone was united in marriage to Jenima E. House, who was born in Shelby county on July 20, 1860, daughter of Maston House and wife, and to this union four children have been born, three sons, Charles, Frank and Arthur, and one daughter, Bernice, all of whom received a high school education and all of whom are engaged as teachers save Arthur, who is engaged as a traveling salesman for an Indianapolis firm and who makes his home at Monticello, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Boone are members of the Baptist church and Mr. Boone is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

VINCENT L. EARLY.

Vincent L. Early was born in Brownstown, Indiana, on August 9, 1852, a son of Samuel S. and Bertha (Beem) Early. Samuel S. Early was born in Tennessee, near Clinch Mountain. He came to Indiana while quite young and settled in Jackson county. He was very prominent in politics all his life and he was a Democratic office-holder almost all his life. He married Bertha Beem, who was born and raised in Jackson county. Her parents were old residents and farmers of Jackson county, the father was a ranger in the War of 1912. He accumulated large land holdings and at one time owned almost a whole township in Jackson county. They were the parents of the following children: Frank E., who is a retired merchant of Rushville, Indiana; Ida Hamilton, of Belleview, Kentucky; Newton, who is now deceased, and Vincent L., the subject of this sketch. Samuel S. Early died in 1882 and his wife died in 1860.

Vincent L. Early was educated in the public schools of Brownstown and entered the drug business as a clerk as soon as he was out of school. He remained in this position for three years and later went to Indianapolis, where he worked as a clerk in the Patterson Brothers drug store in that city. He remained in that position for five years, after which he went to Greenfield, Indiana, and entered the drug business for himself. After a few changes in location he finally, in 1884, took up his present place of business. Here he

has done a prosperous business and now controls one of the largest stores in Greenfield. During the winter season there is a force of three people employed and during the summer months this force is increased. General drug supplies, paints, wall paper and glass is the stock carried. In addition to this store, Mr. Early has other interests. He was the originator of the Building and Loan Association of Greenfield, and he was also the instigator of the Greenfield Real Estate Exchange, which did so much for Greenfield during the gas boom. It was through this organization that the glass factories, the plow works and the stove foundries were brought to Greenfield. He was also the instigator of the present telephone system of Greenfield and partly controlled this system until recently. The first telephone installed in Greenfield was in the Early drug store and the first telephone company consisted of Mr. Early, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hough. Mr. Early is a Democrat in politics, but has profited by the example of his father and has "stayed out of politics." He is a Mason and is the oldest active business man in Greenfield.

Mr. Early has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1880, when he married Lena Gwin, who was a native of Greenfield. To this marriage the following children were born: Nellie Fort, who lives in Indianapolis, and Ines May, who is stenographer in Washington, D. C., in the office of Senator James, of Kentucky. The first Mrs. Early died in 1885, and in 1886 Mr. Early was married to Mrs. Liza (Conover) Fitz, who was born in Greenfield. She was the daughter of James O. Conover, a merchant of Greenfield, who also had interests in Madisonville, where the daughter received a part of her education, having received the remainder in the schools of Greenfield. There was one child, a son, John J., by this marriage. He is a member of the present drug firm and is employed in the store.

BERLIN W. M. DIETER.

Berlin W. M. Dieter was born near Charlottesville, Indiana, on May 23, 1886. He was a son of George A. and Josephine (Jeffries) Dieter. George A. Dieter was the son of John S. Dieter and wife, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in New England. John D. Dieter came to the United States when a young man and settled in the East. Later he moved to Adams county, Ohio, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He died in California and his wife is still living in Clear Lake, Washington. They were the parents of the following children: John, Fernandes, George A., Florence, Rose and Mary.

George A. Dieter was born in Adams county, Ohio, on March 20, 1855, and died in Greenfield, Indiana, on May 7, 1914. He was educated in Ohio and in Baltimore, Maryland. He was a stationary engineer and engaged in this occupation in Greenfield. He was a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen lodge and had been through all the chairs of this lodge. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church. They were married on December 25, 1884, and had only one child, the subject of this sketch. Josephine Jeffries, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born on December 25, 1856, and is still living with her son in Greenfield. Her parents were from Virginia.

Berlin W. M. Dieter came to Greenfield when he was four years old. He received all of his education in Greenfield, and after he left school he entered the service of the telephone company of Greenfield. He spent about four years in this service, working for both the Hannah Jackson and Morrison telephone companies. When he quit the service he was holding the position of trouble-man. After a serious illness, which lasted for ten months, Mr. Dieter bought a half interest in the Elam Leary electrical supply house. Later he bought the entire control of this concern and has developed a large and lucrative business, the only one of its kind in Greenfield.

Mr. Dieter is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Christian church.

FRED A. MASTERSON

Fred A. Masterson, member of the town council of Shirley, this county, and proprietor of a prosperous bakery at that place, is a native of Indiana, having been born on a farm in Wells county, this state, August 16, 1872, son of Daniel Masterson, a Kentuckian, born in 1835, who came to Indiana when a boy and spent the rest of his life in this state, his death occurring in August, 1911, at the age of seventy-six years. He and his wife were the parents of nine sons, all of whom are still living. The mother died when the subject of this sketch was two years old and the sons thereafter were scattered.

Fred A. Masterson was reared from babyhood in the family of Robert Drew, in Wells county, this state, and grew to manhood on the Drew farm, receiving his schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of that home. When twenty-one years old he left the Drew farm and learned the cigar-maker's trade, at which he worked for about five years, after which he took up the

baker's trade and became a very proficient baker, presently opening a bakery in Bluffton, where he continued in business for two years, at the end of which time he sold the place to such excellent advantage that he entered the business of building up bakeries to a profitable point and selling them to advantage, and was thus engaged for about eight years. On March 18, 1901, Mr. Masterson set up a bakery at Shirley, this county, in pursuance of his general plans, and found the place so desirable as a place of residence that he had no desire to sell his establishment and has ever since made his home there and is still quite successfully operating his bakery. Mr. Masterson is a Democrat and ever since locating at Shirley has taken an active interest in civic affairs and is at present serving as a member of the town council.

On June 24, 1903, Fred A. Masterson was united in marriage to Maud M. Houck, daughter of Abraham and Martha P. (Orr) Houck, the former of whom is a well-known druggist at Shirley and the latter of whom died in 1898. To this union two children have been born, one of whom died in infancy, the second being C. Max, born on February 20, 1911. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Masterson was the leading milliner at Shirley and for years has taken a prominent part in the social and cultural affairs of her home town. Mr. and Mrs. Masterson are members of the Christian church and take an active part in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in all local good works. Mr. Masterson is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the commandery at Knightstown, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

HENRY THEODORE HUBER.

Henry Theodore Huber, a native of Wayne county, was born on June 3, 1857, and was the son of Henry and Catherine (Clinginman) Huber, both of whom were natives of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The father of Henry Huber, Sr., moved to Wayne county, where he was engaged in the making of clocks. He died there, while his wife passed away at the home in Pennsylvania.

Henry Huber, the father of Henry Theodore Huber, received his education in the schools of Lancaster. After completing his education he learned the cigar-making trade and came to Indiana about 1850 after following his trade at Lancaster for some time. After settling in Wayne county he con-



HENRY T. HUBER AND FAMILY

tinued to work at his trade, in Cambridge City, until 1885, and then later secured sixteen acres east of Germantown, where he farmed until his death. His wife also died at the home here. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are still living. The wife and mother was a member of the Albright church; the father, while not a member, was a liberal supporter of the Lutheran church. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Clingman, a native of Germany, who settled in Wayne county, where he and his wife lived until death. They had four children, one of whom, Rebecca, is now living in Wayne county.

Henry Theodore Huber received his education in the schools of Germantown and later took up farming in Wayne county. In February, 1886, he came to Hancock county, where he bought thirty-six acres where he now lives. He has since bought additional land and now owns one hundred and twelve acres, which is well improved and has good and substantial buildings.

In 1885 Mr. Huber was married to Elma Catherine Wagner, a native of Wayne county and a daughter of Edward and Mary (Crick) Wagner. Mr. Wagner was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Wagner was born in German. The parents of Edward Wagner, Jacob and Elizabeth (Gottle) Wagner, were both natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania. The father of Jacob Wagner, Jr., was a native of Germany and moved to Berks county, where he later died. Jacob Wagner, Jr., moved to Wayne county in an early day and there he acquired a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, before his death.

Edward Wagner moved to Wayne county with his parents from Pennsylvania and later removed to Adams county and then back to Wayne county, where he and his wife died. He was during most of his life interested in the ownership and operation of a grist- and saw-mill. He and Mrs. Wagner were the parents of ten children. They were members of the Lutheran church and took an active interest in all church work.

Henry Theodore Huber and his wife are the parents of the following children: Alva, the wife of H. C. Rains, of Lawrence, Indiana, and Horace Henry, who married Latee Jackson, is the owner of a garage at Pendleton. Mr. and Mrs. Rains are the parents of four children: Leland K., Esther M., Wilbur Paul and Janice.

Mrs. Huber is a member of the Lutheran church and the Daughters of Rebekah, while Mr. Huber is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, the Blue Lodge and chapter of the Free and Accepted Masons, Red Men and Haymakers. He is a member of the central committee of the Democratic party organization.

ABRAHAM S. HOUCK.

Abraham S. Houck, well-known veteran druggist at Shirley, this county, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Adams county, that state, February 8, 1848, son of George and Mary (Wirtz) Houck, both natives of that same state, the former born in York county in 1798 and the latter in Adams county in 1805, who were the parents of thirteen children, three of whom are still living the subject of this ketch having two sisters living, Mrs. E. Bowers, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Johnston, of Centerville, this state. George Houck died in Centerville, Indiana, in 1883, and his widow survived until 1901, she being ninety-six years of age at the time of her death.

Abraham S. Houck was reared at Centerville, this state, receiving his elementary education in the schools there, one of his school teachers having been Professor Shortridge, after whom the Indianapolis high school bearing that name was named. He later attended for three terms the old Whitewater College, at Centerville, after which he resumed his place on the farm, where he remained until 1868, in which year he engaged in the grocery business and a year later moved to Cambridge City, where he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business until 1876, when he went to Kansas, locating at Emporia, where he was engaged in the same line until 1885. He then moved to Great Bend, same state, and after a residence of some years there, during which time he was engaged in the drug business, he returned to Indiana and was located at Indianapolis until he came to this county and embarked in the drug business at Shirley in 1896. Leaving his son in charge of the store there, Mr. Houck presently went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the drug business for four years, at the end of which time he went to Mexico, where for three years he was engaged in looking after mining interests which he had acquired in the meantime. In 1910 he returned to Shirley, resumed his drug business there and has been thus engaged since that time, being one of the best-known and most influential merchants of that place.

Mr. Houck has been twice married. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Martha P. Orr, of Cambridge City, who died in 1898, leaving three children, Maud, who married Fred Masterson, of Shirley; Minnie L., now principal of the native schools on the Island of Ceylon, and Clarence D., a prosperous druggist at Hartford City, this state. On January 1, 1900, Mr. Houck married, secondly, Mrs. Lucy Wiggins, of Carthage, this state. Mr. Houck is a member of the Christian church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they take an active interest in the general good works of their home community. For years Mr. Houck was affiliated with

the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Improved Order of Red Men, but upon going to Mexico permitted his membership in both orders to lapse.

GEORGE E. CONDO.

George E. Condo, undertaker and funeral director at Wilkinson, this county, is a native son of Indiana, born at East Germantown, this state, February 4, 1874, son and only child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Condo, the former of whom also was a native Hoosier and the latter a native of the state of Maryland, both of German descent.

Jacob Condo was born near Germantown on April 9, 1844, and became a general farmer. He married Elizabeth Snyder, who was born at Charrotsville, Maryland, June 29, 1853, and who had received an excellent education in both English and German schools in the East before coming with her parents to Indiana. Jacob Condo and his wife were earnest members of the Evangelical church. He was a Republican and gave a good citizen's attention to political affairs. He died on his home farm in September, 1911.

George E. Condo obtained his schooling in the schools of East Germantown and for a short time was occupied on his father's farm, but presently became employed by a furniture dealer in Indianapolis and was thus engaged for two years, at the end of which time he returned to East Germantown and was there employed for six years as a blacksmith. In the meantime he had determined to become an undertaker and went to Chicago, where he took a course in the Chicago Embalming College, one of the first institutions of that character established in the United States, from which he was graduated on October 22, 1898. Thus equipped for the practice of the calling to which he had devoted his life, Mr. Condo went to Cambridge City, this state, where for two years he was employed in the Wright undertaking establishment. After this practical experience he decided to enter business for himself and came to this county, locating at Wilkinson, where he opened an undertaking establishment in 1900 and has ever since been thus engaged in that thriving village. Mr. Condo is a Republican, but does not take an active part in political movements. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church and he is one of the trustees of the church.

Mrs. Condo, who was Nellie E. Lyons before her marriage, was born in East Germantown, this state, February 14, 1879, daughter of Henry and Eliza (Earhart) Lyons, both of Dutch descent, the former of whom was born in

Pennsylvania. She received her education in the schools of East Germantown and was living on the parental farm near there when she married Mr. Condo. To that union two children have been born, Mary, born in 1903, and Harold, born in 1907. Mr. Condo is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Odd Fellows and of the Red Men and has "been through the chairs" in the latter two organizations. He is regarded as one of Wilkinson's most active and progressive business men and takes a warm interest in all movements having to do with the advancement of the best interests of that village.

JOHN MARCEE SMITH.

John Marcee Smith, a well-known farmer and live-stock dealer, of Center township, this county, is a native son of Hancock county, born on the farm on which he now lives, January 6, 1853, son of Abner and Martha (Griffith) Smith, the former also a native of this county and the latter of the state of Ohio.

Abner Smith was born on a pioneer farm in Center township, this county, August 31, 1831, and when five years old was bereft of his father by death. His youth therefore was marked by toil and he had little opportunity to secure an education. He became an expert woodchopper and when the railroad was pushed through this county he secured the contract to supply wood for the locomotives, which at that time used wood for fuel instead of coal. The railroad company paid him in land which he thus cleared of the forests and he thus became a landholder, obtaining a footing upon which his later success as a farmer was based. Abner Smith also secured the contract for grading the old National road through this section of the state and thus got a further start. On November 31, 1851, he married Martha Griffith, born in May, 1829, whose parents came to this county from Ohio in 1830, and to this union two children were born, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Margaret J., who married F. L. Broughard, a prominent farmer of this county. Abner Smith was a Republican and his wife was an earnest member of the Methodist church, for many years being among the leaders of this congregation.

John M. Smith was reared on the home farm in Center township and has lived there all his life. He received his schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of his home and from boyhood was a valuable assistant to his father in the labors of the farm. He developed into an excellent farmer and has done well in his operations. In addition to general farming he long has

been actively interested in the live-stock business and has been quite a successful dealer in that line. Mr. Smith is a Republican and gives earnest attention to local political affairs, but has never been a seeker after public office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church and take a warm interest in the affairs of their church.

Mrs. Smith, whose maiden name was Eldora Hauk, was born in this county on September 30, 1860, daughter of James H. and Mary Jane (McAmel) Hauk, the former of whom was born in Ohio in 1824 and the latter in this county in 1829. James H. Hauk was but a boy when he came with his parents from Ohio to Hancock county and he grew up here on a farm and became a substantial and influential citizen. He was a Republican and a member of the Masonic order. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are still living, those besides Mrs. Smith being David F., Henry L., Anna, Catherine, George O. and Charles H.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of the following children: Hosia, Hazel, Herschell and Hallie. Hosia helps his father on the farm. Hazel married George Ashcraft and lives in this township. Herschell served three years in the navy and is at home. Hallie is also at home. All the children attended high school.

Mr. Smith feeds about one hundred and fifty or two hundred hogs a year and about sixty head of cattle. The beautiful home was erected before Mr. Smith bought the place, but the large barns and outbuildings were erected by him. He specializes in shorthorn cattle.

JOHN F. CUSHMAN.

John F. Cushman was born in Vernon township, at the Cushman home, east of Fortville, March 2, 1847. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah J. (Pritchett) Cushman, his father a native of Pennsylvania, his mother of Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Cushman. Thomas Cushman was born in England and came to America with four brothers about 1832, he located in Pennsylvania and his brothers in New York and other eastern states. He engaged in farming in Pennsylvania for several years, and, in 1838, removed to Hancock county and bought a farm east of Fortville, adjoining the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born, and on which he spent his boyhood years. On the maternal side, George and Nancy (Caudell) Pritchett were the grandparents of the subject of this

sketch. They were both natives of Ohio, but came to Indiana in early times, about 1838, locating in Vernon township, Hancock county, in the neighborhood of the Cushman home. George Pritchett was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Isaac Cushman was educated in Pennsylvania and came to Indiana with his parents when he was about twenty-one years old. He located in Vernon township, bought a farm and built a home and engaged in farming. He had a farm of one hundred and forty acres on which his home was located, and also owned another tract of eighty acres, which is now owned and occupied as a home by his son, John F. Cushman, the subject of this sketch. The other members of his family are Diana Houp and Mary Bolander.

John F. Cushman was educated in the schools of Vernon township. His school advantages were somewhat limited because of his father not having good health, making it necessary for the boy to do a good share of the farm work. From the time he was eleven years old he worked on the farm and took entire charge of the farm before he had attained his majority. He cleared nearly all the land on the old home place and contributed a full share of the work in converting the unbroken forest into cultivated fields. He now owns the farm of one hundred and eight acres on which is located his present homestead, and a forty-acre tract near by, all of which he cultivates in general farming. Mr. Cushman has been twice married. His first wife was Mary C. Moon, daughter of William Moon, of Madison county, to whom he was married in 1871. To this union four children were born: William, Sarah H., Harry and Anna M. He was married, secondly, in 1890, to Mary J. Price, daughter of Thomas Price, of Buck Creek township, Hancock county. The first two children by this marriage, Ila and John, are dead; Russell is the only living child. Mr. Cushman's affiliation is with the Baptist church.

ISAAC W. CAHILL.

Isaac W. Cahill, son of John and Jane (Wilson) Cahill, was born in Greenfield, Indiana, May 31, 1856. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of Ohio. She was a daughter of Isaac Wilson, who came from Ohio to Center township, Hancock county, in the early days and located on eighty acres of land in Center township, on which he built a home, cleared and improved the land and engaged in farming. Here he and his wife both died.

John Cahill was educated in Ireland and came alone to America, in 1848, when he was seventeen years old. Dependent entirely upon his own resources, he started to make his own way in the new country to which he had come. He began this undertaking on a tract of unimproved land in Hancock county, a large part of which was considered untillable because of being wet and swampy. By underdraining, tiling and ditching, this land was made tillable and became highly productive, equal to the best in the county. By industry and enterprise John Cahill accumulated a farm of two hundred and ten acres. He built a good home and other necessary farm buildings and continued to live here until his death. In his early days he worked for a time in county offices, in Greenfield, but practically all his life was spent on the farm. He served for a time as township supervisor, and was always active in township affairs. During the last year of the Civil War he served as a soldier in the Union army. He was the father of six children, four of whom are still living: Mary R., Isaac W., John and Ellen.

Isaac W. Cahill was educated in the common schools of Center township, and worked on the farm when not attending school. He lived on the home place until he grew to manhood when he began farming on his own account. He now has two hundred and ninety-one acres, one hundred and thirty of which are part of his father's old farm. He has been engaged in general farming for many years, but is now retired from active work, his farm being cultivated by renters. The Cahill family are members of the United Brethren church.

JOHN P. BLACK, M. D.

Dr. John P. Black, well-known physician and oculist at Greenfield, this county, who has been engaged in practice there since the year 1890, is a native Hoosier, having been born in the village of Jay, in Jay county, February 8, 1853, son of Michael and Jeanette (White) Black, both natives of Ireland, who later became well-known residents of this county, the former for many years being one of the best-known ministers of the Methodist church in this part of the state.

The Rev. Michael Black was a native of County Sligo and he grew to manhood there, being trained to the tailor's trade. He married Jeanette White, who also was born in County Sligo, and immediately thereafter he and his wife came to the United States, landing at the port of New York after a three-months trip on a sailing vessel. Upon their arrival in this country,

Michael Black and his wife located at Morristown, New Jersey, where for some time he conducted a tailor shop, presently coming to Indiana and settling at the village of Pennville, in Jay county. About that time Michael Black had become converted to the Methodist faith and so strongly was he influenced by his new faith that he felt it his duty to become a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of much reading and of natural eloquence and soon became known as a preacher of power. Upon his admission to the northeastern Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. Michael Black was given charge of a circuit comprising a number of charges in and about Hancock county and he then, in the late fifties, established his home in this county, where his wife died in 1867, she then being fifty-three years of age. In 1870 the Rev. Michael Black left Indiana and went to Florida as a missionary of the Methodist church, where he spent the remainder of his life, devoting his best energies to the extension of the cause of Methodism in that state, his memory being cherished there as one of the most active influences in the general establishment of the church in the state. His death occurred in 1887, he then being eighty-one years of age, and he had been active in his ministry almost to the last month of his life. During the Civil War Mr. Black recruited a company for service in behalf of the Union cause, but there was no call for the same. He was an ardent Republican and for years was an active member of the Masonic order. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, namely: William, of Danville, Illinois; James B., a resident of Indianapolis; George W., deceased; Margaret E., widow of W. W. Willing, of Indianapolis; Richard A., deceased; Levi Robert, deceased; John P., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; Martha, of Indianapolis, widow of F. M. Gipe, and one who died in infancy.

John P. Black received his early education in the old Greenfield seminary and afterward extended his schooling in various other places. He then took a course at Hanover College and later entered the Indiana Medical Collège, from which he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. With a view to a further extension of his medical studies, Doctor Black then went to New York City and entered the Polyclinic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1885. Thus equipped for the practice of his profession, Doctor Black located at Peabody, Kansas, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was engaged in practice for two years. He then, in 1890, returned to Greenfield and opened an office in the Lee C. Thayer building, where he ever since has been located and where he has built up a fine practice. Doctor Black, though actively engaged in general practice, makes a specialty of treatment of dis-

eases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and as an oculist has practically all the business in that line in Greenfield. Doctor Black is secretary of the local board of health and is president of the Hancock County Medical Society. During his residence at St. Paul he also was an active member of the Minnesota State Medical Association. The doctor is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs.

In November, 1881, Dr. John P. Black was united in marriage to Clara Hart, who was born at Knightstown, this state, in 1859, daughter of Andrew J. and Viola (Haynes) Hart, the former of whom was a cabinet-maker and photographer at Knightstown until he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he now lives, and to this union five children have been born, all of whom are living, as follow: Walter A., an electrical engineer at Indianapolis; James B., a civil engineer at St. Louis; Laura B., who married Virgil Leech and now lives in Boston, Massachusetts; Margaret, librarian of the Brightwood branch of the Indianapolis public library, and John Nelson, a student at Purdue University, all of whom were graduated from the Greenfield high school before taking up their more extended studies. Doctor and Mrs. Black and their children are members of the Presbyterian church and have ever taken an interested part in the various social and cultural activities of their home and are held in the highest esteem hereabout. Doctor Black is the official physician of the local lodge of the Order of Eagles.

JOHN BOYD HINCHMAN.

John Boyd Hinchman, city attorney of Greenfield, former mayor of that city and one of the best-known lawyers of Hancock county, is a native son of this county, having been born in Greenfield, where he now resides, May 13, 1876, son and only child of John M. and Emma R. (Boyd) Hinchman, both natives of this county and prominent residents of Greenfield, who are still living there, hale and hearty at a ripe old age.

John M. Hinchman was born in Center township, this county, in the immediate neighborhood of Greenfield, son of John Hinchman and wife, Virginians, who had settled here at an early day and had become well-known and influential residents of this community. John M. Hinchman was trained to a commercial life in his youth and has been engaged in business in Greenfield all his active life, being now the oldest merchant in continuous service in the city. His wife also is a member of one of the old families of the county.

and both have been active in good works for many years, enjoying the esteem and respect of the entire community. John M. Hinchman is an ardent Republican and in his earlier years took a prominent part in the political activities of the county. He is a Mason and for years has taken a warm interest in the affairs of that ancient order in Greenfield.

John B. Hinchman was reared at Greenfield, receiving his elementary education in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the Greenfield high school in 1895, following which he spent a year in the Indiana University at Bloomington. He later took a course in the Indiana Dental College and for three years practiced that profession in his home town. He then was elected mayor of Greenfield and for four years served very acceptably as chief executive of the city, during which time he gave his attention seriously to the study of the law and at the conclusion of his term of mayor abandoned his dental office and actively engaged in the practice of law, in which he has been engaged ever since. Upon leaving the mayor's office Mr. Hinchman was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for this judicial district under Prosecutor Edward T. Quigley and after two years of this connection he and Mr. Quigley formed a partnership for the practice of law, which was successfully continued until in June, 1915. He then was appointed city attorney, for a term of four years, and is now serving the city in that important capacity. Mr. Hinchman for years has been one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Hancock county and for some time was chairman of the Greenfield city central committee of that party, in which position he rendered valuable service in behalf of the party.

On December 6, 1899, John B. Hinchman was united in marriage to Bess Burge, who was born at Mt. Carmel, Indiana, December 13, 1877, daughter of Robert and Alice Burge, the former of whom is a well-known photographer in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hinchman have a very pleasant home at 114 Fifth street and long have been regarded as among the leaders in the social and cultural life of the city, being held in high esteem by their many friends throughout the county. They are attendants at the Presbyterian church and take a proper interest in all worthy movements having to do with the advancement of the general welfare. Mr. Hinchman is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the blue lodge of that order at Eden, this county; a member of the chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, at the same place; a member of Greenfield Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar; a member of the Indianapolis consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, of the valley of Indianapolis, and of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the oasis of Indianapolis, desert of Indiana. He is a

charter member of the Eagles lodge at Greenfield; a member of Eureka lodge, Knights of Pythias, in the same city, and of the Greenfield lodges of the Red Men and of the Haymakers. Mr. Hinchman is also a member of the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, a relation established during his university days at Bloomington, and continues to take an active part in the deliberations of that popular fraternity.

GILDEROY C. WINSLOW.

Gilderoy C. Winslow, county surveyor of Hancock county and who for fifteen years was one of the best-known school teachers of this county, is a native son of Hancock county. He was born on a farm in Jackson township on February 2, 1877, son of Henry and Sarah (Clayton) Winslow, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Iowa, long prominent residents of Center township, this county, where they are still living.

Henry Winslow was two years old when his parents came from North Carolina to Indiana and he has made his home in this state ever since. The family first settled in Henry county, but presently came over into Hancock county and settled in Jackson township, where a permanent home was established, and there Henry Winslow was reared. He became a farmer and has remained so all his days. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil War and served for two years as a member of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Upon the completion of his military service he returned to Hancock county and began farming in Center township, continuing thus actively engaged until his retirement. Mrs. Winslow was but a child when her parents came to Indian from Iowa and she was reared and educated in Hancock county. Mr. Winslow is a Democrat and for years has taken an interested part in local political affairs. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the affairs of which he takes a warm interest. To him and his wife seven children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third in order of birth, and all of whom are living save one.

Gilderoy C. Winslow was reared on the paternal farm in Jackson township and received his early education in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. As a young man he began teaching school and was thus engaged for fifteen years, teaching in the schools of Center township, during which time he turned his attention to civil engineering. He was graduated from the engineering course of the International Correspondence School and

for about nine years served as deputy county surveyor of Hancock county, in this capacity helping to lay out many of the roads in this county. In November, 1912, Mr. Winslow was elected surveyor of Hancock county, as the nominee of the Democratic party, and in 1914 was re-elected to that important office.

On October 6, 1895, Gilderoy C. Winslow was united in marriage to May VanMeter, who was born in Jackson township, this county, December 19, 1878, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Ralph, who was graduated from the Greenfield high school and is now attending Indiana University. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow take a proper interest in the general social activities of their home town. Mr. Winslow is a member of the Greenfield lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

JOHN A. TURK.

John A. Turk, custodian of the Hancock county court house and one of the best-known men in this county, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a farm in Center township on March 11, 1865, son of Moses and Rachel E. (Meek) Turk, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of this county. Moses Turk, who was born in the early twenties of the past century, came to Indiana from Virginia when a young man and settled in Wayne county, later coming over into Hancock county, where he married and established his home in Center township, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring when he was sixty-five years of age. He was a Mason and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mrs. Rachel E. Turk was the daughter of Jeremiah Meek, one of the pioneers of Hancock county, who donated to the county the ground on which the Hancock county court house stands. Moses Turk and wife were the parents of six children, of whom but two now survive, the subject of this sketch, who was the last born, having a sister, Minnie, wife of W. W. Eastes, of Owen county, this state.

John A. Turk was reared on his father's farm and received his schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of his home and in the Greenfield schools. He grew up as a farmer and was engaged in that vocation until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he sold his farm and moved to Greenfield, having married in the meantime, and has made his home in that city ever

since. For the first two years after moving to Greenfield Mr. Turk was engaged in the sale of musical instruments. He then became the proprietor of a laundry and was thus engaged for five years, after which he was engaged in various enterprises until his appointment to the responsible position of custodian of the Hancock county court house in 1913, which position he still occupies. Mr. Turk is a Democrat and for years has given thoughtful attention to the political affairs of the county.

In 1893 John A. Turk was united in marriage to Nora E. Alfrey, who was born in Marion county, this state, July 7, 1876, and who came to this county with her parents when she was a young girl, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Donivan Arthur Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Turk are members of the Methodist Protestant church, Mr. Turk being one of the office bearers in that church. Mr. Turk is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Red Man and he and his wife are both members of the Pocahontas degree of the latter order.

ALLEN F. COOPER.

Allen F. Cooper, county treasurer of Hancock county, who is now serving his second term in that important and responsible office, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a farm in Center township, November 10, 1862, son of Harrison L. and Mary A. (Johnson) Cooper, the former of whom also was a native of this county and the latter a native of the state of Kentucky.

Harrison L. Cooper was born in Green township, this county, February 27, 1839, son of Elijah Cooper and wife, pioneers of that township, who had come to this part of Indiana from Boone county, Kentucky, the Coopers having entered Kentucky by way of Virginia in the preceding generation. Elijah Cooper, who was born in 1799, was a man of large influence in an earlier day in this county and both he and his wife did much in the way of bringing about proper conditions of social and economic life in the neighborhood in which they settled. Elijah Cooper was a farmer and became a large landowner. He possessed much political influence and for some time served as treasurer of the county, the position which his grandson now holds. His death occurred in 1865, he then being sixty-six years of age. Harrison L. Cooper was reared on the pioneer farm and was a farmer all his life, becoming the owner of a good piece of property in Center township. He was a Democrat and took an active part in political affairs. He was a member of

the Odd Fellows lodge and in the affairs of that organization took a warm interest. About the year 1860 he married Mary A. Johnson, of Boone county, Kentucky, and to this union four children were born, namely: Listina, who died at the age of sixteen years; Allen F., the subject of this biographical sketch; Charles E., who is manager of the telephone company at Norfolk, Nebraska, and Berilla, who died in 1899. Harrison L. Cooper died in 1881, he then being forty-two years of age.

Allen F. Cooper was reared on the paternal farm in this county and was educated in the schools at Greenfield. He then went to Boone county, Kentucky, where he worked on a farm for five years, at the end of which time he returned to Greenfield and learned the blacksmith trade under Lumbach & Barr. In 1890 he and Wallace Everson formed a partnership and were engaged together in the blacksmith business until 1896, in which year the partnership was dissolved and in January, 1897, Mr. Cooper entered into a partnership with Taylor Morford, under the firm name of Morford & Cooper, which continued quite successfully until Mr. Cooper retired from business at the close of the year 1912 in order to take up his duties of the office of county treasurer, to which responsible and important office he had been elected in the preceding election. Mr. Cooper is an ardent Democrat and for years has taken an active part in the political affairs of his home county. In 1902-03 he served as a member of the Greenfield city council and in the election of 1912 was elected county treasurer by a big majority. So satisfactory was his service in behalf of the public in this connection that he was re-elected in 1914 and is now serving his second term in the county treasurer's office. Mr. Cooper is president of the local club of the "Dixie Highway" association, organized for the purpose of promoting a great trunk highway from Chicago to Cincinnati, and for seven years he was one of the most active members of the Greenfield volunteer fire department. In other ways Mr. Cooper has displayed his interest in general affairs hereabout and long has been looked upon as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Greenfield.

On June 27, 1893, Allen F. Cooper was united in marriage at Columbus, Indiana, to Elizabeth A. Conn, who was born in Ripley county, this state, August 6, 1867, daughter of Joshua and Jane (Johnson) Conn, natives of Indiana and both of whom are still living. Joshua Conn was a farmer and building contractor until the time of his retirement from active labor. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served for four years in an Indiana regiment during the struggle between the states in the sixties. His daughter, Elizabeth, was educated in the Columbus schools and after her graduation from the high school in that city was engaged as a teacher

in the city schools and taught there for five years, having been thus engaged up to the time of her marriage to Mr. Cooper. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are earnest members of the Christian church at Greenfield, Mr. Cooper being the present secretary of the board of deacons of that congregation. For years he has been active in the business of the church and has held practically every office in the church save that of elder, having been one of the trustees of the church for more than ten years. He and his wife have a very pleasant home at 233 East North street, which is the scene of much genial hospitality, and they are held in the highest esteem by their many friends hereabout. Mr. Cooper is a Mason and a member of the local commandery of the Knights Templar. He also is an active member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and is past chancellor of the lodge.

ARTHUR C. VAN DUYN.

Arthur C. Van Duyn, well-known attorney-at-law, of Greenfield, this county, and former prosecuting attorney for this judicial district, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a farm in Brown township on October 20, 1870, son of George W. and Sarah A. (Tague) Van Duyn, the former a native of Henry county, this state, and the latter of this county, who are now living pleasantly retired at Shirley, this county.

George W. Van Duyn was reared to the life of the farm in Henry county and lived there until his marriage, after which he moved to Brown township, this county, where he became a substantial farmer and where he and his wife made their home until their retirement from the farm in 1910, since which time they have resided in Shirley, where they are very comfortably situated. To them seven children have been born, of whom the subject of this biographical sketch is the eldest, and all of whom are still living, the others being as follow: Claud, a Hancock county farmer; Emma, who married William Burns, a farmer, who works in Shirley, Indiana; Obe, who is a farmer and school teacher; Alice, who married Floyd Kitterman, a Henry county farmer; Nellie, who married Thomas Brookshire, a painting contractor, of Henry county, and Charles, a farmer.

Upon completing the course in the district schools of his home township, Arthur C. Van Duyn taught school for a couple of terms in Brown township and then attended the Central Normal College at Danville for three terms, after which he resumed teaching and was thus engaged for about ten years.

teaching eight years in Brown township, one year in Blue River township and one year in Vernon township, during which time he also was conducting a general store at Shirley. In 1893 he was appointed postmaster at Shirley and held that commission for four years. During all these years Mr. Van Duyn had been a close student of the law and had devoted much of his leisure to the careful reading of the law, becoming thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of the profession, and on July 5, 1898, sold his store at Shirley and moved to Greenfield, where he took a further course in reading under a competent preceptor and was admitted to the bar on examination that same year. He opened an office for the practice of his profession in that city, his first location having been in the Masonic Temple, and has been practicing in Greenfield ever since, his present office being in the Thayer building. In 1900, two years after taking up the practice of the law, Mr. Van Duyn was elected prosecuting attorney for this judicial district, on the Democratic ticket, and in 1902 was re-elected to the same office, serving in that important public capacity for four years. He later was appointed county attorney and served in that office for two years. Mr. Van Duyn has been successful in his practice and has other interests outside the legal profession, being the owner of a fine tract of farm land in Montana.

In 1892 Arthur C. Van Duyn was united in marriage to Perilee Eakin, who was born in this county in 1873, daughter of James and Hester (Bales) Eakin, both natives of this county and well-to-do farmers, and to this union two children have been born, Raymond C. and Eva Pearl. The Van Duyns have many friends in and about Greenfield and are held in high esteem by all. Mr. Van Duyn is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of these organizations.

THOMAS B. LEARY.

Thomas B. Leary was born on March 12, 1865, in Center township, the son of Thomas J. and Marjorie (Johnson) Leary. Thomas J. Leary was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was married twice. His first wife was Rebecca Price, who was born in Maryland and who was the daughter of Willis R. Price, who later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. The children by this wife were John, Parry, Willis and Jane. The second wife was Marjorie Johnson, of Wayne county, Indiana, who was a daughter of Peter Johnson, who was born in South Carolina. The children by his second wife were Sarah, Thomas

B., the subject of this sketch; James and Louisa D., who is deceased. John Leary, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland and after his marriage moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Blooming Grove township. Thomas J. Leary, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man who took great interest in politics. He made many trips to Cincinnati after he located near Greenfield, Indiana, and drove large herds of stock to market. He died on March 5, 1889, and his second wife, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, died on September 17, 1907.

Thomas B. Leary was educated in the common schools of Hancock county. He was married on March 12, 1890, to Maggie Irlton, who was born on September 30, 1873, and who was the daughter of Robert and Catherine (Devitt) Irlton, who settled on a farm of eighty acres, near Fortville, Indiana. They were the parents of the following children: James, Sarah, Hannah, Lizzie, who is deceased; Robert and Maggie, who is the wife of the subject of this sketch.

Thomas B. Leary is the father of the following children: Thomas, who married Elsie Kimberley and who lives at Mohawk, Indiana; Olive, who lives in Center township and who married Thomas Price; Dewey, Everett, Loren, Carroll, Pauline, Garnet and Violet. Mr. and Mrs. Leary are members of the Nazarene church of Mohawk, Indiana, and he contributed financially to the building of the church. They are great Sunday school workers. Mr. Leary owns a farm of one hundred and thirty acres and does general farming and contracting for gravel road building. He built a home in 1913, a beautiful residence of twelve rooms, modern, surrounded by an iron fence and a well-kept, spacious lawn.

Mr. Leary is making a success as a contractor and now has a contract for the construction of a twelve-thousand-dollar gravel road two miles north of Mt. Comfort. He is preparing to have a private railroad switch built to his gravel pit.

BENJAMIN S. BINFORD, D. D. S.

Dr. Benjamin S. Binford, well-known dentist, of Greenfield, this county, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a farm here, October 20, 1874, son of the Rev. Joseph O. and Huldah (Moore) Binford, for years prominent and influential residents of this county, the former of whom also was a native of Hancock county and the latter of North Carolina.

The Rev. Joseph O. Binford, who for years was one of the best-known

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ministers of the Friends church in the central states, died at his home in Knightstown, this state, August 18, 1910, at the age of sixty-seven, he having been born on January 21, 1843. He was reared to the life of the farm in this county and upon completing the course in the common schools here entered Earlham College at Richmond, where he was prepared for the ministry of the Friends meeting, in which he continued an active force for a good many years thereafter. He owned a good farm in this county, which he operated quite profitably and where he maintained his established home until his retirement from the same in 1891. During his long ministry, Mr. Binford traveled extensively over the United States in connection with his work in the church until the state of his health in his later years precluded his traveling. He then was stationed at Knightstown, pastor of the Friends at that place, and while there was appointed superintendent of the Indiana yearly meeting of the Friends, which appointment he maintained until about four years before his death in 1910. His widow, who was born in North Carolina on March 10, 1840, is still living at Knightstown. She came with her parents to Indiana in 1860, the family settling in Hancock county, where she married Mr. Binford. To this union seven children were born, namely: Horace L., a well-known farmer of Center township, this county; Elmer J., an attorney, of Tampa, Florida; Mary, wife of Joseph Jay, a merchant of Greensboro, Henry county, this state; Anna J., who lives at Knightstown; Benjamin S., the subject of this biographical sketch; Arthur O., a wholesale merchant at Louisville, Kentucky, and Ada, who married Nevil Phelps and is now living at Montrose, Colorado.

Benjamin S. Binford was reared on the home farm in Blue River township, receiving his elementary education in the district school in that neighborhood, later entering the high school at Knightstown, from which he was graduated in 1896. In the fall of that year he entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis and was graduated from that institution in 1899, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Thus equipped for the practice of his profession, Doctor Binford located at Greenfield, where he opened a dental office in the Dudding-Moore block and continued in practice there for ten years, at the end of which time he moved his office to the New building, where he is still located and where he enjoys an extensive practice. Doctor Binford occupies a high position in the regard of his associates in the practice of dentistry throughout this section of the state and is ex-president of the Eastern Indiana Dental Association, a member of the Indiana State Dental Society, the Indianapolis Dental Society, and the National Dental Association, in the deliberations of all of which several associations

he takes an active interest. The doctor has given active oversight to his mother's farm in this county and is the owner of a valuable fruit farm in the state of Washington.

On June 6, 1900, Dr. Benjamin S. Binford was united in marriage to Anna May Walker, who was born at Greenfield on September 2, 1882, elder of the two children born to Sidney L. and Emma (Hughes) Walker, well-known residents of Greenfield, where the former is a piano salesman, she having a brother, Hughes Walker, and to this union three children have been born, Marjorie Bovier, Catherine Irene and Rosemary Helen. Doctor and Mrs. Binford are members of the Presbyterian church, the doctor being an elder in that communion, and take a proper part in all good works hereabout, being held in high esteem by their many friends. Doctor Binford is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but is not included in the office-seeking class. He is a Mason and is past eminent commander of the Greenfield commandery of the Knights Templar, having for years taken a warm interest in Masonic affairs.

WILLIAM I. GARRIOTT.

William I. Garriott, former auditor of Hancock county and one of the best-known insurance agents in this part of the state, district agent for two well-known companies, with offices at Greenfield, was born at Warrington, this state, October 22, 1865, and has lived in Hancock county, Indiana, all his life. He is a son of Henry C. and Eliza A. (Newman) Garriott, the former born in Brown township, this county, July 1, 1842, and the latter in Virginia, February 22, 1844, both of whom are still living, having for years made their home in Wilkinson.

Henry C. Garriott was reared on a farm in Brown township and became a farmer. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted for service on behalf of the Union cause in Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for more than four years, during which time he received but one serious wound, which, however, did not permanently incapacitate him. Upon the completion of his military service he returned to the farm and was engaged as a farmer, also working at times as a carpenter, until 1874, in which year he traded his farm for a store at Warrington, which he conducted until 1889. He also built a store room at Wilkinson in 1880 and there engaged in the mercantile business until his retirement from active business.

life about 1906, since which time he and his wife have continued to make their home in that village. Mr. Garriott is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic; a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of the blue lodge and the chapter at Shirley, and of the commandery at Knightstown, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. There were thirteen of these children, four of whom are now deceased, leaving nine sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, the others being as follow: Charles O., of Knightstown, this state; Frank E., of Muncie; Henry A., of Indianapolis; Korac C., of Wilkinson; Oliver N., of Greenfield; Homer C., of Kennerd; John W., of Wilkinson, and Herbert L., of Columbus, Ohio.

William I. Garriott was reared at Warrington, receiving his education in the schools of that village, and when fourteen years of age took his place in his father's store, where he was well grounded in the principles of the mercantile business. When his father moved to Wilkinson in 1880 he became practical manager of the store in the latter place, and in 1889 bought the store at Warrington. There he remained in business until 1901, in which year he sold the store and moved to Greenfield, where he entered the H. B. Thayer "Spot Cash" department store, with which concern he remained until his nomination by the Democratic party as the candidate for county auditor in the campaign of 1902. He was elected in the fall of that year and took office in 1904, serving a full term of four years. Upon retiring from office Mr. Garriott opened an insurance office in Greenfield and has ever since been very successfully engaged in that business. In February, 1913, he bought a one-half interest in the district agency for the Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Company, and in November, 1914, bought the remaining interest, since which time he has been district agent for that company for the territory comprising fourteen counties, with supervision over ten agents. He also is district agent for the Standard Live Stock Insurance Company of Indianapolis, and agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, and is doing a flourishing business in his chosen line.

On June 19, 1886, William I. Garriott was married to Fannie Belle Armstrong, who was born in Franklin county, this state, July 27, 1868, daughter of William V. and Sarah (Lockwood) Armstrong, both natives of that same county, prominent farming people there, and to this union two children have been born, Ethel Fay, who married Paul H. New, of Greenfield, and Lawrence E., who married Beulah G. Meek, and also lives in Greenfield. Mr. and Mrs. Garriott are members of the Christian church and take an active and

earnest interest in local good works. Mr. Garriott is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the blue lodge and the chapter at Greenfield, is a charter member and past chancellor of Wilkinson Lodge No. 136, of the Knights of Pythias, and is now a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 20, at Greenfield; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Greenfield lodge of Improved Order of Red Men, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

CARL WILLIAMSON McGAUGHEY, M. D.

Dr. Carl Williamson McGaughey, a well-known and progressive young physician of Greenfield, this county, is a native Hoosier, having been born on a farm in Marion county, this state, nine miles southeast of the city of Indianapolis, near New Bethel, July 29, 1880, son of the Hon. John E. and Mary B. (Lowes) McGaughey, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky.

John E. McGaughey was born on a farm near Brookville, in Franklin county, this state, July 1, 1848, and when a boy moved with his parents to Marion county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He grew up on a farm in the New Bethel neighborhood and there married Mary B. Lowes, of Indianapolis, who was born in Covington, Kentucky, in April, 1856, daughter of a Cincinnati dry-goods merchant, who was killed by being run down on the street by a fire engine, following which his widow and her children moved to Indianapolis. John E. McGaughey was the youngest of twelve children born to his parents, there having been six sons and six daughters in the family, and he remained on the farm after his marriage until 1896, in which year he and his wife retired and moved to Irvington, a pleasant suburb of Indianapolis, where he died in 1908. Mr. McGaughey was a Republican and for years was one of the leaders of that party in Marion county. In 1878 he represented his district in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly and was county commissioner of Marion county for two terms, from 1904 to 1908. In other ways he took an active part in public affairs and was ever regarded as an influential and useful citizen. He was a Mason and a member of several other secret societies, including the Knights of Pythias, and took a warm interest in the affairs of those organizations. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and their children were reared in that faith. There are four of these children, all still living, as follow: Clara, who married Frank

Williamson, a well-to-do farmer of Darke county, Ohio; Carl W., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; John E., Jr., a civil engineer and superintendent of construction of the plant of the Eli Lilly plant at Indianapolis, and Robert M., who is prominently connected with the moving-picture business in New York City.

Carl W. McGaughey was reared on the home farm in Marion county, where he spent his youth, receiving his elementary education in school district No. 8, and was about sixteen years old when his parents moved to Irvington, the seat of Butler College. He entered the preparatory department of that excellent old institution and later matriculated at the college, from which he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis and was graduated from that institution in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor McGaughey was appointed an interne in the Eastern Indiana hospital for the insane at Fairhaven, Richmond, and spent a year there. He then was appointed surgeon to the Indiana state soldiers' home at Lafayette, in which capacity he served for one year, at the end of which time, in 1907, he returned to Indianapolis and served as county health officer there for two years. In the spring of 1909 Doctor McGaughey moved to Greenfield, this county, where he opened an office for the practice of medicine in the New block and has ever since been thus engaged, having built up a fine practice and created for himself a high place in the esteem of his associates in the profession throughout this part of the state. Doctor McGaughey is a Republican and has served as secretary of the Greenfield city board of health, of which board he still is a member, and in all proper ways gives his thoughtful and intelligent attention to the political affairs of the county, taking a warm interest in all movements having to do with the advancement of the general welfare hereabout.

On March 14, 1905, Dr. Carl W. McGaughey was united in marriage to Helen Downing, who was born in Greenfield on April 9, 1882, daughter of Charles and Angie (Williams) Downing, prominent residents of that city, the former of whom, a former clerk of Hancock county and former prosecuting attorney for this judicial district, has been secretary of the Indiana state board of agriculture since 1899, and to this union two children have been born, Carl and Elizabeth. Doctor and Mrs. McGaughey are members of the Presbyterian church, in the various beneficences of which they are warmly interested. They also take a general interest in the social and cultural activities of their home town and are held in high esteem throughout this whole section. Mrs. McGaughey was graduated from the Greenfield high school and later

attended Butler College, from which she was graduated with the class of 1903, and is a valuable and competent helpmeet to her husband in the exacting duties of his profession. Doctor McGaughey is a Mason, a member of the chapter of that fraternity, and takes an active interest in Masonic affairs. He is a member of the popular college fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, and still retains a warm interest in the doings of that organization. In his college days the doctor was quite an athlete and continues to give considerable attention to the questions involved in college and professional sports. For some time he was a professional baseball player, a well-known and popular pitcher, first attached to the Northern League as a member of the Duluth team and later to the American Association as a member of the Kansas City team. He also was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association champion team of basketball players, playing center, and played in the first game of basketball ever played in Indiana.

SAMUEL J. OFFUTT.

Samuel J. Offutt, well-known attorney-at-law at Greenfield, this county, is a native son of Greenfield, having been born in that city on November 2, 1878, son of Judge Charles G. and Anna (Hammel) Offutt, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of three children, of whom the subject of this biographical sketch is the second in order of birth. Judge Charles G. Offutt was for years one of the best-known lawyers in central Indiana. He came to Hancock county from Kentucky in the days of his young manhood and entered into the practice of law at Greenfield, quickly taking a leading place at the bar of the Hancock circuit court. He was a Democrat and was elected to the office of judge of the circuit court on the ticket of that party. Upon the conclusion of his judicial service he re-entered the practice of the law and thus continued until his death in 1903, he then being fifty-six years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave about four years, her death having occurred in 1899.

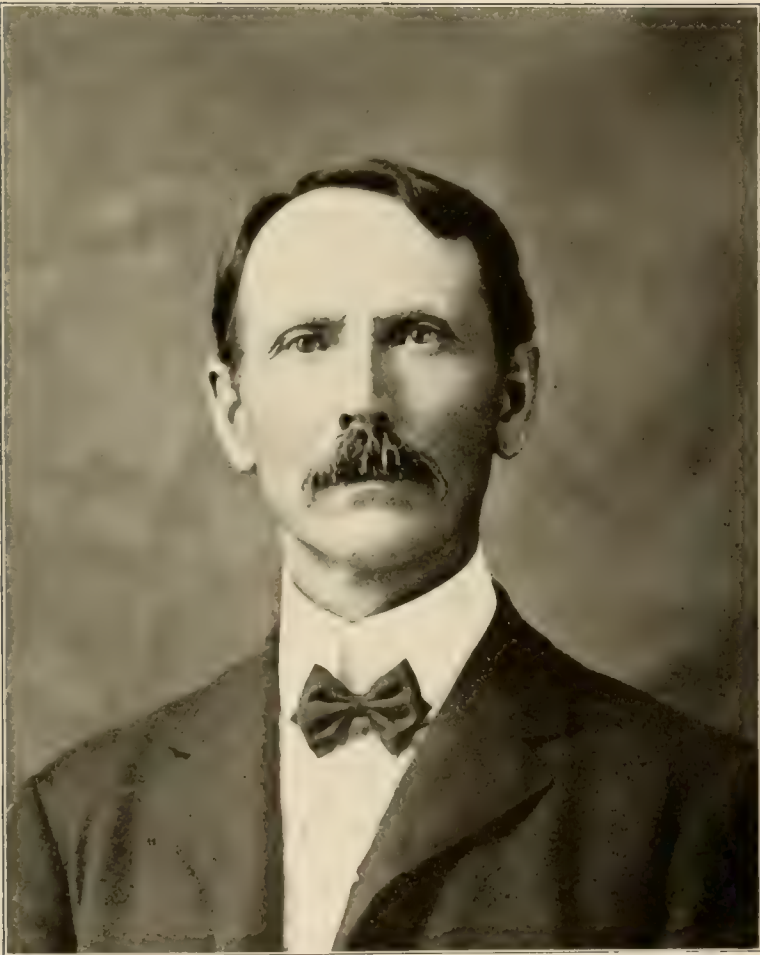
Samuel J. Offutt was reared in Greenfield, the city of his birth, and was graduated from the local high school. He then entered Butler College, from which he presently was graduated, after which he graduated from Chicago University, where he also studied law, and then entered the Indiana Law School, from which he was graduated in 1905. Thus equipped for the practice of his profession, Mr. Offutt returned to Greenfield and opened an office in his home town. A little later he formed a partnership with George J. Richman.

under the firm name of Offutt & Richman, which partnership continued until 1911. Mr. Offutt then maintained his office alone until on March 1, 1916, he formed a partnership with William A. Hough, under the firm name of Hough & Offutt, which firm is now actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1913 Mr. Offutt was appointed county attorney for Hancock county and served in that capacity until 1915. Mr. Offutt is an orator of more than usual ability and during his attendance at Butler College represented that college in the state oratorical contest.

On December 27, 1913, Samuel J. Offutt was united in marriage to Nell Reed, who also was born in Greenfield, daughter of James F. and Anna (Pope) Reed, the former a well-known lawyer of that city. To this union was born a daughter, Margaret Ann, on May 14, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Offutt are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and give attention to the various social activities of their home town, displaying interest in all movements having to do with the advancement of the community. Mr. Offutt is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the local lodges of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

WILLIAM MARTIN COFFIELD.

William Martin Coffield, deceased, formerly a well-known and well-to-do farmer of Center township, this county, proprietor of the attractive "Twin Maples Farm" in that township and who for many years was one of the best-known school teachers in Hancock county, was a native son of Hancock county and lived here all his life. His father, Barnabas Coffield, for many years one of the best-known and most influential citizens of Hancock county, was born in North Carolina on January 12, 1825, and was but a child when his parents came to Indiana and settled in this county, where he grew to manhood on a pioneer farm and in his turn became a farmer, the owner of a quarter of a section of land in Center township. He was an ardent Democrat and for years took a prominent part in local political affairs, serving in various public capacities. He married Mary Jane Tyner, who was born in this county in 1833 and who lived here all her life. They were earnest members of the Baptist church, in which for many years Mr. Coffield served as a deacon. Barnabas Coffield lived to the great age of eighty-five years, his death occurring in 1910. His wife had long preceded him to the grave.



WILLIAM M. COFFIELD

her death having occurred in 1873, at the age of forty years. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being as follow: William M., the subject of this biographical sketch; James, who is living in Texas; America, deceased, who married Perry Collins; Lucinda, deceased; Martha Ellen, wife of J. S. Thomas, of Greenfield, this county, and Flora, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Bailey.

William M. Coffield was reared on the paternal farm in Center township and obtained his elementary education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home, upon completing the course at which he began teaching school, his initial experience in the profession which for more than thirty years claimed his attention having been in one of the district schools of Blue River township. He then attended the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute for four terms and thus admirably equipped for the profession to which he had devoted himself, entered seriously upon his career as a teacher. For three terms he conducted schools in Brandywine township; then for seven terms was engaged in teaching in Blue River township, and then, for twenty-one terms, his services were engaged by the trustees of Center township, four terms of which service were devoted to the schools at Maxwell, during which time he helped to organize the high school at that place. He then was employed for four or five years in the Greenfield city schools, as principal of ward schools, also at Longfellow school. In 1878 Mr. Coffield married and after awhile bought a home in Greenfield, where he lived for years, but in 1908 sold his home in this city and erected a new home on the farm of one hundred and ninety-three acres in Center township, "Twin Maples Farm," which his wife had inherited, and there made his home until his death. The lumber which entered into the construction of the Coffield home was sawed from timber cut on "Twin Maples Farm" and the residence is one of the most attractive and substantial in that neighborhood.

Mr. Coffield was a Democrat and ever gave earnest attention to local political affairs, but never was included in the office-seeking class.

It was on June 27, 1878, that William M. Coffield was united in marriage to Charlotte Catt, who was born on the farm in Center township on which she is now living, December 25, 1856, daughter of Jacob and Elsie (Cannon) Catt, both of whom were born in this county, and to this union three children were born, Rhoda May and Mabel, both of whom are at home, and Ira Guy, who died at the age of seven years. Mrs. Coffield is an active member of the Baptist church. Mr. Coffield was an ardent lover of music and was prominent in all music circles throughout this section. He belonged to the "Old Missouri Harmony Singers," a musical association that met annually for the

purpose of singing and perpetuating old time melodies. He also belonged to the "Diapason Singing Class" at Morristown, Indiana. Before his marriage he taught a singing school.

William M. Coffield died on March 12, 1916, aged sixty-four years, two months and fourteen days. He was a worthy and useful member of the Shiloh Baptist church, which he joined on December 3, 1881. On May 2, 1885, he was unanimously elected clerk of this church, which position he filled continuously until called by death. He was singing clerk from the time he was united with the church until his death. He was very devoted to his family and his death was mourned by those, not only of his family, but by all who came within the touch of his splendid personality. He was a fine type of citizen, who knew his duty well and performed it at all times consistently and conscientiously.

NEWTON RAMSEY SPENCER.

Newton Ramsey Spencer, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Reporter* and the *Weekly Republican* at Greenfield, a former attorney-at-law and for four years postmaster of that city, is a native of Indiana, born at Portland Mills, Parke county, March 6, 1855, son of Robert and Mary A. (Ramsey) Spencer, both also natives of Indiana, the former born in Washington county and the latter in Putnam county. Robert Spencer was educated at the Indiana State University and early engaged in mercantile pursuits at Portland Mills, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on July 28, 1865. He left a widow and three children, the subject of this biographical sketch having had two sisters, Martha E., who married James R. Critchfield, of Waveland, Montgomery county, this state, and Mary M., now deceased, who was the wife of Shelby W. McCormick.

Newton R. Spencer received his elementary education in the public schools of his home village and supplemented the same by a course at Waveland Institute, after which he entered Indiana University, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For three years thereafter he taught school in Fayette and Henry counties, and served as principal of the schools at Springport and at East Connersville. In the meantime he was studying law in the offices of Joseph I. Little and David W. McKee at Connersville and in 1888, at Indianapolis, was admitted to the bar. Thus equipped for the practice of his profession, Mr. Spencer went to Johnson City, Kansas,



NEWTON R. SPENCER



SPENCER BUILDING, GREENFIELD

where for three years he was engaged in practice and where he served one term as prosecuting attorney. In 1890 Mr. Spencer returned to Indiana and located at Greenfield, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession and in 1899 took charge of the *Evening Tribune* and the *Weekly Republican* for W. S. Montgomery, and continued in this until his appointment to the position of postmaster of Greenfield in 1902. Upon the expiration of his term of service in the postoffice four years later, in 1906, Mr. Spencer bought an interest in the *Greenfield Weekly Globe* and in the *Evening Star*, with which publications he was connected until 1908, when he sold his interest in those papers and established the *Greenfield Daily Reporter*. In February, 1909, he bought the *Evening Star* and combined that paper with the *Daily Reporter*. The next year, 1910, he bought from Walter S. Montgomery the *Evening Tribune* and the *Weekly Republican* and merged these latter publications with the *Reporter*, which he has ever maintained as a non-partisan paper, though his weekly edition the *Republican*, continues to champion the principles of the party of that name. Mr. Spencer is a Republican and served his party as chairman of the Hancock county Republican committee, 1896-1900.

On November 26, 1885, Newton R. Spencer was united in marriage to Viola Banks, daughter of Andrew J. and Viola Banks, of Greenfield, and to this union has been born one child, a son, Dale Banks Spencer, who was born in 1899; was graduated from the Greenfield high school and is now an able assistant to his father in the newspaper office, having a thorough acquaintance with the details of both the office and the printing shop, from paper routes to linotype machines. Mrs. Spencer also is a practical printer and has been associated with her husband's work since the *Reporter* was started. Mr. Spencer is affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

THOMAS HOPE.

Thomas Hope was born on January 14, 1860, in New City, New York. He was a son of Charles and Ellen (Hughes) Hope, who both lived and died in New York state. Thomas Hope was eight years old when he came to Greenfield, Indiana, in January, 1868. He was afterward adopted by Willard Lowe, who raised him. He went to the common schools for a period of four months each year and Martin Ragsdale was his first teacher. He stayed with Willard Lowe for about seven years and then he worked around

in the neighborhood by the day and by the month and often received only fifty cents a day for his work, but he saved enough to purchase his home.

On November 24, 1881, Thomas Hope was married to Sarah C. McCormick, who was the daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Bennett) McCormick. Patrick McCormick was born in Ireland and emigrated to America and lived in this county for a number of years. He was a farmer and a Democrat in politics. Catherine Bennett was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. Patrick and Catherine McCormick were the parents of the following children: James, John, Samuel, Andrew, Sarah C., who is the wife of the subject of this sketch; Laney Ann, who is the wife of James Liming, and Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Cup. Sarah C. McCormick was born on April 2, 1857. She is the mother of one child, Edgar Hope, who was married in May, 1915, to Ada Heim, of Greenfield. Edgar Hope was educated in the common schools of Brandywine township and the high school at New Palestine. He taught school for six years in Brandywine township and then graduated from the Central Business College of Indianapolis.

Thomas A. Hope has earned what he has by hard labor. He has never had a dollar given him. He now has a tract of twenty acres of land on which he has built a modern house of eight rooms. He raises hogs and cattle and horses. Mr. Hope is a Democrat in politics and was township assessor for six years, elected in 1908. He has also been a strong party worker. Edgar, his son, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Red Men.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

Robert Williamson, a well-known lawyer of Greenfield, this county, who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in that city since 1881, during which time he has been connected with some of the most important cases tried at the bar of the Hancock circuit court, is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in the town of Larne, in County Antrim, Ireland, July 15, 1848, son of Hugh and Martha (Moore) Williamson, both natives of that same county, the former of whom was born in 1794 and the latter in 1804, both of Scottish descent, the Williamsons and the Moores both having been refugees from Scotland to Ireland during the days of the persecution.

In 1849 Hugh Williamson and his family emigrated from Ireland to Canada, settling in the province of Ontario, where they remained for about

ten years, at the end of which time they came to Indiana and settled in Hancock county. Hugh Williamson was a weaver by trade and had followed that calling in Ireland, but upon coming here became a farmer and thus continued the rest of his life, his death occurring on his Hancock county farm on December 31, 1863, he then being sixty-nine years of age. His widow survived him thirteen years, her death occurring in 1876, she then being seventy-two years old. They were the parents of four sons, namely: James W., who was a Presbyterian minister; Andrew, a farmer of Brandywine township, this county; John, deceased, and Robert, the subject of this biographical sketch.

Robert Williamson was one year old when his family crossed the water and settled in Canada and was ten years old when they came to Indiana and settled in this county. Upon coming to this county Robert Williamson resumed his studies which had been interrupted by the removal from Canada and finished the course in the Couden school in Brandywine township, after which he attended the high school at Greenfield and a couple of years later began teaching school, and for nine years was thus engaged, teaching in the public schools of Hancock county, after which he for some time was engaged in work on the home farm. In the meantime, and for some time, he had been deeply interested in the study of the law and when thirty years of age entered the law office of Judge J. L. Mason at Greenfield and studied under that able preceptor for three years. The second week of such a connection Mr. Williamson was engaged on his first case in court and he began to make a success of his practice from the very start. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1881, and ever since has been engaged in practice in Greenfield, long having held a high position in the regard of his associates of both the bench and the bar in this section of the state. Mr. Williamson first opened an office in the Barnard building on Main street, where a part of the Masonic Temple now stands. When the former building was destroyed by fire he moved to the Thayer building, where he now has offices. Mr. Williamson served as city attorney for some years and is not infrequently appointed as special judge to hear cases arising in the Hancock circuit court, from the hearing of which the sitting judge is for any reason disqualified, and his rulings and decisions ever have been marked by high quality of judgment characteristic of his fine judicial temperament.

Mr. Williamson was a Democrat, but holds to somewhat independent views in connection with his political affiliations, and is more wont to scrutinize the qualifications of the respective candidates on the various tickets rather than the mere party emblems under which such candidates' names appear. Mr.

Williamson is a member of the First Presbyterian church and for years was an elder in the same. For years he has taught a class of young ladies in the Presbyterian Sunday school, known as the "Olive Branch," and has written for the benefit of the "Olive Branch" class of that school two charming little stories, "The Story of Ruth" and "The Resurrection of the Body." He takes a warm interest in the general welfare of the community, lending his influence to all worthy movements designed to promote the same, and is held in high esteem by the entire community.

WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

William P. Johnson, well-known druggist at Greenfield and one of Hancock county's most enterprising and progressive business men, has been a resident of that city since he was two weeks old. He was born at Sunman, in Ripley county, Indiana, April 30, 1877, son of John R. P. and Eleanor (McConnell) Johnson, who came to this county two weeks later and settled at Greenfield, where they established their permanent home. John R. P. Johnson was born in Ohio in 1849 and was but a boy when his parents moved over into Indiana, settling in Hancock county, where he completed his schooling and where he was trained in the trade of brick-making. His father, John R., grandfather of William P., operated an extensive brick-making plant at Greenfield, he and his six sons carrying on the business in a large way, the Johnson firm manufacturing much of the brick that entered into the construction of most of the chief buildings erected in Greenfield during that period.

Having been but an infant in arms when his parents moved to Greenfield, William P. Johnson was reared in that city and has spent all his life since then there. He received his early education in the Greenfield schools and was graduated from the high school in 1897, after which he entered Purdue University and spent a year there, pursuing the course in civil engineering. He then taught school at Westland for a couple of years, at the end of which time he re-entered Purdue University and was graduated from the pharmacy department of that institution in 1902, he having in the meantime, beginning in 1900, been connected with the Pilkenton drug store at Greenfield, and upon receiving his diploma re-entered that store as a registered pharmacist. When the A. C. Pilkenton Drug Company was incorporated in November, 1911, Mr. Johnson became one of the members of the firm and on April 1, 1913, he bought the remaining interests of the other stockholders and has since

been sole owner of the store, of which he has made quite a success, his well-stocked store and up to date methods of doing business attracting a large trade.

On April 19, 1903, William P. Johnson was united in marriage to Lottie Smith, who was born in Blue River township, this county, daughter of J. B. and Mary E. Smith, both of whom are now living in Shelby county. Mrs. Johnson has three sisters, Mrs. Bert Unger, of Morristown, this state; Mrs. Vernal Long, of Gwynneville, Shelby county, this state, and Mrs. H. G. Kennedy, of Greenfield. Mr. Johnson has one brother and four sisters, John T. Johnson, of Cambridge City, this state; Mrs. Eli Gillingham, of Indianapolis; Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Mrs. Ora Taylor, of Illmo, Missouri, and Miss Nellie Johnson, of Greenfield. One sister, Mrs. Forman, is deceased.

To William P. and Lottie (Smith) Johnson three children have been born, Martha J., born on April 5, 1904; Mary E., October 7, 1907, and William E., November 15, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Johnson is one of the elders of that church, as well as the teacher of the young ladies' class in the Sunday school. He is a Mason and a member of the local lodges of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been "through the chairs" in the Red Men's lodge and is now degree captain. Mr. Johnson is a Democrat and gives a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

JAMES P. SCOTT.

James P. Scott was born on January 20, 1853. He was a son of John Scott, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, on June 26, 1830. John Scott's father, Noble F. Scott, came to this neighborhood from Fayette county. He moved to Iowa in 1858, with James E. Scott, his brother, and with his father and mother, and lived and died in Page county, Iowa. James E. Scott later went to Nebraska and died in Blue Springs on March 27, 1916. He was a successful retired farmer. John Scott, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, received his early education in Brandywine township, this county. When he came here with his father the country consisted of timber and swamp land and was a terrible wilderness. Grandfather Scott cleared the land and settled it and John Scott received his early education in the schools of that time and he was considered an unusually well educated man for that period.

He was a farmer and school teacher and also music and singing teacher. He was considered one of the best spellers of his time. He had singing schools at different places in both churches and school houses.

John Scott was married on September 15, 1850, to Elizabeth A. Alyea. She was the daughter of James and Hannah (Abbott) Alyea, who came to this county in 1835 and settled in Brandywine township. They had formerly lived in Ohio. Mr. Alyea was born in New Jersey in 1798 and his parents died when he was only a child. He lived in Ohio with Abraham Hopper, a blacksmith. He started to learn the trade while there, but later came to Indiana. He lived on his farm and followed both farming and blacksmithing. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Alyea were William, Catherine, Frank, who died in infancy; Eliza J., who was the mother of the subject of this sketch; Aaron, John, Jackson, Hannah and Mollie. John Scott enlisted in the war in 1861 and died on September 11, 1863, at New Orleans in a hospital. He was buried there. He had served faithfully in the war, having gone to war with Charles Gunn and John and Jackson Alyea. He was a Democrat and he and his wife were both members of the Christian church. He was a leader in the community and was well liked and greatly respected, a man whose honesty and integrity was beyond question.

James P. Scott received his early education at the Scott school house. William Workman was one of his first teachers. He went to school about ten winters, but during this time he had to work to help make the living. His great-grandfather, James Gunn, gave forty acres of land to each of his children and James P. Scott still holds his land. He helped clear and ditch and fence this land. It fell to his lot to stay with his mother. His mother and the family lived in a small three-room house which was not yet finished when the father went away to the army and James P. and his brother had to finish this house. James P. Scott was born in a log cabin on forty acres of land which was heired from his great grandfather and he split rails and helped fence this land. The roads in this section were almost impassable and oftentimes they were corduroyed to hold up the travelers from sinking in the mud. The grain at that time was cut with a cradle and bound by hand and threshed by horse power machines.

James P. Scott was married on July 11, 1900. He had stayed at home with his mother until her death on May 26, 1900. He was forty-seven years old at the time of his marriage. His wife was Eliza J. Caldwell, who was born on January 19, 1859, and who was the daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda (Liming) Caldwell. Benjamin Caldwell was born in Kentucky and came to this county with his parents and started farming. Mrs. Caldwell's parents

came here from Ohio. They had three children: Eliza J., who is the wife of the subject of this sketch; Sophronia, who married C. J. Thompson, and Rosa, who married L. C. Barrett. Mr. Caldwell was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife belonged to the Christian church. James P. Scott has no children of his own, but he has raised two of his sister's children, who stayed with him until they were grown and at present he has another nephew living with him, Norman F. Scott. James P. Scott has ninety-five acres of land all under cultivation. The farm is well fenced and Mr. Scott has built a fine barn and has a good residence on the place. He raises hogs and cattle and horses. All of these are of the best stock. He has a fine orchard and his buildings are all well painted and kept in the very neatest condition. He bought thirty acres five years ago at one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Fountaintown. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

FRANK L. HANNA.

Frank L. Hanna was born in Buck Creek township, Hancock county, on December 19, 1852, the son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Bolton) Hanna. Thomas Hanna was married five times. He was the son of Robert Hanna, of South Carolina, who was born on April 6, 1786, and who died on November 19, 1858. Robert Hanna was one of the constructors of one section of the National road, which runs through Greenfield. He was one of the first settlers. At one time he was justice of the peace in Hancock county, and he was killed on the Lake Erie & Western railroad in Indianapolis on November 19, 1858. His wife was Sarah Mowery, who was born on November 10, 1797, and who died on November 29, 1857. They were married in Brookville, Indiana, on March 18, 1813, by Judge Benjamin McCarty. They were the parents of ten children. Robert Hanna was a farmer and owned eighty acres of land on what is now Tenth street, in Indianapolis.

Thomas Hanna, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, had a limited common-school education. He farmed in Buck Creek township in this county. He was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land. He died in 1900. He was the father of the following children by his first wife: Robert B., Joseph A., Frank L., who is the subject of this sketch, and Mary Etta. The other wives of Thomas Hanna were Mary Jane Shaffer, who bore no children; Nancy Jane Helms, who bore no children; Elizabeth

Edwards, a widow, who bore him one son, Julian; Ellie Collins, who bore him five children, Samuel, James, Asa, Mabel and William. Thomas Hanna was a member of the Masonic lodge.

Frank L. Hanna, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and has farmed all his life. He was married twice, the first time in February, 1873, to Glendora Apple, of Hancock county, who was a daughter of Jesse J. Apple, of McCordsville. To this union were born the following children: William, Melvin, Belle, Gilbert, Milton, Nellie, Thomas, John, Herman and Jessie. He was married, secondly, on February 16, 1908, to Minnie Holeman, who was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, on August 25, 1881. She was a daughter of E. W. and Harriette (Curry) Holeman. They were farmers and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a soldier in the Civil War and was wounded in the knee. Mr. Hanna has no children by his last marriage. He is a member of the Christian church and belongs to the Masonic lodge. He is the owner of two farms, one in Vernon township of one hundred and fifty-nine acres, and one in Hamilton county, Indiana, of one hundred acres.

MEREDITH DAVIS.

Meredith Davis was born in Fayette county, Indiana, the son of Harry and Matilda (DeHaven) Davis. Harry Davis and his wife were both born in Fayette county. He was a farmer and owned about two hundred and fifty acres of land. Their children were: Meredith, now deceased, who is the subject of this sketch, and Quincy, now deceased.

Meredith Davis was educated in the common schools and was a farmer all his life. He was married on November 29, 1883, to Margaret Grant, who was born in Cass county and who was the daughter of Simon and Mary (Murray) Grant, who were farmers of Cass county. After the death of Simon Grant, his wife moved to Rush county and from there to Fayette county. They were the parents of the following children: Carrie, who is deceased and who married John Reed, of Fortville, Indiana, and who was the mother of one child, Dorothy, and Margaret, who married Meredith Davis. Simon Grant died in 1871, and his wife died about 1895. The father of Simon Grant was William Grant, a native of Ohio. He was the father of the following children: Moses, who was in the Civil War; Isaac, who was in the Civil War; Cyrus, who was killed in the Civil War; George, Lewis, Taylor and

Jane. William Grant moved to Logansport, Indiana, and entered a tract of four hundred acres of land when that town was only a trading post. He was a member of the Baptist church and was a soldier in the Mexican War. He died at the age of ninety-two years.

Meredith Davis, after his marriage in Fayette county, came here in 1890. He owned a farm of one hundred acres and did general farming. He built his home in 1908 and died on May 30, 1911. He was the father of the following children: Walter, who married Nola Lummis, and who has two children, Meredith and Donald; Eva, Ethel, Huber, Carrie, Margaret, Harry, who died at the age of two years; Paul and Lucile. Mr. Davis was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was an active and progressive man of his day. Since his death, his widow has been living on the farm. Huber Davis lives at home and looks after the farm.

M. M. MOORE.

M. M. Moore was born on February 14, 1863. He was the son of Sidney and Nancy (Alford) Moore. Sidney Moore was the son of Paul Moore. Nancy (Alford) Moore was the daughter of Lambert and Sarah Alford.

Sidney Moore was educated in the common schools and taught school in this county for about ten years. He then went to farming on the farm on which he lived for the rest of his life. He died on May 16, 1866. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was active in church work. He enlisted in the Civil War as a private and served for three years. He was the father of the following children: M. M., who is the subject of this sketch, and Nora, who married Frank Johnson and who lives in this township. Paul Moore, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first doctor in this county. He was married to Eunice Bacon, and they had the following children: Hervey, Roland, Julian, Sidney, Jane, Liza, Mary Ann and Charlotte.

M. M. Moore was educated in the common schools and farmed all his life. He was married on November 25, 1891, to Martha Cook, who was the daughter of Crainor and Nancy Cook, who were farmers of this township. The subject of this sketch was the father of the following children: Eva, who married Frederick Pope, in Vernon township, and Paul.

M. M. Moore is a farmer and owns a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he does general farming. He built a fine barn on this in 1900. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM W. SNIDER.

William W. Snider was born on April 10, 1856. He is the son of Jacob and Rebecca D. (Chatman) Snider. Jacob Snider was the son of Isaac Snider, who was married twice, lastly, to Mary Collins. He was a farmer of this county and owned one hundred and twenty acres. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Jacob Snider was educated in the common schools and died in 1879. He rented land his entire life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a Democrat in politics. At one time he was very much interested in politics. Rebecca D. (Chatman) Snider was the daughter of Joseph Chatman, who was a farmer in Hancock county. He was an orator of unusual ability and was known throughout the county as a public speaker. The children of Jacob and Rebecca D. (Chatman) Snider were: Isaac, now deceased; Joseph, Henry, William W., who is the subject of this sketch; Willard W., Oliver, Otis, James, Rose and Nina. •

William W. Snider, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and has farmed all his life. He was married in 1879 to Cynthia C. Barnard, who was a daughter of Francis Barnard, who was born in North Carolina and was later a farmer in Buck Creek township. The children of William W. and Cynthia (Barnard) Snider are: Jennie, Walter, Cleveland, Omer, Iva, Grace, Earl, James, Carl and Floyd, all living. Mr. Snider has a farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, on which he has lived for sixteen years. He does general farming. He belongs to the Red Men of America.

AIME WILLIAM GIROUD.

Aime William Giroud was born in Indianapolis on August 8, 1858, and died on November 23, 1909. He was the son of Ferdinand and Lucy Giroud. Ferdinand Giroud was a native of Switzerland, while his wife was a native of France. He came to America and was married and moved to Indianapolis. They both came across the ocean in the same boat. He was a soldier in two wars in Switzerland and survived them both without injury. He served in the Civil War for two years. He owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres at Five Points, seven miles out of Indianapolis. He was the father of the following children: Aime William, who is the subject of this sketch; Julia, Minnie, Julius and Ninnie, who died aged seventeen years.

Aime William Giroud was educated in the common schools. He had a

farm of one hundred and ten acres and he built on this a fine house in 1800 and in 1867 he built a barn. He was married on May 4, 1887, to Mattie Shimer, of Hillsboro, Illinois, who was born on July 6, 1860. She was the daughter of Caleb D. and Ellen (Bingham) Shimer. Caleb D. Shimer was born in Ohio on May 21, 1823, and came to Indiana when he was eight years old. He was the father of the following children: Emerich, who was born on December 8, 1861; James, September 24, 1863; Kate, July 6, 1866, and Mattie, who married Mr. Giroud. Mrs. Giroud's father died on March 19, 1916, at the age of ninety-two years, ten months and nineteen days.

Aime William and Mattie (Shimer) Giroud were the parents of the following children: Donald E., who lives at Irvington, Indiana, and who married Flossie Jones; Hervey, who lives on the home place and who married Edna Watson; James J. and Eva N., who is deceased.

The grandfather of Mrs. Giroud, Elias M. Shimer, was born in Pennsylvania on December 6, 1798. He married Mahala Dunn, who was born in New Jersey on June 7, 1902. He farmed in Ohio for awhile and then came to Indiana and entered a farm of three hundred and sixty acres, where Irvington, Indianapolis, is now situated. He was a very prominent man in the political affairs of Indianapolis, and was at one time a congressman. He belonged to the Baptist church. He was the father of the following children: Caleb, who was the father of the wife of the subject of this sketch; William R., who was born on December 8, 1825; Isaac H., February 20, 1829; Asa U., August 12, 1832; C. R., May 20, 1838, and James U., July 5, 1835.

JACOB DENNEY.

Jacob Denney was born on June 10, 1852, the son of Alford and Sarah (Kingery) Denney. Alford Denney was born on January 21, 1821, and was the son of James and Catherine (Marshall) Denney. He was married to Sarah Kingery, who was born on October 28, 1823, in Union county, Indiana, and who was the daughter of Jacob Kingery, who was a farmer in Union county and who spent the latter part of his life in Buck Creek and Vernon townships of this county. James Denney, who was the father of Alford Denney, was a native of North Carolina. He came with his family and settled in Wayne county, Ohio, and was in the War of 1812. He was married twice. The latter part of his life was spent in Hancock county, Indiana, on a farm.

Alford Denney, his son, was six years old when his parents moved from North Carolina to Wayne county, Ohio. There Alford received most of his education. He later came with his parents to Hancock county, where he became a large landowner, possessing a tract of five hundred acres in Vernon township. He was a member of the German Dunkard church. He was the father of the following children: Ison, of Vernon township, who was married three times, first to Manda Cook, second to Lydia Southard, and third to Elizabeth White; Jacob, who is the subject of this sketch, and Mary Catherine.

Jacob Denney was educated in the common schools and was married on August 28, 1873, to Mary Bock, who was born on July 1, 1854, in Montgomery county, Ohio, and who was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gabel) Bock. Samuel Bock was a farmer and was also a minister in the German Baptist church. He was the father of the following children: David, Daniel, Samuel, Elizabeth, Jacob, Catherine, Daniel, Benjamin and Mary. The father of Samuel Bock was David Bock, who was born in Pennsylvania. To the marriage of Jacob and Mary (Bock) Denney were born the following children: Ison, who married Dora Wilson and who has two children, Bessie Jane and Albert; Samuel, who lives in Vernon township and who married Sophronia Simpson and who has one child, Gordon; Alva; Lee, who lives in Anderson, Indiana, and who married Bertha Enoch, and has five children, Forest, Leslie, Mildred, Merlit and Margery; Herman, who is deceased; an infant daughter and Albert J. The wife of the subject of this sketch is a member of the Dunkard church. Jacob Denney is a Democrat in politics and was at one time constable. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land and does general farming.

WILLIAM MARSHAL WILSON.

William Marshal Wilson was born in Madison county, Indiana, November 2, 1862. He was a son of Archibald and Mary(Keller) Wilson, both natives of Madison county, Indiana. His paternal grandfather was Michael Wilson, a native of West Virginia, who came to Indiana at an early day and was one of the pioneer settlers of Madison county. In common with all pioneers in this section of the Hoosier state, he began life in the woods, on a section of government land of which the original entry was made by him. He lived and labored on this tract of land for many years, clearing it of

timber and making improvements in the way of buildings, etc. His death was from the effect of injuries received from an accident in falling from the roof of a house which he was building. The maternal grandparents were Matthew and Jeannette (Ellis) Keller, who were also natives of West Virginia and were among the early settlers of Madison county, Indiana. They entered government land, built a home, converted the woods into cultivated fields and lived on this farm the remainder of their days.

Archibald Wilson was reared and educated in Madison county, working during his early years on his father's farm. Later he engaged in farming on his own account on a farm which he purchased in Madison county. He sold that farm and removed to Hancock county, locating on a farm adjoining the one on which the widow of William Marshal Wilson now lives. He owned a farm of three hundred and seventeen acres and continued to manage and live on this farm until about 1899, when he retired and removed to Willow Branch. He had two sons: William M., the subject of this sketch, and George.

William M. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Hancock county and was always a farmer. At the time of his death he owned the farm of eighty acres, in Green township, where his widow now lives. He was married on April 1, 1883, to Ida M. McKenzie, who was born in Green township, Hancock county, on the farm on which she still lives. She was a daughter of William L. and Mary Jane (Rigby) McKenzie. Her father was born in Kentucky, her mother in Liberty, Indiana. Mrs. Wilson's paternal grandparents were John McKenzie and wife, natives of Kentucky. They were among the early settlers of Madison county, Indiana, where they entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land. Later they removed to Hancock county and located on the farm now belonging to Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson's paternal grandmother was a relative of Gen. Andrew Jackson, a former President of the United States.

Mrs. Wilson's maternal grandparents were Josiah and Nancy (Milner) Rigby, he a native of England, she of Indiana. Josiah Rigby came to America about 1825, before his marriage, and located in Green township, Hancock county, and engaged in farming. He had eighty acres of land on which he built a home and continued to live. Before coming to this country he followed the trade of a weaver, which he followed for a short time in this country.

To Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wilson the following children were born: Hattie, living at home; Clara, deceased; Mary Jane, deceased; Harold Ray, living in Green township, and Howard Clay, at Lafayette, Indiana.

Mrs. William M. Wilson is the owner of a fine farm, comprising three hundred and five acres, all in one body. The farm is well improved, with good residence, modern barns and other farm buildings, and the land in good state of cultivation and highly productive. It is a model farm in every respect and one of the best in the county. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Wilson died on May 2, 1900, and was buried in Hayes cemetery. He was a member of the United Brethren church. He left a farm of eighty acres, which forms the present homestead. Mrs. Wilson owns other tracts of land and also owns forty acres of the eighty left by her husband.

JAMES LEARY.

James Leary was born on February 27, 1871, in Hancock county, Indiana. He was the son of Thomas J. and Marjorie (Johnson) Leary. Thomas J. Leary was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was married twice. His first wife was Rebecca Price, who was born in Maryland and who was the daughter of Willis F. Price, who later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. The children by this wife were John, Parry, Willis and Jane. The second wife was Marjorie Johnson, of Wayne county, Indiana, who was a daughter of Peter Johnson, who was born in South Carolina. The children by his second wife were Sarah, Thomas B., James, who is the subject of this sketch, and Louisa D., who is deceased. John Leary, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland and after his marriage moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Blooming township. Thomas J. Leary, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man who took great interest in politics. He made many trips to Cincinnati after he located near Greenfield, Indiana, and he drove large herds of stock to market. He died on March 5, 1889, and his second wife, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, died on September 17, 1907.

James Leary received his education in the common schools of Hancock county. He was married on March 9, 1899, to Clara B. Dobbins. She was born in this county on September 17, 1872, the daughter of John W. Dobbins, who was born in Rush county on December 24, 1824, and who died on September 28, 1898. His wife was Susannah Eaton, who was born in Fayette county on July 4, 1834, and who died on April 22, 1915, at the age of eighty years. She was a daughter of John Eaton, a farmer and a preacher of the

Methodist Episcopal church of Cambridge City, Indiana. John W. Dobbins was a member of the United Brethren church and he was a great Democrat. He was the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land. He was the son of Jesse Dobbins, who was born in Rush county and who owned land in Richmond, Indiana, and who married Elizabeth Chappel. The children of John W. Dobbins were the following: Louisa, Elizabeth, Wilson, Milford, Olive, Cora, Nelson, Andrew, Clara B., who is the wife of the subject of this sketch; Walter, Mary and Ira, who are all living. The children of the subject of this sketch are: Helen, born on December 30, 1901; Autumn, born on January 26, 1908, and Neva, born on December 17, 1912. After his marriage, Mr. Leary located on a farm near Mohawk. This was a farm of seventy acres which he bought on September 15, 1902. He does a general farming and stock raising, having a fine bunch of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and his wife is a member of the United Brethren church.

Mr. Leary has been successful as a stock raiser. On March 9, 1916, he had a sale at which he sold one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, which sold for three thousand dollars. This sale was conducted by W. I. Burnside and Colonel Mount, of Greenfield.

CHARLES M. ARCHER.

Charles M. Archer was born in Green township on January 22, 1865, the son of Samuel and Jane (White) Archer. Samuel Archer was born in 1822 and died on August 27, 1875. He was twice married, first to Mary Fort and to this union were born two children, James and Juliet. His second wife was Jane White, daughter of Benjamin White, a farmer of Henry county, and to this union two children were born, Emily E. and Charles M. The father of Samuel Archer was the father of the following children: Levi, Martha and Samuel F. Samuel Archer in early days ran a mill in Eden, Indiana, and was at one time sheriff of Hancock county.

Charles M. Archer was educated in the common schools and has farmed all his life. He owns a tract of one hundred and nine acres near Eden, Indiana. He was married on October 28, 1886, to Clara E. Mingle, who was the daughter of Adam and Sabria Mingle, who were also farmers. To this marriage was born one child, Earl M., on January 17, 1905. Charles M. Archer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN EDWARD BARRETT.

John Edward Barrett was born in Center township, Hancock county, January 1, 1851, a son of Isaac and Sarah Ann (Wilson) Barrett, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Decatur county, Indiana, her place of birth being near Greensburg, Indiana. The grandfather was James Barrett, probably of Irish nativity. He first located in West Virginia, but came to Indiana in early days and settled in Green township, near Milner's Corners, Hancock county. There he entered government land and engaged in farming for the rest of his days.

Isaac Barrett was reared and educated in West Virginia and spent his early life working on his father's farm. Coming to Indiana he engaged in farming and also in the nursery business. His farm was located in Center township, where he had one hundred and twenty acres, and there he made his home until his death, which occurred at the age of forty-nine years. His children were: Margaret M., Ann E., William A., John E., Nancy I., Mary E., Cyrus O. and Howard E. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John E. Barrett was educated in the schools of Center township, supplementing his elementary education by studies in the local normal school. He was then engaged in teaching for five years prior to his marriage. After marriage he located on a farm in Green township, Hancock county, where he has since lived. He has a farm of seventy-six acres, on which he put up his residence and other buildings and made all the improvements on the farm. In addition to general farming, Mr. Barrett devotes a good deal of attention to stock raising.

On July 30, 1874, John Edward Barrett was married to Laura Henry, of Green township, a daughter of George Henry, a farmer, living at that time on a farm adjoining the one at present owned by Mr. Barrett. George Henry started on a journey to Pike's Peak, at the time of the excitement about the gold discovery, and lost his life on the way by drowning. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett were the parents of the following children: Arminta and Minnie E., who died in infancy, and Atta Wray, Ila Albert, Margaret E., James Blaine, Wilmer H., Charles H., Flossie B. and Thomas R. Wilmer H. has been a soldier in the United States army for nine years. He is now a sergeant and is with his regiment stationed at Texas City, Texas. These children were by Mr. Barrett's first wife, who died in 1902. He was married, secondly, on September, 1904, to Ann Eliza Newsom, born at Carthage, Indiana, the daughter of John G. and Margaret E. (Gates) Newsom, of Rush county, Indiana. To

this union two children were born, of whom Ada Mildred is living, and Ruth Caroline is deceased.

John E. Barrett is a "stand-pat" Republican, without any prefixes, affixes, or any qualification or apologies, whatsoever. He is a member of Eden Lodge No. 477, Free and Accepted Masons; is also a member of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Eden, and Lodge No. 104, Order of the Eastern Star.

THOMAS M. TUCKER.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated is a member of one of the most highly esteemed families of Hancock county, Indiana, and has spent practically his entire life in this community, where he is engaged in agricultural work. A man of sound business methods, strict integrity and undeviating attention to duty, he has met with gratifying success in his chosen field of endeavor.

Thomas M. Tucker was born on February 22, 1879, the son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth M. (Moore) Tucker, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and the latter was born in Indiana, on March 31, 1858, and in childhood was left an orphan. Friends of the family, John E. Willis and his wife, reared the mother of the subject of this sketch in their home in Shelby county, Indiana. One brother of Elizabeth Moore died while serving in the Union army during the Civil War and two other brothers went to Indianapolis for permanent residence.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a Virginian by birth, who came to Indiana during the pioneer days with a team of oxen and a covered wagon. He settled on a tract of land he had rented in Shelby county and worked unceasingly at the occupation of clearing the land and establishing a cultivated farm. Among his first pieces of work was a log cabin erected, for the most part, by his own hands, which was only one of the many difficult pieces of labor undertaken by the first settlers in this section of the state. Among the scenes of early agricultural life Mr. Tucker and his wife reared a family consisting of three boys, Andrew, John and Isaac, and a daughter, Maggie, now Mrs. Matthew Horn.

Following the example set by his father, Andrew Tucker turned his attention, upon reaching the age of manhood, to a life on the farm. He was a self educated man, who attained success through his own individual efforts and force of character. At the time of his death, which occurred on March

31. 1911, after he had reached the age of sixty-seven years, he owned about two hundred acres of land in Shelby county. A hard working man, a good manager and a close student of farm problems, it was only a natural consequence that he should have attained the degree of prominence given him before his death. Mr. Tucker was married twice, the first time to Miss Parish, who became the mother of five children, three of whom died; those who survived are Rose, who married William H. Downing, and Emma, who became the wife of William Martin. By this marriage to his second wife, who was Elizabeth Moore, the following children were born: Thomas, who is the subject of this sketch; William, Bynum, who was drowned while swimming in Little Sugar creek in 1904; Lilly, who became the wife of Ora Snodgrass; Nannie, who married Clarence Snodgrass; Myrtle, who married Lester Valentine; Edna, the wife of Morris Drake; Mary, the wife of Berl Russell, and two children, Nellie and Minnie, who died in early childhood. Mr. Tucker always manifested a deep interest in political affairs and in all elections supported the principles of the Democratic party. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian Union church at Carlton, where he served as deacon and where he and his wife were looked upon as among the strongest supporters of the church welfare. In fraternal affairs, Mr. Tucker was a member of the Knights of Pythias at Fountaintown.

Thomas M. Tucker received his elementary education in the common schools of the county in which he was reared, and his first teacher was Miss Vanie Gates, the daughter of Henry Gates. As the custom in those days gave the farm boys only schooling during the winter months, Thomas Tucker received only a meager supply of learning. The prominence he attained in the community in which he resides is due to his own endeavors and his success is the logical result of a life of consecutive industry. Mr. Tucker resides at the present time on a farm consisting of one hundred and twenty acres. The farm is in an excellent state of cultivation due to the personal efforts of the subject of this sketch, who has taken pride in fencing and draining the land and in erecting a silo. Aside from the interests of general farming, Mr. Tucker takes special interest in the raising of high grade stock. He has forty head of hogs, from twelve to fifteen head of Shorthorn cattle and eight head of horses. Mr. Tucker is a firm believer in scientific farming and uses the most modern implements in his work. His corn averages seventy-five bushels to the acre and he is also interested in the raising of clover and hay.

On March 14, 1900, Thomas M. Tucker was united in marriage to Cora E. Swain, who was born on April 12, 1876. Mrs. Tucker has become the mother of the following children: Josephine, who was born in 1902; Marion

Oscar, who died in early childhood, and Mildred M., who was born on September 21, 1907.

Aside from his active duties as a farmer, Mr. Tucker has always manifested a true interest in those things which pertain to public welfare. He served for years on the township advisory board and in his political activities gives support to the Democratic party. As a member of the Sugar Creek Christian church, he has proved his ability as an assistant in church affairs and acts as trustee to the church to which the members of his family also belong. In fraternal affairs, he holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men's lodge, both of New Palestine.

ROBERT G. WILSON.

Robert G. Wilson was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 8, 1843, and died in Hancock county, Indiana, May 30, 1910. He was a son of William and Mary (Gillespie) Wilson. Some time in the early sixties he removed with his widowed mother to Cumberland, Marion county, Indiana, and, in 1868, he located in Hancock county, of which he remained a citizen until his death. He was the fifth in a family of ten children. He was married on December 20, 1870, to Mary Arnett, and to this union nine children were born, three of whom, Willie, Ila and Ina, are deceased. The living children are: Mary Jane, Anna May, Jossie Alice, Hattie E., Shady and John.

Mr. Wilson united with the old Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church, in Butler county, Ohio, in 1865, and, on coming to Indiana, transferred his church membership to the Pleasant Grove church, in Vernon township, Hancock county, this church then being under the pastoral charge of Reverend Philips. Mr. Wilson became a member of Oakland Lodge No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, January 12, 1870; received his demit and became a charter member of McCordsville Lodge No. 501, April 14, 1875. He became a member of McCordsville Chapter No. 44, July 26, 1884, and a member of the McCordsville Council No. 52, the same date. He was also a charter member of the McCordsville Chapter No. 156, Order of the Eastern Star; a charter member and past chancellor of McCordsville Lodge No. 507, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Union Temple No. 300, Pythian Sisters. Mrs. Wilson is also a member of the Eastern Star and Pythian Sisters. Mr. Wilson served two terms as county commissioner of Hancock county. He was engaged in farming all his life, and was the owner of three hundred acres of

land at the time of his death. He settled on the farm adjoining that on which his widow now lives when the land was all covered with timber. With the exception of eighty acres of this land, which was inherited by his wife, Mr. Wilson purchased and paid for this farm, cleared the timber and made all the improvements by his own hard labor. To begin in the woods, clear the land and develop a farm to the splendid condition in which it is today, is an undertaking of no small magnitude.

John Wilson, son of Robert G. Wilson, was born on September 5, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of Vernon township, and did his share of the work on his father's farm in his early years. He was married on September 1, 1907, to Bessie Sylvey, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana. The children of this union are: Ralph, Arnett, Robert, George and Blanche Sylvey. John Wilson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at McCordsville.

Shadrach H. Arnett, father of Mrs. Mary (Arnett) Wilson, was born on September 3, 1811, in Franklin county, Indiana, and came to Hancock county with his brother, William Arnett, in 1831. He settled in Buck Creek township and continued to live there until his death, which occurred on February 13, 1879. Mr. Arnett was a prominent and influential citizen of the township and commanded the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived. He served as township trustee for several years and, during the Civil War, was enrolling officer of the township. He was an active and influential member of the Masonic order. In early life he was identified with the Baptist church, but had no church affiliation in his later life. He acquired a large estate through his industry and energy in his active years. In personal appearance he was of fair complexion; in physique he was strong, portly and athletic, weighing over two hundred pounds. His children were: Sarah A., Mary, Isabella, Elizabeth, Lucinda and William H.

William Wilson, father of Robert G. Wilson, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1811. He was a son of John and Jane (Canahan) Wilson, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Butler county, Ohio, when William was a child. They settled on a farm and spent the remainder of their days in that county. William Wilson was educated in the schools of Butler county, Ohio, and his life vocation was that of a farmer in Butler county, where he spent his entire life. He was married about 1835 to Mary E. Gillespie, a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a daughter of Robert and Mary (Robinson) Gillespie. They were both natives of Ohio, and both died in Butler county of that state. Robert Gillespie was a soldier in the War of 1812. The Wilsons and Gillespies were Democrats.

Mary (Gillespie) Wilson, and her entire family, came to Marion county, Indiana, about 1866, and located first near Cumberland. About two years later they removed to a location near McCordsville, in the Steel neighborhood, in Buck Creek township, Hancock county. There the widow died, living at the time of her death at the home of her son-in-law, Erskine Collins. At the time of her death she owned eighty acres of land in Buck Creek township: Her children were: Jane, John, Robert, Martha, Hannah, Amanda, Adeleide and William. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH OSBON.

Joseph Osbon is a native of Hancock county, having been born on a farm adjoining the one he now owns in Green township, in 1855, and is the son of C. G. and Sarah Prater (Martin) Osbon, the father being a native of Kentucky and the mother having been born in Ohio.

Jackson Osbon, the father of C. G. Osbon, was one of the early pioneers of the county, having settled in Center township, where he was engaged in farming. He was at one time one of the county officials. John and Elizabeth Martin, the maternal grandparents of Joseph Osbon, were also early settlers in the county and they, too, settled in Center township. They came to the country when it was one vast wilderness. Here they entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. There was no house for the family, so they lived in the wagon until the log cabin was erected and ready to occupy.

C. G. Osbon received his education in the rural schools of the township and later learned the blacksmith trade. He followed his trade for many years and was also engaged in farming. He owned eighty acres on which he had his shop. Much of the land was cleared by himself as well as the erection of the buildings. He was considered the best smith in the county, in that day. He was perhaps the only man in the county who ever welded, successfully, a sickle bar to a reaping machine.

To C. G. Osbon and wife were born the following children: Jasper, who served in the Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War; Amanda, Roena, Joseph, Clara and Martha.

Joseph Osbon received his education in the schools of Green township. After leaving school he removed to an adjoining farm, in 1875, where he has since made his home. He owns one hundred and twenty-three acres of well improved land. The buildings, which were all erected by him, are substantial and modern.

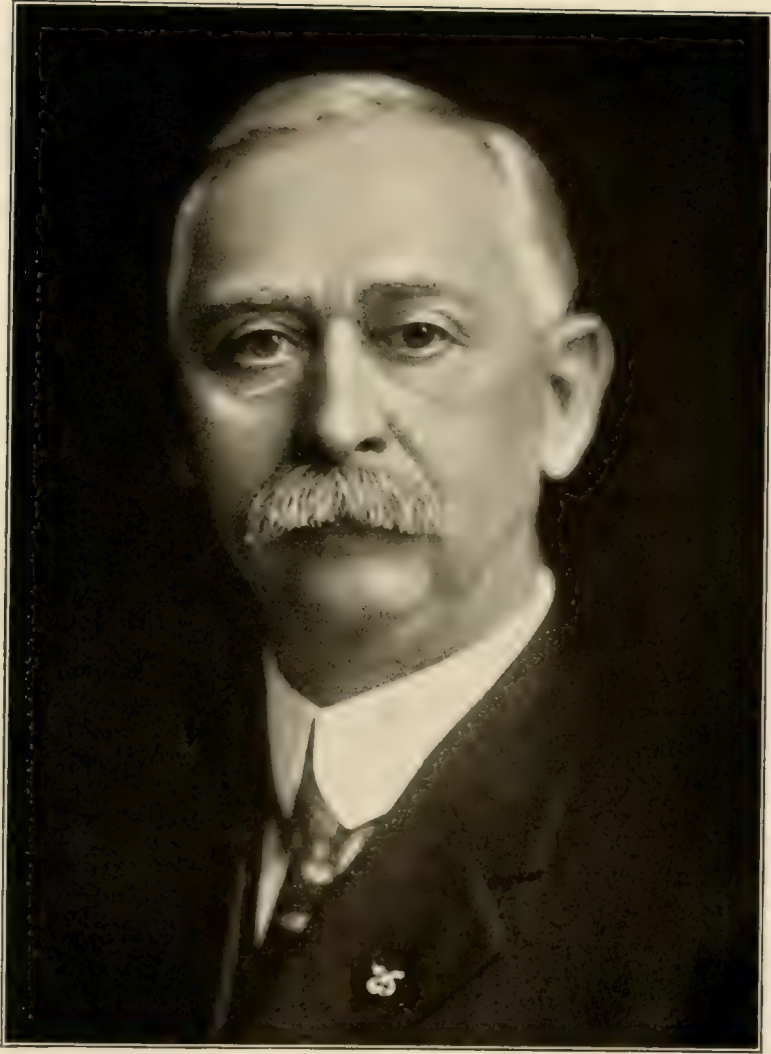
On December 20, 1874, Joseph Osbon was united in marriage to Rebecca Hunt, the daughter of John and Mary Hunt. To this union two children were born: Sarah Lucinda, the wife of A. W. Keller, a farmer of Green township, and Marie, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are the parents of one child, Ada Margaret.

ELWOOD BARNARD.

Elwood Barnard, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of Hancock county as well as one of the leading manufacturers of high-grade sorghum in the United States, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Green township, this county, October 1, 1860, son of Robert Young and Polly (Hopper) Barnard, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana or Virginia, who for years were among the best-known and most highly respected residents of Green township.

Robert Young Barnard was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, January 3, 1814, eighth in descent from Thomas Barnard, one of the original purchasers of Nantucket Island. He came to Indiana in his youth with his parents and grew to manhood in this state. He married Polly Hopper, who was born near the town of Milton, in Wayne county, this state, September 2, 1819, and settled on a farm in Green township, near Eden, in this county, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days, her death occurring on February 6, 1898, and his on August 11, 1902. They were earnest members of the Society of Friends and helpful and useful members of the community in which they spent many years.

Elwood Barnard was reared on the paternal farm in Green township and completed his schooling in Spiceland Academy. When twenty-three years of age he married and began farming on his own account. Twenty-five years ago he began the manufacture of sorghum on his home farm on rural route No. 5, out of Greenfield, and ever since has made a specialty of that line, long having been recognized as one of the leading producers of grade sorghum in this country. Not only does he raise a large acreage of cane on his own place, but encourages the growth of cane among the farmers of this county generally, his big plant being able to take care of a vast amount of cane during the season, providing a ready market for that product hereabout. The capacity of the Barnard sorghum factory is twelve hundred gallons a day and the average number of gallons turned out in season is



ELWOOD BARNARD

above thirty-one thousand. Mr. Barnard also is an extensive dealer in cane seed and seed oats and the Barnard farm is one of the best managed and most productive in this part of the state.

On October 18, 1883, at Spiceland, Elwood Barnard was united in marriage to Ola Gordon, who was born near Knightstown, this state, November 27, 1865, and to this union five children have been born, four daughters and one son, Ethel, Olive, Helen, Anna and Robert G. Olive Barnard married Fred Ayres and lives on rural route No. 5, out of Greenfield, and Anna Barnard married Don Fitzgerald and lives at Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard are members of the Society of Friends and take a warm interest in the general good works of their home community. Mr. Barnard is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with the Indianapolis consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; a noble of Murat Temple, Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis; past master of Eden Lodge No. 477, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Eden Chapter No. 119, Royal Arch Masons; member of McCordsville Council, Royal and Select Masons; past eminent commander of Greenfield Commandery No. 39, Knights Templar, and grand king of the grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Indiana.

The sorghum manufactured by Mr. Barnard is considered by those who know as the finest grade produced. This product was exhibited at the world's fair in Chicago under the auspices of the department of agriculture of the United States government and this department chose Mr. Barnard's product as the best to exhibit.

AUGUST LANGENBERGER.

August Langenberger, farmer of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, is a native of that same township, born on his father's farm on March 15, 1843. He is a son of William and Charlotte (Hespa) Langenberger, both natives of Germany, where they were married. William Langenberger was born on March 2, 1800, and died at his home in Sugar Creek township in 1872. Charlotte Hespa was born on February 21, 1804, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-five, departing this life May 1, 1899. William Langenberger received a good education in his youth and mastered the baker's art while still a young man. He made three trips in all to America, locating in Indianapolis on his first two trips, where he worked at the carpenter trade, and on the third trip he brought his wife and family, consisting

three children. They were on the water seven weeks, landed at New York and made the trip to Indiana overland in a wagon. William Langenberger had by that time decided he would be a farmer and chose Hancock county as his future home. Arriving here he entered eighty acres of land from the government, at a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, same being the east half of the southwest quarter of section 12, of Sugar Creek township. This land was heavily timbered and his first task was to make a clearing on which he erected a hewn log cabin of two rooms and also a log stable. Then for many years he and his family lived the life of the pioneer and by persistent effort he got forty acres of his farm under cultivation, and lived to see better days dawn for the citizens of his community. Politically, he was first a Whig and later espoused the cause of the Republican party. William Langenberger lived an active life and passed away on March 2, 1872.

August Langenberger is the sole surviving member of a family of five children. Matilda was the wife of George Youngerman; Emily was the wife of William Stegg; Fred died in childhood, and George lost his life while at the front during the Civil War, as a private in Company D., Seventy-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. August was born and grew to manhood on the family homestead in this county, receiving his education at the old log school house located on the Bunge farm and also attended the German school on the Brookville road. As a young man he became proficient at the carpenter trade and also did considerable cement and brick work, both in addition to his farm work.

On April 16, 1865, at the age of twenty-two, August Langenberger was united in marriage with Matilda Schreiber, who was born in Warren township, Marion county, April 12, 1842, a daughter of John and Anna Barbara (Stumpf) Schreiber, both natives of Germany. John Schreiber was born on January 30, 1799, in Germany, and died at his home in Marion county, March 14, 1860, at the age of sixty-one years. Anna Barbara Stumpf was born in Hesse-Darmstadt on February 12, 1812, and died on May 14, 1870, through an accident, being struck by a railway train. There were six children in the Schreiber family, as follow: Adolph, deceased; Matilda, wife of the subject of this sketch; Jackson, who died when eight years old; August, Caroline and Luis. At the time of their marriage, August Langenberger and wife took up their residence on his father's farm, which he rented from the father until the time of the latter's death, when he purchased the interests of the other heirs and has continued to make his home on the place. Shortly after marriage he erected a comfortable seven-room house, in which he has continued to dwell for the past fifty years.

Mr. Langenberger holds the respect of his fellow citizens by virtue of his life of faithful attention to the duty next to hand and his wish to advance the welfare of his community whenever possible. He is one of that fast-thinking rank of pioneer citizens who have been permitted to live to see the glorious changes which have been brought about in this county and none can be more appreciative than he. Mr. Langenberger has been a life-long Republican. There were ten children in the Langenberger family, as follows: Adolph, deceased, who left one child, Dora; Annie, who died at the age of twenty months; William lives at home; John resides in Cumberland; Maggie, wife of Charles Bardonner; Julia, now Mrs. Lawrence Dinkel; Emma, deceased; Cora, deceased; Olga, at home, and Bertha, wife of William Weidenhaupt.

WILLIAM SCHWIER.

William Schwier, who is known as one of the representative agriculturalists of Hancock county, as well as one of its progressive citizens, was born on June 2, 1860, in Westphalia, Germany, and is the son of Frederick and Coraline (Rutar) Schwier. Frederick Schwier was born in 1826 and died in 1883, following a useful career as an expert brick-maker and farmer. His wife survived him but five years, her death occurring in the fall of 1888, in Tipton county, Indiana. They were the parents of one child, William, although another child was born to the wife by a former marriage, namely, Henry Stuber.

William Schwier received his early education in his native land, following which he engaged in farm labor for two years and then in the brick-making for three years. He then became a fisherman on the Holland herring boats in the North sea until June 4, 1884, at which time he emigrated to America, disembarking at New York and immediately coming to Sugar Creek township, of this county. Remaining here for six months, he then removed to Tipton county, Indiana, where he purchased forty acres of land and continued to cultivate the soil for eight years. In the spring of 1892, he returned to Sugar Creek township and purchased forty acres of land in the northeast quarter of section 23, also fifty acres in the northeast quarter of section 20. Five years later the place containing fifty acres was sold and forty acres were purchased in the southeast quarter of section 14. He next sold the first forty acres in section 23, and purchased sixty acres adjoining his home place. Here he has resided since 1898, continuing to make improvements until the place

now has a splendid barn, forty-eight by seventy-eight, an eighty-five-ton silo, a double corn-crib and a good seven-room house, also an old house of six rooms.

On December 8, 1883, William Schwier and Eleanor Rosener, daughter of Christian and Christina (Wesling) Rosener, were united in marriage, and ten children have blessed their union: William, married Nettie Eikman and they are the parents of one child, Frederick; Mary, became the wife of Louis Ortel and they have one child, Volga; Elizabeth, Carl, Henry, Herman, Emma, Amelia, Otto and Eddie. Eleanor (Rosener) Schwier was born on March 28, 1861, in Westphalia, Germany, and immigrated to this country with her husband, her parents having remained in Germany until death. She, as well as her husband, is a member of the German Lutheran church, in which denomination he has served as trustee. In his political life, William Schwier is a faithful follower of the Democratic party. Beside his own property of one hundred acres, he rents one hundred acres and devotes the two places to the raising of corn and small grain, as well as horses, cattle and hogs.

JOHN F. SHELBY.

John F. Shelby, a life-long resident of Hancock county, Indiana, and a descendant of one of the earliest pioneer families, first saw the light of day within the confines of Buck Creek township on June 29, 1858, a son of Joshua W. and Nancy (Dunn) Shelby. Joshua W. Shelby was born in Union county, this state, on June 16, 1815, a son of Joseph Shelby and wife. Joseph Shelby was a native of Kentucky and later a resident of Union county, Indiana, and in 1833 he and his family came to Hancock county, making the trip here in a covered wagon. Joseph entered a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Center township, about two miles northeast of Philadelphia, for which he paid the standard price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. This section of Hancock county was at that time all covered with virgin forest and the summer before the family moved here, Joshua W., father of the subject of this sketch, then a young man of eighteen, came on alone and proceeded to make ready for the balance of the family. He cleared a small space in which he erected a cabin and barn of logs. Through the years which followed, the Shelby family went through the usual experiences of the pioneers of this section and through much privation and hard labor, managed to get their land partly cleared and drained before the death of the

head of the family. Joseph Shelby's wife survived him a number of years, spending the latter part of her life with her youngest son, Brown, on the old homestead. Joseph Shelby and wife were the parents of six children, namely: Joshua W., John, Lydia, Becky Jane, Benjamin Franklin and Brown, all of whom are deceased.

Joshua W. Shelby remained with his parents, assisting them in making a home on their newly acquired land, until the time of his marriage at the age of twenty-four. On December 26, 1839, he was joined in wedlock with Nancy Dunn, born in South Carolina, October 4, 1813. The Dunn family were also early pioneers of Buck Creek township, their old family homestead being about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Mt. Comfort. Nancy Dunn was one of the elder of a large family of children and remembered the trip from their North Carolina home in a covered wagon to the new location in Indiana. Directly after marriage, Joshua W. Shelby built a log cabin on a part of the Dunn farm, but remained there but a few months when he entered from the government one hundred and twenty acres in section 21, of Buck Creek township, and proceeded to make a home for himself as had other hardy pioneers of this section. His land was marshy, necessitating considerable drainage, as well as the cutting of timber. He made great headway in getting his land all under cultivation and in later years built a substantial house of six rooms with double log barn and other buildings. His death occurred on January 5, 1889, and his widow survived him but a short time, passing away on May 11, of that same year.

Joshua W. Shelby and wife were the parents of seven children, as follow: Calvin F., born on March 5, 1841, died on April 11, 1914; Samuel N., September 1, 1843; Sarah J., March 20, 1848; Lydia A., September 21, 1850, died on March 21, 1915; Elvira H., June 27, 1854, died on June 5, 1877; John F., June 29, 1858.

John F. Shelby passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead, where he still resides, and received his education at the old No. 7. district school, his first teacher being Miss Welling, who taught him at the old "Popular Log" school. John F. Shelby assisted with the home work until the time of his marriage, at the age of twenty-five, on November 23, 1883, to Sarah M. Eastes, born in Buck Creek township on September 8, 1859. She is a daughter of John N. and Sarah (Casey) Eastes, both of whom came to this county in the early days. Sarah Eastes was one of a family of seven children and had also six half-brothers and sisters.

After marriage, John F. Shelby settled on twenty-eight acres which he had bought before his marriage, adjoining the old homestead on the north-

west. For this land he paid fifty-three and one-half dollars per acre and it had on it a three-room log house and a small frame barn, twenty-four by twenty. He also farmed his father's place, continuing in this fashion up to the time of his father's death in 1889, when he received a portion of the homestead as his share and purchased the balance from the other heirs, all except fourteen acres belonging to a sister. This gave John F. Shelby one hundred and thirty-four acres and in addition to this, he has purchased eighty acres in section 24, making him two hundred and fourteen acres in all. Mr. Shelby has erected on his farm a comfortable seven-room house, also a good barn, fifty by fifty, corn-crib and granary and other buildings. He is regarded as one of the successful farmers of his section, giving his attention to diversified farming and the raising of live stock.

There are five children in John F. Shelby's family: Claude, single and at home; Carl, married Lena King and has one child, John Anthony; Grace, wife of Fred Elliott, has one child, Lois Hazel; Hazel, wife of Herbert Fink, and Homer, at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shelby are members of the United Brethren church, which society he also serves as trustee, and he holds his fraternal affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons through Lodge No. 140, at Oaklondon. Politically, he is a Democrat and served Buck Creek township as trustee from 1909 to 1913, discharging his duties in a manner satisfactory to all. Mr. Shelby is one of the stalwart citizens of this county, who have always stood for all that is highest and best in community life, and has added his quota to the general development of the community in which he has always lived.

ROBERT HURLEY.

Robert Hurley, generally conceded to be one of Buck Creek township, Hancock county's, most successful farmers and for many many years a teacher in the public schools of the county, has a personal history differing considerably from that of his fellow citizens. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 6, 1855, he was the eldest son of the family of three children of Dennis and Mary Hurley. Dennis Hurley was born in Ireland, while Mary, his wife, was born in England about 1831 and died in 1861 when but thirty years of age. Dennis came to America when a youth and was here married. He resided in Baltimore and was engaged in the oyster business. Shortly after the death of his young wife and at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted and went to the front, never being heard from again. It is presumed that he was

killed, but no record of his death was ever known. Patrick, the brother next to Robert, died when a small child, and John, the baby, was taken into the home of two maiden sisters of Dennis, residing in Baltimore. Robert was taken into the family of his father's eldest sister, Mary, wife of a Mr. Hurley, who resided at Factoryville, Staten Island, the family later moving to New Brighton. Robert was about six years of age when taken into his aunt's family and received his early education at the parochial schools near his home. When twelve years of age he obtained a position in the office of the old stock brokerage firm of B. Robinson & Company, of 22 Broad street, New York City, this being his entry into the business world. So satisfactorily did he perform his duties that instead of receiving the twenty dollars per month for which he had hired, he was given thirty dollars from the first. His work in the heart of New York's financial district in the busy days following the close of the Civil War, has left an impression on the mind of Mr. Hurley which nothing can ever erase. His duties led him to the offices of the great financial men of that day, among them being Jay Gould, Jim Fiske and other well-known figures. However, B. Robinson & Company went to the wall, after which young Hurley secured employment with a firm of gold brokers, his duty being to keep his employers informed of the fluctuations of the gold market. He was with that firm for a few months and later was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company at their office at 145 Broadway and it was shortly afterward, while lounging at the Newsboys' Home, that he heard of a party of orphan children to be taken to Indiana, which then still seemed a part of the far West. He investigated the project and joined the party, arriving at Greenfield on January 28, 1868. He was taken into the home of Moses Turk, two miles northwest of Greenfield, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. During the winter season he attended school, assisting with the farm work in the summer and after finishing his studies, worked constantly on the farm for two years. In summer he attended the normal institute at Greenfield and in the fall of 1878 taught his first term of school. To further fit himself for his chosen work he later attended the State Normal at Terre Haute and for the following twenty-seven years (twenty-nine terms) he taught school in Buck Creek township, with the exception of three terms in Center township. In 1905 he did his last teaching and has since been devoting himself to his farming interests. He first engaged in farming on his own account in 1882 when he rented a farm from Mary Bell and the following year he purchased eighty acres, being the south half of the northwest quarter of section 21. Shortly afterward he added twelve acres in the same section and later twenty acres, making a total

of one hundred and twelve acres in all. During the years of his ownership he has cleared all but twenty acres of the land, and has thoroughly tilled and fenced it. He has erected a splendid residence of ten rooms, beautifully situated, a large barn, forty by fifty-two feet, and also other buildings in keeping with the general character of the place. Mr. Hurley divides his time between general farming and the raising of live stock, in all of which he is uniformly successful.

When twenty-seven years of age, Robert Hurley was united in marriage, on May 3, 1882, with Lou A. Dillman, born in Buck Creek township, on March 4, 1861, a daughter of James F. and Mary Jane (Wright) Dillman, both of whom were early pioneers of Marion and Hancock counties. James F. Dillman was born in Ohio and was a son of Daniel and Margaret Dillman, who settled in Marion county when James F. was a small child. There James F. grew to manhood and married Mary Jane Wright, born in Buck Creek township on August 22, 1830, a daughter of William and Margaret (McCoy) Wright, both of whom were born in Wayne county, this state. William and Margaret Wright had six children, of whom but two now survive: Morgan and Mary Jane, mother of Mrs. Hurley. Morgan Wright is a prominent citizen of Tipton county, this state, having served as sheriff and county commissioner. James F. Dillman, father of Mrs. Hurley, enlisted for service in the Civil War about 1862 or 1863, as a private in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for eighteen months, when he met his death at the battle of Lookout Mountain. James F. Dillman was the father of four children, namely: William Thomas, Margaret F., Lou A. (Mrs. Hurley) and Mary C., deceased. After the death of James F. Dillman his widow married John N. Eastes, who died in 1882, and by him became the mother of five children: Minnie, who died in infancy; Ivy Belle, Charles N., Laura A. and Daisy M. To Robert Hurley and wife have been born four children, as follow: Stanton A., married Lena Buchfink and resides at Indianapolis, and they have four children, John, Robert, Mary Elizabeth and Alice; Chester B. married Hazel Snodgrass and lives in Henry county, and they have two children, Claude and Mildred; Roscoe G. and Flossie Ethel are single and remain at home with the parents.

Mr. Hurley was a faithful member of the United Brethren church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He gives his political support to the Democratic party, and is a member of Hancock Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons, at Greenfield. Robert Hurley is well worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOSEPH LEE ALLEN, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Lee Allen, prominent and well-known physician and surgeon of Greenfield, this county, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born on a farm in Brandywine township, this county, October 25, 1874, son of John and Eliza (Dunwoody) Allen, the former of whom also was born in this county and the latter in Ohio.

John Allen was born in Brandywine township, this county, October 6, 1848, son of Jesse and Jane (Snodgrass) Allen, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, of English parentage, who came to Indiana and settled in Hancock county, taking a claim in Sugar Creek township, which he developed, and later moved to Brandywine township, where he established his permanent home, and it was there that John Allen was born and there he grew to manhood. Jesse Allen and wife reared a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all living to be married. For some years after his marriage, John Allen farmed in Brandywine township and then moved to Greenfield, where for two years he conducted a hotel. He then moved to Shelby county and again to Brandywine township, this county. He later moved to Henry county, this state, where he bought and operated a farm. He later conducted a small store in the village of Ogden, where he died at the age of sixty-five years. He was a Democrat and a member of the Primitive Baptist church. His widow, who still survives him, was born in Butler county, Ohio, not far from the city of Hamilton, one of a family of seven daughters born to her parents, Joseph and Hannah (Keene) Dunwoody, and all of whom lived to advanced ages. She is a member of an old New England family, of Scotch descent, the Dunwoodys of her line in this country dating back to early colonial days. To John Allen and wife were born six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, the others being as follow: Jesse P., Harry B., John Ralph, Grace Ethel, who married Walter E. Perkins, of Newcastle, this state, and Nellie Alice, who died in infancy. Doctor Allen's brothers are all married and are well-to-do farmers living near Knightstown, this state.

Joseph Lee Allen was reared on the paternal farm in Brandywine township and received his elementary education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home, which he supplemented by a course in the normal school at Acton and a year in the Carthage high school, after which he taught for a couple of years in the district schools of Rush county. He then attended the normal school at Rushville and took a year of the academic course in the Spiceland Academy, after which he was engaged for four years as a teacher

in the graded schools at Perkinsville, in Madison county, this state, occupying his vacations by attending the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute. In the meantime he had decided upon a medical career and had done much preliminary reading in preparation for such a career, reading for a time with Dr. O. E. Holloway, of Knightstown. Thus equipped he entered the Indiana Medical College and after a four-years course in that excellent institution was graduated with the class of 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thus admirably equipped for the practice of his noble profession, Doctor Allen opened an office at Charlottesville, this county, and was thus engaged in that pleasant village until 1911, in which year he took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical College at New York and in March of that same year moved to Greenfield, where he opened an office and where he ever since has been engaged in the practice of his profession, long having been regarded as one of the leading practitioners in the county. For four years Doctor Allen served as coroner of Hancock county and is at present county health commissioner, secretary of the Greenfield city board of health, secretary of the Hancock county pension examining board, president of the Hancock County Anti-Tuberculosis Society and secretary of the Hancock County Medical Society, to the duties of all of which several important engagements he gives his most thoughtful and intelligent attention. For some years past Doctor Allen has found a very agreeable diversion in the raising of high-grade Single Comb White Orpington chickens and has become known far and wide over the state as a fancier of fine discrimination. He is the president of the Hancock County Poultry Association and his string of more than fifty prizes taken at chicken shows indicates the care which he has bestowed upon the cultivation of this very interesting and remunerative and useful "hobby."

On August 2, 1903, Dr. Joseph L. Allen was united in marriage to Lillie Alexander, who was born in Madison county, this state, youngest of the five children born to Lewis and Elizabeth (St. Clair) Alexander, prominent residents of that county, and to this union three children have been born, Phebe Clair, born in 1904; Paul Alexander, 1906, and Charles William, 1912. Mrs. Allen is a woman of wide culture, having received her schooling at Oxford (Ohio) College, the Indiana State Normal and Miss Blaker's Training School for primary teachers at Indianapolis, and is an admirable helpmeet for the doctor in his professional career. Doctor and Mrs. Allen are active members of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield, of which the doctor is one of the trustees. They take a proper part in the social and cultural life of the community and are held in high esteem by their many friends hereabout. Dr. Allen is a member of the local lodge of the Odd Fel-

lows, of which he is a past noble grand; a member of the Masonic order, of the Modern Woodmen and of the Loyal Order of Moose, in the affairs of all of which popular organizations he takes a warm interest.

GEORGE BOTSFORD.

A life-long resident of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and one of the best known and successful citizens, is George Botsford, born on the farm where he now resides on March 25, 1859, a son of Elisha Sheldon Botsford and Lorinda Wright, his wife.

Elisha S. Botsford was born in Connecticut in 1827, a son of George Botsford, and when he was about eleven years of age, his parents came to Indiana, locating in Johnson county, where the father engaged in farming and passed the remainder of his life. George Botsford was married in Connecticut to Clara Parmerlee, and to this union were born two children, Elisha Sheldon and Amos. Mrs. Clara (Parmerlee) Botsford died when Elisha was a small child, and George Botsford was married, secondly, to Louise Parmerlee, cousin of his first wife, and to this union were born the following children: Mrs. Eliza Pudney, Mrs. Clara Hibbs, Mrs. Johanna Ralston and George.

Elisha S. Botsford was reared on the Johnson county homestead, receiving such education as the schools of that section at that time afforded and when he arrived at young manhood he was united in marriage with Lorinda Wright, born about 1828, a daughter of William and Rachael (Baker) Wright. The Wrights moved from Kentucky to Johnson county in the early days and there reared a large family, but one of whom Mrs. Rachael Walker, still survives. After marriage Elisha Botsford engaged in farming near his boyhood home in Johnson county and in the early fifties his father gave him a land warrant to locate in Jasper county, Indiana, and he drove overland to that county with several other men going for the same purpose. However, he did not like his location in Jasper county, and therefore negotiated a trade with a Mr. Musselman to exchange his Jasper county land for one hundred and sixty acres of land in Hancock county. This tract was located in the north part of section 15, of Sugar Creek township, and has since been the Botsford homestead. The land at the time of the purchase was all covered with heavy timber, and after erecting a small log cabin and barn, Elisha S. returned to Johnson county for

his family, consisting at that time of his wife and two children, and established them in their wilderness home. Elisha S. Botsford died when forty-nine years of age, in 1876, and at that time had under the plow ninety acres of his farm. Politically, he was a Democrat and took an active interest in township affairs, serving for several years both as assessor and justice of the peace. His wife had died about one year previous to his death, passing away on January 28, 1875.

George Botsford was one of a family of eight children, namely: Clara L., Rachael, Ella, William Beaumont, George, Elizabeth, Allen S. and Lottie May, all still living with the exceptions of Clara, Rachael and Elizabeth. George Botsford received his education at the old Morford school near his home, his first teacher being Joseph M. Lowe, and after school days were over, he continued assisting his father with the work of the farm. On May 4, 1852, when twenty-three years of age, he was united in marriage with Della E. Nelson, born in Posey township, Rush county, this state, January 13, 1861, a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Ann (Hittle) Nelson, the latter born in Union township, Rush county, in 1837, and who died on September 24, 1876. Thomas J. Nelson was born in Bath county, Kentucky, July 7, 1835, a son of Solomon and Eliza Nelson, who came to Indiana in 1839 and located in Indianapolis, living in a house located on the land where the union station now stands. The Nelsons later went to Rush county, where Eliza died, but Solomon passed away in Hancock county. In Sugar Creek township, of this county, Thomas J. Nelson still resides. To Thomas J. and Mary Ann Nelson were born eight children, as follow: John, Marshall, Della E., George E., Sarah Alice, Ezra T., William A. and Eddie M. Thomas J. Nelson married, secondly, Mrs. Harriet A. (Hawkins) Riley, born in Brandywine township, Hancock county, July 27, 1842, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gray) Hawkins. The second Mrs. Nelson was the mother of two children by her first husband and to her union with Thomas J. Nelson, on child, Fannie, was born.

After marriage, George Botsford rented a portion of the old home place for several years. To his share of his father's estate he added the interests of other heirs, which he purchased, thus making sixty acres of the old homestead his property. He now owns one hundred and four acres, sixty of this being of the old home and the other twenty-four acres, located a short distance away, being a part of the Joseph Gray farm. Mr. and Mrs. Botsford went to house-keeping in a small four-room frame house, in which they lived for about thirty years, when their present modern home of nine rooms, bath, etc. was erected, with farm buildings to conform. Mr. Botsford is one of the success-

ful farmers of Sugar Creek township, and attributes his success to the raising of corn and hogs. Of the latter he favors the "Big Type" Poland China, feeding an average of forty for the market per annum. He keeps five or six cows and four good farm horses. Mr. Botsford has been especially successful in winning prize money on his corn, to which he has given especial attention for the past fifteen years. In 1914 he won first prize of fifteen dollars for the best ten ears of corn, offered by the Citizens' Bank of Greenfield during the exhibit of January 26 to 30; also fifth premium for exhibit of ten ears, and in the exhibit of February 23 to 27, he won the first prize offered by the Citizens' Bank for the best single ear as well as fifth premium for ten ears. Besides the special prizes, he has been a winner at other exhibits in Marion and Hancock counties in the past few years.

Mr. and Mrs. Botsford are the parents of four children. Crystal A., born on March 3, 1883, is the wife of John W. Wilson, of Brandywine township, and the mother of one child, Florence. Lelia E., born on December 21, 1884, died on August 11, 1900. George Ray, born on April 24, 1890, married Goldie G. Huffman, has two children, Dorothy E. and Sheldon B., and resides in Greenfield. Mary L., the youngest of the family, was born on May 24, 1899. Mrs. Botsford is a member of the Christian church at Little Sugar creek.

George Botsford is regarded as one of the leading agriculturalists of his community and as a man worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by all. He has passed his entire life on the one farm and being in every respect a worthy citizen of Hancock county, is, therefore, eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

HON. HARRY G. STRICKLAND.

Hon. Harry G. Strickland, former representative from this district in the Indiana General Assembly, one of the directors of the Greenfield Banking Company, former city clerk of Greenfield, a former well-known newspaper man and for years one of the best-known merchants of that city, was born in the old town of Centerville, over in Wayne county, this state, but has been a resident of Greenfield since 1878. He was born on July 12, 1866, son of Richard J. and Ann E. (Hamlyn) Strickland, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of England, both of whom were for years residents of Greenfield, honored and respected by the entire community.

Richard J. Strickland was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 30, 1830. He was educated in Vermont, having been given excellent opportunities in the way of schooling, and early became interested in the newspaper business. He was not only a practical printer, but a writer of force and ability and when he came to Indiana as an ambitious young newspaper man in the early fifties quickly made his influence felt. He became the owner and editor of a newspaper at Richmond, going thence to Cambridge City, where he published a paper for a time and then located at Centerville, where he was engaged in the newspaper business until he moved to Greenfield in 1878. As editor of the *Wayne County Chronicle* at Centerville, which town at that time was a place of far greater pretension than it makes today, Richard J. Strickland became one of Indiana's best-known newspaper men and his paper exerted a wide influence thereabout in its day. While there he also established the old *Odd Fellows Journal*, later and now known as the *Odd Fellows Talisman*, the official organ of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Indiana, and for years conducted that journal, becoming in that time one of the best-known Odd Fellows in the United States. When Centerville became too greatly overshadowed by the neighboring city of Richmond, Mr. Strickland moved his newspaper plant to Greenfield, the county seat of this county, arriving there in 1878, and there he began the publication of the *Hancock Jeffersonian* and continued as editor and publisher of that paper until he sold it in 1889 and retired from the newspaper business, after many years of active and useful service in that connection. Upon retiring from business Mr. Strickland returned to his old home at Centerville, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on May 29, 1898.

Richard J. Strickland's widow survived him more than ten years, her death occurring on May 15, 1910. Ann E. Hamlyn was born in Devonshire, England, October 4, 1830, and was nineteen years old when she came to this country with her parents. The family settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, entering a considerable tract of land on what is now Walnut Hills, Cincinnati's most attractive residence section, and there she lived until her marriage to Mr. Strickland. She was one of thirteen children born to her parents, only one of whom is now living, Mrs. Lizzie Golden, of Acton, this state. To Richard J. and Ann E. (Hamlyn) Strickland eight children were born, of whom four now survive, those besides the subject of this biographical sketch being as follow: Ben, assistant clerk of the Indiana state board of printing, with offices in the state house at Indianapolis, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume; Mrs. Addie Chambers, of Hastings, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Grace Taylor, of Indianapolis.

Harry G. Strickland's boyhood was spent in his native town, Centerville, and his elementary education was received in the excellent schools of that fine old town. He was about twelve years old when his parents moved to Greenfield and he continued his schooling in the public schools in that city, being graduated from the Greenfield high school with the class of 1884. From earliest childhood he had had the run of his father's printing office and "knew the case" even before he was big enough to "chin" the "frames," thus gradually absorbing all details of "the art preservative of all arts" and becoming a very competent printer. Upon leaving the high school he went to Indianapolis, where for two years he was employed as a printer in the office of the old *Daily Journal*. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed in the government printing office for a year, at the end of which time the failing state of his father's health required his return home and he was in practical charge of the publication of the *Jeffersonian* until his father sold that excellent old paper in 1889. Harry G. Strickland then entered the grocery store of his brother, Hamlyn (now deceased), at Greenfield and remained there as a clerk until 1893, in which year he established a grocery store of his own, which he ever since has conducted with much success, long having been recognized as one of the leading merchants of Greenfield. Mr. Strickland's business interests are not confined wholly to his mercantile establishment and since 1907 he has been serving as a member of the board of directors of the Greenfield Banking Company.

Wholeheartedly and unselfishly, for years Mr. Strickland has given of his time and his energies to the public service and there are few men in central Indiana who have a wider or more influential acquaintance in the political circles of the state than he. He served a term as city clerk of Greenfield and for some years gave equally efficient service to the local public as a member of the city council. In 1906 Mr. Strickland was elected, as the nominee of the Democratic party, representative from this district to the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly. His service in the house during the session of 1907 commended him so highly to the people of his home district that he was re-elected in 1908 and was again returned in 1910, serving with equal fidelity and efficiency during the sessions of 1909 and 1911. During his lengthy service in the house Mr. Strickland was a member of some of the most important committees of that body and he exerted a wide and wholesome influence upon the legislation of that period. As a member of the Masonic fraternity, Harry G. Strickland ranks with the very highest in that ancient order, the honorary thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having been conferred upon him in 1910. He passed up through the York

Rite and is past grand commander of the grand commandery of the Knights Templar of Indiana, as well as a noble of Murat Temple, Oasis of Indianapolis, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Strickland also has fraternal affiliations with the Greenfield lodges of the Knights of the Maccabees, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Haymakers, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

On November 7, 1889, Harry G. Strickland was united in marriage to Nettie Williams, a graduate of the Greenfield high school, who was born in Greenfield, May 10, 1867, a daughter of Joseph and Clarissa (Thomas) Williams, the former of whom died at Greenfield in 1876 and the latter on March 8, 1910. Joseph Williams came from Pennsylvania to Indiana and was for years a well-known carriage manufacturer at Greenfield. He and his wife were the parents of four children, those besides Mrs. Strickland, who was the second in order of birth, being Herman Williams, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Charles Perry, of Greenfield, and Frank Williams, who for the past twenty years has been associated with Mr. Strickland in the grocery business at Greenfield. To Harry G. and Nettie (Williams) Strickland three children have been born, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Harriet, born in 1899, and Richard, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland are members of the Presbyterian church and take a proper part in the various social and cultural activities of their home town, earnest promoters of all movements designed to advance the common welfare hereabout.

MRS. LENA SCHILDMEIER.

Lena (Sommers) Schildmeier, who has contributed largely to the general uplift of the community in which she lives, was born on September 21, 1871, in Kahl, Germany, and is the daughter of George and Lena (Schutterly) Sommers, both natives of the German town of Kahl. George Sommers was born on July 4, 1849, and was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Sommers, who remained in their native land until death. Jacob Sommers was engaged in the transfer business, which he followed for many years, dying at an advanced age. He was the father of three children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of George, the father of Lena (Sommers) Schildmeier.

George Sommers was reared and educated in his native country, and was also married there. He assisted his father in the transfer business as well as in his farming interests, being quite content with this arrangement until



ANTON F. SCHILDMEIER AND FAMILY

his marriage, at which time he became an independent factor in the business world. At the age of twenty-one this native son of Germany pledged his protection to Lena Schutterly, daughter of Andrew and Lena Schutterly, and to them have been born nine children, whose names follow: Lena, Anna, Christina, George, Elizabeth, Emma (deceased), Ida, Marie and Charles. Lena Schutterly was also a native of Kahl, Germany, and her birth occurred on May 17, 1850. Her parents were life-long residents of that country. She was the youngest of three children born to her parents, Andrew, Anna and Lena. In April, 1880, George Sommers, his wife and children immigrated to America, proceeding direct to Indianapolis, Indiana, after their arrival in New York City. They soon found it expedient to locate on the farm of Mr. Wagner in Warren township, Marion county, where they remained for a period of three years, following which they removed to North Cumberland, Indiana, their resident in that place covering a period of four years. Their next experience was the investment in sixty acres of land in Buck Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, which property became their home for about twelve years. The next year was spent in Indianapolis, Indiana, but at the end of that time they returned to agricultural pursuits on sixty-one and one-half acres of land in Sugar Creek township, of this county, and this has since continued to be their home. The family are members of the German Evangelical church and active in its support.

Lena Sommers was reared until eight years of age on the banks of the River Rhine and then removed with her parents to this country, finishing her education in the schools of Marion and Hancock counties, Indiana. On April 12, 1894, she was united in marriage to Anton F. Schildmeier, son of Christian and Mary (Waller) Schildmeier, and of this union one child was born, Marie M., who on November 7, 1915, married John A. Resener, and they reside at the home of her mother. Anton F. Schildmeier was born on March 17, 1853, in Sugar Creek township, on his father's farm. His father came to America in 1836, as a boy of eleven years, receiving his education in the land of his adoption. His death occurred on April 14, 1910, his wife having preceded him in death in 1861. They were the parents of nine children.

Anton F. Schildmeier spent his childhood on the home farm and received his education in the German school, under the instruction of Rev. J. G. Kunz. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Anna Catherine Weber, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Weber, and to their union were born four children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are Walter, and Lulu, who married William Spilker. Anna Catherine (Weber) Schildmeier died in 1893, and one year later Anton F. Schildmeier was married the second time.

After her marriage, Lena (Sommers) Schildmeier and her husband took up their residence on the Schildmeier homestead, continuing here ever since. On March 14, 1915, she had the great misfortune to lose her protector and companion. Anton F. Schildmeier was an exceptional man in many particulars and left a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. He was an expert farmer and breeder of Percheron horses and a large landholder as well, owning one hundred and seventy-three acres in this county and one hundred and six in Jennings county, Indiana. He was a member of the German Evangelical church, of New Palestine, Indiana, as is also his wife. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat and loyal citizen.

WILLIAM S. THOMAS.

William S. Thomas, a retired farmer, living in Willow Branch, Hancock county, Indiana, was born in this same county, where he has passed his entire life, on August 16, 1858. He is a son of David and Mary (Jones) Thomas, both natives of Ohio, the former of whom as a young man was a general farmer in Clermont county of his native state and later moved to Rush county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm and remained for a comparatively short time. He again moved, this time to Hancock county and located in Jackson township, where he passed his remaining days.

William S. Thomas is one of a family of ten children, six of whom still survive. Those other than himself are L. B. Thomas, a retired farmer, living in Knightstown, this state John W. Thomas, farming in Hancock county; Maurice C., a retired farmer, living in Willow Branch; Martin R., farming in Jackson township, this county, and Margaret Olive, wife of K. T. White, a Henry county farmer. After attending the schools of his native township, William S. Thomas assisted in the work of the homestead and in later years rented the farm for a period of seven years, previous to buying out the interests of some of the other heirs.

William S. Thomas has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret Huston, born at Fortville, a daughter of Thomas W. and Lucinda Huston, Thomas W. being well-known as the blacksmith of Fortville. Mr. Thomas had two children by his first marriage. Jessie K., who died on October 2, 1907, and Jeanette, wife of Alvin Sipe, a mechanic of Willow Branch. Margaret (Huston) Thomas died on April 17, 1892, and on December 29, 1897, William S. Thomas was united in marriage with Flora Tutorow, born

in Willow Branch, January 7, 1872, a daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Boles) Tutorow. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tutorow were born in North Carolina and emigrated to Indiana about the year 1865, driving the entire distance in a wagon. They had many thrilling experiences en route and upon arriving in Hancock county they secured for their farm the land upon which the town of Willow Branch now stands. Hiram Tutorow died in 1888 and his widow still survives at the age of eighty-one years, hale and hearty considering the strenuous years she has been through. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom are still living. These are James L., Ella (Mrs. Higgins), living in North Vernon, this state; M. P., residing at Hartford City; Prudence, living in Willow Branch with the mother, and Flora, wife of the immediate subject of this sketch.

William S. Thomas and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, interested in the work of their local organization, while in politics he gives his support to the Republican party. He is also a member of the Willow Branch Horse Thief Detective Association and is an ex-officer of that organization.

WILLIAM A. BREIER.

William A. Breier, well-known citizen and agriculturist of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, was born on April 26, 1866, on the Breier homestead in this township and county and is the son of William F. and Christina (Rosener) Breier, both natives of Frillee, Germany, who immigrated to America when very young. William F. Breier was the son of William and Christina (Deerburg) Breier, also natives of Frillee, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1840. William Breier was born about 1806, subsequently locating in Sugar Creek township, of this county, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1888. The farm which he established consisted of eighty acres in the northwest quarter of section 13, and was purchased of Jacob Schram. It was partially improved and cleared and eventually contained one hundred and sixty acres, eighty acres having been purchased of Mr. Bunge. This last named property was located in the southeast quarter of section 11. All of the hardships and privations of pioneer life were endured by William Breier while he was engaged in the development of his farm, but his services were invaluable to the community. His wife preceded him in death about seventeen years, her death having occurred in 1871. They were the parents of six children, all of whom lived to maturity.

William F. Breier, father of William A. Breier, was born in February, 1834, and was but six years of age when he came to America with his parents, who made the voyage in a sailing vessel, disembarking at New York City and removing immediately to this locality. After many years of successful farming in Sugar Creek township, his property holding amounting to four hundred acres, which included the home place purchased from the other heirs, his death occurred in October, 1889, at the age of fifty-five years. He was an active member of the German Lutheran church, as was also his wife, who followed him in death on July 8, 1904. To them were born ten children, whose names follow: Christina, Dena, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Henry, who died in infancy; William, Charles, Mary, Henry, Emma, Annie and Benjamin. Christina died at the age of fifty-five.

William A. Breier was reared on the Breier homestead and received his education in the old No. 3 school and in the German school, his first teacher having been Louis Schriber. His teacher in the German school was Rev. J. G. Kunz. After the completion of his education he returned to the farm and assisted his father with the work, assuming the entire charge at the death of his parents. The farm is well improved and is devoted to the raising of general crops and stock, feeding out about fifty head of Ohio Improved Chester hogs and keeps eight to ten head of cattle and four head of horses. William A. Breier is a member of the German Lutheran church, and Democratic in his political views. As a life-long resident of this locality he has always been known as a man of sterling worth and integrity.

ELWOOD O'KANE BRANDENBURG.

Elwood O'Kane Brandenburg was born two miles southeast of New Palestine on September 22, 1856, the son of James Oliver and Maria (Snodgrass) Brandenburg. James Oliver Brandenburg was born in Butler county, Ohio, on April 5, 1822, and died in February, 1912. He was the son of Henry and Nancy (Bennett) Brandenburg. Henry Brandenburg was from Pennsylvania and was of German descent. He was born on January 3, 1807. His wife, Nancy (McCullem) Bennett, was born on August 12, 1807. Henry Brandenburg died on October 29, 1862, and his wife died in the fall of 1880. They were married on September 14, 1826. Henry Brandenburg and family came from Butler county, Ohio, in 1836, and settled about two miles southeast of New Palestine, where they bought an eighty-acre farm. Henry Bran-

denburg also was the owner of another eighty acres to the south, where Elwood Brandenburg now lives, and eighty acres northeast of the original eighty, making him owner of two hundred and forty acres in all.

James Oliver Brandenburg, the father of the subject of this sketch, was but eight years of age when he came with his parents from Butler county, Ohio. As a boy he grew up on the old homestead of his father in what was then a wilderness. Here he received his early education and here he was married to Maria Snodgrass, daughter of Robert Snodgrass and wife, who were also early pioneers of Sugar Creek township. After his marriage, James Oliver Brandenburg moved to the south eighty of the old home place and here he built a log house and a log barn. The latter building is still standing. He started in life for himself and cleared up his land. He later bought forty acres, which he also cleared. In later years he built a good frame barn and a splendid brick residence of eight rooms. This was along about 1875. James Oliver Brandenburg spent his last years with his son here. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years in February, 1912. His wife had died several years previous on May 22, 1884. James Oliver Brandenburg was the father of the following children: Jasper, who died in infancy; James Henry, who is now deceased, and Elwood O., who is the subject of this sketch.

Elwood O. Brandenburg was born on the old homestead in the old log cabin that was built there by his father. Here he spent his childhood days and attended the old Wagner school. After he finished school he continued to assist his father on the home place until he was twenty-two years of age. On January 29, 1880, he was married to Arminda Murnan, who was the daughter of George and Matilda Murnan, pioneer settlers of Sugar Creek township. To this union was born one child, who died in infancy. About two years after his first marriage, in the early spring of 1881, his wife died, and on February 29, 1883, Mr. Brandenburg was married to Marcella Gunn, who was born in Hancock county on October 7, 1863, and who was the daughter of William and Jane (Morford) Gunn. William Gunn was a son of Robert Gunn, who came from Ohio and settled as a pioneer in Hancock county. Jane Morford, his wife, was born on May 11, 1836, in Clermont county, Ohio. She was the daughter of Joseph B. and Margaret (Morehead) Morford, who were also pioneer settlers of Hancock county. About ten years after his marriage, William Gunn, in 1866, moved to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he lived for a year and where he met his death through a stroke of lightning on August 28, 1871. After his death his widow returned to Hancock county, where a few years later she was married to James T. Murnan. She spent the remaining years of her life in Sugar Creek township. She died on De-

cember, 1883. Through the first marriage she became the mother of nine children and through the last marriage she is the mother of two children. After his first marriage Elwood O. Brandenburg moved to George Murnan's farm, south of New Palestine, where he lived until after the death of his wife. He then returned to the home place, where he resided for two years or until his second marriage in 1883. He then moved to the farm of Mr. Snodgrass, just southeast of the old home place, and there he resided two years and then shortly after his mother's death, in the fall of 1885, he moved back to the old home farm, where he still resides. Mr. Brandenburg is the owner of a one-hundred-and-twenty-acre tract comprising the old home place, a part of which he heired, and the remainder of which he purchased from the other heirs. He is the father of two children: Virgil Ray, who married Lulu Weston and resides in Detroit, Michigan, and Anna Luella, who resides at home. Mr. Brandenburg is a successful farmer and stock raiser. Both himself and wife and children are members of the Christian church. Mr. Brandenburg is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New Palestine and also a member of the Court of Honor. He is a Democrat in politics and has been supervisor for his township.

PLEASANT F. PARISH.

Pleasant F. Parish was born in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, on August 22, 1860, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Means) Parish.

Thomas Parish was born in 1819, in Greensboro, Rockingham county, North Carolina. He spent his childhood days there and at the age of ten, after his father's death, he moved with his mother and her family to near Brookfield, then called Doubletown, Shelby county, Indiana. It was there that he spent his youth and it was there that he was married at the age of twenty, in 1839, to Ellen Means, who was born near Madison, Indiana, in 1822, and who was the daughter of Fountain and Elizabeth Means, both of North Carolina. Fountain Means lived near Madison, Indiana, for one year and then came to Shelby county, where Ellen spent her childhood and early life. After his marriage, Thomas Parish farmed near Acton, in Marion county, for awhile. He finally bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres one-half mile south of New Palestine, where he spent the remaining years of his active life. In January of 1881 he moved to another farm which he owned a mile north of New Palestine, where he lived for about eight years or until his retirement from active life. He then moved to Greenfield, where he

lived for five years, or until his death, which occurred in November, 1893, when he was seventy-four years old. His wife survived him eleven years, and died on February 29, 1904. At one time Thomas Parish owned three hundred and eighty acres of Hancock county land and was accounted one of the most advanced farmers in the county. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife were members of the Christian church. They were the parents of the following children; Lucindia, who is deceased; Neamor, who died at the age of two years; Jane, who is deceased; Eliza, Amanda, who is deceased; John, Robert, who is deceased; Pleasant, who is the subject of this sketch; Albert and William H.

Pleasant F. Parish was born on the old homestead of his father, south of New Palestine. He spent his childhood there and his youth and attended the common schools at New Palestine. After finishing his school career he helped his father on the farm until he was twenty-seven years old. When he was twenty-two years old he moved, with his family, to the farm north of New Palestine, where he was married at the age of twenty-seven to Elva J. Fritts, on October 5, 1887. She was born on August 14, 1863, in Moral township, Shelby county. She was the daughter of John and Eliza (Andrews) Fritts, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Shelby county, Indiana. Their parents were from Maryland. John and Eliza Fritts were the parents of the following children: Elva, who is the wife of the subject of this sketch; Leonard, Nora Joseph and Mollie.

After his marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Parish took up their residence on the old home place south of New Palestine, where they have resided ever since. For the first eleven years Mr. Parish rented this old home place, or until his mother's death in 1904, at which time he bought out the other heirs. In addition to this one hundred and twenty acres of the old home place, Mr. Parish has purchased a tract of forty acres adjoining this on the southwest. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He has on this a splendid modern six-room residence and other modern improvements.

Mr. Parish usually has in cultivation about seventy acres of corn and about the same acreage in smaller grain. He attributes his success mostly to his corn and hog raising. He feeds and markets over a hundred head of hogs every year. He usually has on hand about a dozen head of cattle and at least that many horses. All of his stock is well bred.

Mr. and Mrs. Parish are the parents of the following children: Lyman E., who married Maude Branson and who resides in New Palestine; Goldie, who married Frederick Schildmeier, a farmer of Marion county; Claude, Ruby and Dale Woodrow, who are at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Parish are members of the Christian church. Mr. Parish is a member of the following lodges: Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the auxiliary orders of the Masons and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Parish is a Democrat in politics and he has been a member of the township advisory board for ten years.

JOHN R. ANDIS.

John R. Andis was born on October 18, 1837, in Brandywine township, Hancock county, son of Alexander Andis, who was born in Virginia and who came here in the early pioneer days and entered a tract of land from the government. He cleared it, built a log house and barn and this house burned down. He then built a brick house in which he lived for a number of years, but finally tore this down and built a two-story frame. He was a Democrat in politics. The mother of John R. Andis was Isabella (Smith), who was born in Virginia. Her family came here from Virginia, and the county was then a wilderness. Alexander and Isabella Andis were the parents of the following children: John R., who is the subject of this sketch; Morgan, Samuel, Margaret, who married Alexander Osborn; and Mary, who married Uriah Lowe.

John R. Andis was married in 1861 to Parmelia Kiger, who was a daughter of John and Sarah Kiger, of Brandywine township, and who had spent her life there. To this union the following children were born: Sallie, Jessie, Clinton, Jackson P., Robert P. and Harlan, who died when eleven years old.

John R. Andis received his early education in the common schools on the old bench seats split out of trees and most of his school days were spent in a log house with open fire-place. John Thomas and William Roseberry were two of his teachers, and Robert Andis, one of his cousins, was his last teacher in the Scott school house. John R. Andis stayed at home and helped his father until he was married. He bought sixty-two acres east of here at thirty dollars an acre and in trade, later on, he made fifty dollars an acre on this, but he had cleared most of the land, and ditched it and put it in cultivation. He built a frame and log house and barn and split the rails with which it was fenced. He helped run a threshing machine for four or five years, one of the old style machines run by horse power. He and his wife



MR. AND MRS. JOHN R. ANDIS

used the old spinning wheel and wove their own cloth from which their clothes were made. To get his mail he had to go to Greenfield, twenty miles.

Mr. Andis now owns two hundred and forty acres and he has given to each of his five children a forty-acre tract. He has earned all this by hard labor and in addition to this he paid his way out of the army, besides having to pay security debts. He has cleared and drained all his land and put it in a high state of cultivation, well ditched and well fenced. He has built three houses and one barn. All of his farms have barns and all these he has repaired. His house on his present place is a two-story one. His present house is a cottage of seven rooms which he built this year and is a snug, neat home for him and his wife. He has a fine orchard and raises hogs, horses and cattle. He is a Democrat in politics, has been road supervisor and is now a member of the county council, having served one term and two years on his second term. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Union church. He is one of Hancock county's most progressive farmers. He helped to build the Brandywine pike and also helped prepare the roadbed for its construction.

VAN B. CONES.

Van B. Cones, a native of Sugar Creek township, was born on May 4, 1844, the son of Washington and Elizabeth (Murnan) Cones. Washington Cones was born in Kentucky in 1812 and died on the old homestead in Sugar Creek township on December 31, 1846. He was the son of John and Rachael Cones, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish descent. The family moved to Greensburg about 1812. Washington Cones spent much of his early life in Decatur county, where he worked at the carpenter trade. He later returned to Sugar Creek township, where he was married in 1838. Elizabeth Murnan was born near Flat Rock, Indiana, in 1820, and was the daughter of Jacob and Sallie (Weston) Murnan, who were among the first settlers in this part of the country. The territory was one vast wilderness and many Indians were present at that time. Sallie was one of a family of thirteen children and the only one now living. Of the large family, ten lived to maturity.

After marriage, Washington Cones engaged in farming for himself, having bought eighty acres of his father-in-law, Jacob Murnan. The land was heavily timbered and here Mr. Cones built a rude one-room log cabin. He later built a one-room frame house and it was here that the son, Van B. Cones, was born. Just at the time when Washington Cones had succeeded

in paying for his farm he died, leaving his wife and the following five children: Amanda, the widow of James Barnard, who died in 1863; Sallie, deceased, was the wife of Stephens Rollins; Rachel, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Fritts; Van B. and Washington, the latter of whom is a resident of Burlington, Kansas.

After the death of Washington Cones his wife by heroic efforts managed to keep the little family together. This was a most difficult task in those days. She spun flax and wool and weaved the same into cloth, which enabled her to make a living. She died at the age of seventy-two years in 1892.

Van B. Cones was born on the old homestead of his father and on the land that his grandfather had entered from the government and here it was that his father died at the age of thirty-two. He attended school in the old log school house that stood just east of John Huber's blacksmith shop. After finishing the common schools he continued to assist on the farm until the time of his marriage to Margaret Hart on September 3, 1874. Margaret Hart was born at Dayton, Ohio, on November 20, 1855, being the daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth (Hockheimer) Hart, both of whom were natives of Germany. The parents, after coming to the United States, settled in Ohio, near Dayton, and later came to Hancock county, where the father died in 1857. After the death of the father the mother returned to Ohio, where she was married to George Kasparie. They later located in Sugar Creek township.

After the marriage of Van B. Cones he continued to live on the home farm until some time the next year, when he removed to an eighty-acre farm southwest of New Palestine, which he had purchased. Only half of the farm had been cleared at the time, yet there was a good frame house and a log barn. Mr. Cones at once began to clear the remainder of the place and to drain and improve it. He now owns thirty-one acres of the old home place and one hundred and five acres north of New Palestine, making in all two hundred and twenty acres.

Mr. Cones does general farming and attributes much of his success to the raising of hay and wheat. He has also made a success of the raising of hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Cones are the parents of seven children, three of whom are deceased, having died in infancy. Those living are: Amelia, Clara, Benjamin and Everett. Amelia is the wife of Benjamin Fralich and resides in Cumberland. They are the parents of three children, Curtis, Lorin and Letha. Clara is the wife of Walter Faut, of New Palestine. Benjamin is a resident of Indianapolis and Everett is a resident of Sugar Creek township and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Jeanette.

Politically, Mr. Cones is a Democrat and served as trustee of his township from 1900 to 1904. He is prominent and influential in the affairs of the county, being a man in whom all have the greatest confidence.

HENRY BREIER.

Henry Breier, who is well and favorably known throughout Sugar Creek township, where he has been a life-long resident, was born on June 11, 1873, on the Breier homestead in this county and is the son of William F. and Christine (Rosener) Breier, both natives of Frilee, Germany. William F. Breier was born in February, 1834, and was the son of William and Christina (Deerburg) Breier, both natives of Frilee, Germany, who immigrated to America some years subsequent to their marriage and located in this county, where they operated a farm until death. William Breier was born about 1806 and died in 1888, in Sugar Creek township, of this county, on the homestead which he established and which is still in the possession of the family.

Henry Breier was reared on the Breier homestead and educated under the instruction of Mr. Wagner in the German school. He also received instruction in his studies of Mr. Counzilman and his last year as a student was in the old No. 3 school. Upon the completion of his student days he continued to assist his father with the work on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age. On February 21, 1897, Henry Breier and Sophia Eickman, daughter of Henry W. and Matilda (Krentler) Eickman, were united in marriage and since that time have resided on the present farm with the exception of seven years which were spent on the Breier homestead. This place is well improved and is a part of the old homestead, a portion of it having been received as his inheritance and the balance purchased from the other heirs. The fifty-six acres lie in Sugar Creek township, the entire property being devoted to the raising of diversified crops and hogs. Thirty head of hogs are fed out while three head of draft horses and four head of milch cows are kept. Henry Breier is a Democrat in his political views and active in politics. In his religious affiliations, he is a member of the German Lutheran church, as is also his wife, in which denomination he serves as assistant treasurer.

Sophia (Eickman) Breier was born on June 15, 1876, on the Eickman homestead, which is located two and one-half miles to the northwest of New Palestine, Indiana. Henry W. Eickman, her father, was born on January

13, 1841, on the same farm. His wife was a native of Germany, having been born in that country in 1848. Her death occurred on February 24, 1895. They were the parents of these children: Mary, Carrie, Charles, who died when a child; Harry, Sophia, Nanie, Amelia, Ella and Benjamin, who died in infancy.

ZACHARY TAYLOR ADKINS.

Zachary Taylor Adkins, the son of William and Rebecca (Grubb) Adkins, was born in Virginia on April 4, 1851. His parents were natives of Virginia, where they lived and died, the mother at the age of eighty-seven years. William and Rebecca Adkins were the parents of the following children who grew to maturity: Julian, Zachary Taylor, William Edward, Leonard Thomas, Filmore, Frank, Alfred Hughs, Mary and George Woodard.

Zachary Taylor Adkins was reared in Virginia and never had the opportunity to attend school, hence his lack of not being able to write. The fall, after the close of the Civil War, he being then sixteen years of age, Mr. Adkins came to Henry county, Indiana. There were five other families that came at that time to their new homes in the West, as Indiana was then known. After remaining here for one year, during which time he worked on a farm, he went to Kansas, where he remained for five years, after which he came to Hancock county and rented for a time. In 1878 he bought the farm where he now resides. The original farm consisted of forty acres, but Mr. Adkins owns one hundred and twenty acres adjoining, making the home place a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. Here Mr. Adkins does general farming and stock raising. Most excellent buildings have been erected and the farm is one of the best in the community.

On August 4, 1877, Mr. Adkins was married to Anna Bell Keller, who lived just across the road from where the present home is situated. She is the daughter of Enos and Elizabeth (Loy) Keller, the father being born in West Virginia and the mother in Ohio. The parents of Enos Keller, David and Cynthia (Ellis) Keller, were both natives of Virginia and came to Hancock county at a very early day, locating in Lick Creek about 1835. After living here for a time they moved to the place where Henry Keller, a cousin, now lives. Here David Keller bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, making the first clearing and erecting the first buildings. After a life of usefulness he died at the age of sixty years, Mrs. Keller surviving him some twenty years.

John and Elizabeth (Heartwiter) Loy, the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Adkins, were born in Ohio and West Virginia, respectively, and were of German descent. They came to Indiana and John Loy bought land in Madison county, about one half mile north of the Hancock county line; here he lived and died.

Enos Keller received his education in the early schools of the county and began farming early in life. His father gave him eighty acres of land, where Mrs. Keller was born, and here he moved when he was married. This place he made his home until his death. Elizabeth Keller, the widow, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Adkins, in September, 1905. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Enos Keller are Willard S., who died at the age of seven years, and Mrs. Adkins.

Z. T. Adkins and wife are the parents of the following children: Oscar E., Rosa A., Nellie M., deceased; Florence, Willard E. and Charles C. Mr. Adkins and his family are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Adkins enlisted in the army while in Kansas, and served under Custer, fighting the Indians.

LEVI A. JACKSON.

Levi A. Jackson, a native of Wayne county, was born on September 21, 1857, and is the son of John and Martha (Pretchard) Jackson, the former of whom was born in Wayne county, en route to Madison county from North Carolina, and the latter was born in Madison county. Levi and Elizabeth Jackson, the parents of John Jackson, came from North Carolina to Madison county in an early day and settled near where Levi A. Jackson now lives. This they made their home until their death.

The maternal grandparents of John Jackson were pioneers of Madison county and here they made their home and here they died. John Jackson received his education in the schools of Green township. He later engaged in farming and owned two hundred and sixty acres of land in Hancock and Madison counties. He and Mrs. Jackson were the parents of ten children.

Levi A. Jackson received his education in Madison county. He has always been a farmer and now owns seventy-nine acres of land in Hancock county. The farm is well improved and Mrs. Jackson has erected all the present modern and convenient buildings.

In 1884 Mr. Jackson was married to Louisa Eckhardt, the daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Baker) Eckhardt, both of whom were born in Ger-

many. After coming to America they settled in Montgomery county, Ohio, where they were later married, after which they came to Hancock county. In 1865 they purchased fifty-two acres of land, on which they lived until their death. They were the parents of three children: Mary Polly, Elizabeth Alba and Louisa.

To John and Martha Jackson were born the following children: Frank, Ellen, Levi A., Elizabeth, George, Nellie, Etta, William, Martha and Walter. There were three sets of twins in the family, as follow: Levi A. and Elizabeth; George and Nellie; William and Martha.

Levi A. Jackson and wife, having no children of their own, have reared Helen Walker, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. Jackson's sister. Helen has been a member of the family since she was four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are active members of the United Brethren church.

LOUIS HENRY MERLAU.

Louis Henry Merlau, one of the well-known and substantial citizens of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, is a native of Hancock county, born in Buck Creek township, October 11, 1871, a son of George and Caroline (Meier) Merlau. George Merlau was born in Sugar Creek township on the old family homestead in 1850 and died on September 4, 1876, when but twenty-eight years of age, leaving his wife and two children, Louis Henry, the subject of this sketch, and Lisette, now the wife of Harry Vahle, of Sugar Creek township.

George Merlau was a son of Henry A. Merlau and for complete information regarding the Merlau family, kindly refer to the sketch of Henry Merlau, found elsewhere within the pages of this book. George Merlau spent his boyhood on the old homestead, receiving his early education at the old German school house. He married on January 22, 1871, when about twenty-one years of age, his bride being Caroline Meier, who was born in Hancock county on the old Meier homestead, just east of the town of New Palestine, in Sugar Creek township, on December 31, 1848. After marriage, George Merlau located in Indianapolis, where he had been living for some time, following his trade of carpenter. He remained there but a year or two after marriage and then returned to Hancock county, locating in Buck Creek township, where he farmed for two or three years, or until the time of his death. He was a devout member of the German Lutheran church and a Democrat in

politics. On December 10, 1885, his widow was married to Charles F. Richman, who still survives her, she having departed this life on October 26, 1913, when sixty-four years of age. Mrs. Richman had no children by her second marriage, but two step-children are living: George Richman and Mrs. Helen Richman Beckman.

Louis Henry Merlau was born on the old Conrad Merlau farm in Buck Creek township and with his mother was living on the Meier farm at the time of his father's death. After being widowed, subject's mother took her two children and returned to her father's house, where she remained until the time of her second marriage. Louis Henry Merlau spent a considerable portion of his boyhood with his Grandfather Merlau and attended the public schools of New Palestine and later the German school. After completing his studies at the German school, he again entered public schools, remaining at his books until eighteen years of age. He has practically made his own way since a boy of twelve years and when eighteen years of age engaged in the threshing machine business, to which he gave his attention until 1902. During those years he was also engaged in farming and prospered well in his enterprises.

On September 10, 1893, he was united in marriage with Anna J. Miller, born on July 26, 1872, in Sugar Creek township, a daughter of Fred and Christina (Roesner) Miller. Fred Miller was born in Germany and was brought to this country when a boy, his father being one of the early pioneers of Hancock county. Mrs. Merlau was born on the old Rosener homestead in Sugar Creek township, and also came of early German pioneer stock. The next fall after marriage, Louis Henry Merlau purchased seventy-eight acres of the Parish farm, located one and one-half miles north of New Palestine. There were about fifty-three acres of this tract cleared, but no improvements were made, but he made his home on the east portion of the Parish farm, which he also rented for about five years, and by that time had erected a beautiful eight-room residence on his own land. This house is unusually well located in attractive grounds and there is also a good barn, forty-eight by fifty-eight feet, which is of special construction. There are also other buildings in keeping with the surroundings. Mr. Merlau usually puts about twenty-five acres to corn, his average yield being fifty bushels to the acre, and he has about the same amount of ground in small grains. He feeds about twenty-five to thirty hogs per year and has six head of cattle and the same number of horses, which are used in the work of the farm.

Mr. Merlau and his wife have two children living: Ezra, born June 26, 1895, and Esther, born on September 10, 1900. There were three other children, all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Merlau and his family are members

of the German Lutheran church, of which he is treasurer and a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat, although never devoting any particular time to political affairs. He is one of Hancock county's substantial and respected citizens and as such is eminently entitled to representation in a work such as the one in hand.

AUGUSTUS E. SMITH.

Augustus E. Smith, a well-known and progressive farmer of Buck Creek township, this county, is a native son of Hancock county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Buck Creek township, not far from the site of his present farm, October 14, 1878, son of William and Olive (Thomas) Smith, the former a native of Marion county, this state, and the latter of Hancock county.

William Smith was born on January 17, 1845, sixth in order of birth of the fourteen children born to his father, John Smith, a well-to-do farmer of Marion county, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1809, and who, as a young man, came to Indiana and settled in Marion county, where he became a substantial farmer, the owner of about three hundred acres of excellent land. John Smith was twice married. His first wife, who, before her marriage, was Harriet Thompson, born on July 7, 1813, bore him ten children. His second wife, Rebecca, bore him four, these children, besides William, mentioned above, being in the order of their births, Cyrus, born in 1832; Samuel, 1834; David, 1837; Marion, 1839; Mary E., 1841; Henry, 1847; Cynthia, 1851; Worth, 1853; Edward, 1858; Olive, 1862; Lycurgus, 1863; Clara, 1866, and Everett, 1869.

William Smith grew to manhood on the paternal farm in Marion county, receiving his education in the common schools of that county, and as a young man engaged in the business of timber buying. He married Olive Thomas, who was born in Buck Creek township, this county, April 26, 1852, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Ferree) Thomas, the former born in 1816 and the latter in 1820. A few years later William Smith bought an eighty-acre farm in Buck Creek township, this county, and farmed there the rest of his life, becoming a very successful farmer and stock raiser. To his original farm of eighty acres he gradually added by purchase until he became the owner of four hundred acres. He was a Republican and took an active part in the political affairs of his home community. He died on May 30, 1909, and his widow still survives. They were the parents of three children, those besides

the subject of this sketch being Daisy D., born on December 8, 1869, who died in infancy, and Alta P., February 15, 1876, who also died in infancy.

Augustus E. Smith, the only son of his parents, was reared on the home farm in Buck Creek township, receiving his elementary education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home. For three years then he attended the McCordsville high school and later entered the Greenfield high school, from which he was graduated. He remained at home, assisting his father in the work of the farm until his marriage in the fall of 1900, after which he moved to his present farm in the neighborhood of his old home, where he now owns two hundred acres of fine land, his farm being one of the best-improved and most profitably cultivated places thereabout. Mr. Smith has a fine farm residence and his substantial barn and other farm buildings are in keeping with the same, the place generally exhibiting evidences of the progressive methods of its proprietor. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Smith also is quite extensively engaged in stock raising and has done well in that line. He is a Republican and gives thoughtful attention to political affairs, but has never been included in the office-seeking class, preferring rather to devote his whole attention to his growing agricultural operations.

On October 24, 1900, Augustus E. Smith was united in marriage to Pearl Wright, who was born in this county on January 13, 1879, third in order of birth of the five children born to her parents, James M. and Rachel C. (Danaha) Wright, the former of whom, born on July 4, 1844, died on March 29, 1893, and the latter, born on November 14, 1846, died on October 29, 1912, their other children being as follow: Oda Fred, born on March 24, 1868; Walter, October 16, 1875, who died on July 9, 1892; Benjamin F., June 3, 1883, and Hazel, September 25, 1888. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at McCordsville and both she and her husband give proper attention to the good works of their home neighborhood.

FREDERICK C. LANDWEHR.

Frederick C. Landwehr, held in high repute as one of the foremost citizens of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and one of its most progressive farmers, is a native of the township where he has passed his entire life. He was born on the old Landwehr homestead, which was preempted by his grandfather from the government, and first saw the light of day on February 8, 1876, being a son of Frederick and Henrietta (Bleck) Landwehr. Frederick, the elder, was also born in Sugar Creek township, on

the old homestead, in 1843, and died on the same place when but thirty-three years of age, September 23, 1876, when the immediate subject of this sketch was but a small child. There were two other children in the family, Willie, who died when one year of age, and Lena, who became the wife of George Bardonner, and is now deceased.

Frederick Landwehr was a son of Carl and Louise Landwehr, both of whom were natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country in the early days of this section. They came to Hancock county, where Carl Landwehr secured from the government the forty acres which formed the nucleus of the farm long known as the Landwehr homestead. This was then in the wilderness and after laboring industriously for several years to clear and put it under cultivation, he later added seventy acres, the whole of which he farmed up to the time of his death. There were two children in Carl Landwehr's family, Frederick and Henry, both deceased.

Frederick Landwehr grew to manhood on the family homestead, being of much assistance to his father during his boyhood in getting the farm under cultivation, and there remained after marriage and until the time of his death. His wife was Henrietta Bleck, who was born in Germany, in 1853, a daughter of August and Henrietta Bleck, who emigrated to this country in 1866 and settled permanently in Indianapolis. There they passed the remainder of their lives and reared their family of four children, Henrietta, Hannah, Minnie and Lena—Minnie being the only surviving member. After being widowed for two or three years, Henrietta (Bleck)' Landwehr again married, her second husband being Anton Resener, by whom she had four children, Emma, John, Elizabeth and Emil, all of whom are living, while the mother passed from this life September 10, 1895.

Frederick C. Landwehr passed his boyhood and youth on the old family homestead, receiving his education at the German school. After finishing his studies, he assisted in the farm work until nineteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself by securing work on neighboring farms. He remained employed in this manner until twenty-three years of age, at which time he was united in marriage on August 11, 1898, with Mary Geisel, born on December 2, 1879, a daughter of John and Christina (Miller) Geisel. Mary was the only child of this couple and passed her girlhood on the old John Geisel place, one mile west of New Palestine, where she has continued to make her home, for at the time of her marriage to Frederick C. Landwehr he rented the farm from her mother. At the death of her mother, Mrs. Landwehr inherited eighty acres of the home place, to which Mr. Landwehr added forty acres lying on the west and on that farm they make their home.

The residence has been improved and is now a modern home of ten rooms, beautifully situated and surrounded by prosperous acres and farm buildings in keeping with the general appearance of the place. The main barn is seventy-four by forty feet, with a fourteen-foot shed and a silo with a capacity of fifty-five tons. Mr. Landwehr divides his attention between general farming as practiced in this section of the country, and the raising of some live stock. He prepares from thirty to forty hogs annually for the market, keeps fifteen or sixteen head of good grade Jersey cows and about ten head of good draft horses. In the management of his farm, Mr. Landwehr displays marked business ability and is, therefore, succeeding well in his endeavors. In addition to the farm home, Mr. Landwehr owns seventy acres about one mile and a half northwest of where he lives, same being a portion of his father's farm.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Landwehr are members of the German Lutheran church, as is also their daughter, Hazel B., the only child of the family. She was born on November 10, 1900, and is a promising young girl. Mr. Landwehr gives his political support to the Democratic party and is generally conceded to be among the leading citizens of his township and county.

CHARLES A. OSTERMEIER.

Charles A. Ostermeier, one of the representative agriculturists of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, is well and favorably known and his character and reputation are above reproach. He has been a life-long resident of this section, his birth having occurred on May 9, 1852, on the Ostermeier homestead in this township and county. His parents were Gottlieb and Sophia (Miller) Ostermeier, early settlers of this locality. Gottlieb Ostermeier was a native of Germany and was born in 1807, immigrating to America after having received his education and training as a spinning-wheel maker. After nearly four months required in making the voyage, he was landed at Baltimore, Maryland, coming thence, by canal and the Ohio river, to Cincinnati and then to Hancock county, Indiana, where he located in Sugar Creek township. His home was established on eighty acres of unimproved land, purchased in the southeast quarter of section 13, where a small clearing was made and a log cabin and barn were erected. Subsequent to his marriage with Mrs. Sophia (Miller) Richman, who by her former union had three children, seven sons and daughters came to bless them.

namely: Christian, Mary, Gottlieb, Christina, Charles A., Anton and Henry. The names of the children by the first union of Sophia (Miller) Richman are given as follow: William, Sophia and Louise. All of the children by both marriages have died with the exception of Henry and Charles A.

In 1860, Gottlieb Ostermeier purchased one hundred and sixty acres of partially improved land in sections 7 and 8, which property became the permanent home of the family. A farm containing one hundred and twenty acres was also purchased, but was later sold, the home place alone being retained. In political life, Gottlieb Ostermeier was a stanch Democrat and in his religious relations he was a member of the old Hickory (German Lutheran) church, of which his wife was also a member. His death occurred on April 1, 1872, his wife surviving him until in the spring of 1891, at which time she died at the age of seventy-two years.

Charles A. Ostermeier spent his early childhood on the original homestead, just north of the German Lutheran church, and at the age of eight years moved with his parents to their permanent home, where his education was received in the old log school in the Adrian Rint woods. After completing same, he attended the German school in Indianapolis, Indiana, for two winters, after which he continued to assist his father with the work on the home farm until twenty-five years of age. On July 25, 1877, Charles A. Ostermeier and Mary Breier were united in marriage and six children were born of their union, namely: Charles Henry, who died in infancy; Emma, William, Christian, Henry Fredrick, who died at the age of fourteen, and Clara, who died when only eleven months of age. Mary (Breier) Ostermeier was born on March 24, 1852, on the old Breier homestead in Sugar Creek township, of this county, and was the daughter of William and Christina (Deerburg) Breier, both natives of Germany, who immigrated to America in 1840 and located in Sugar Creek township. William A. Breier was born in Frilee, Germany, about 1806, and died in 1888, in his home which he had established on American soil.

Seeking his fortunes in the agricultural field, Charles A. Ostermeier, shortly after his marriage, rented the farm of Henry Rosener, on which he continued to reside for one year, thence removing to the Widow Meir's place on the National road. One year later he purchased his present farm of one hundred and three acres, to which he later added thirteen and one-half acres more. While this transaction was in process of adjustment he occupied the northwest eighty of the Breier homestead and the following year took possession of his own farm. This was in the spring of 1881, which establishes a record of more than thirty-three years that he has been a resident of the

one place. The original house, which was used as a tavern in the stage coach days, has been replaced by one containing seven rooms. The old house was destroyed by fire on July 10, 1891. A residence of nine rooms has also been built on the east side of the farm and all other buildings are in keeping with these edifices. The farm proper is devoted to the raising of corn, cattle and poultry, these being the principal sources of income. Politically, Charles A. Ostermeier is a worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and in his religious life is affiliated with the German Lutheran church, of which he is an elder, and of which both he and his wife were ardent supporters. On March 7, 1910, Charles A. Ostermeier had the great misfortune to lose the faithful companion who had always been a devoted wife and mother.

THOMAS M. ENOCH.

Thomas M. Enoch, son of John and Sarah (McDonald) Enoch, was born on the farm on which he now lives, in Vernon township, Hancock county, September 16, 1854. His father was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1815, and was married in that county, in 1836, to Sarah McDonald, who was also a native of Miami county. The paternal grandfather of Thomas Enoch was John Enoch, whose home was in Miami county, Ohio, and died there when John, Jr., was young.

John Enoch, father of the subject of this sketch, received his early education in Ohio, and when quite young was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade. He followed that trade in Ohio for several years and was married in that state. Three of his children were born while living in Ohio. About 1840 he came to Vernon township, Hancock county, Indiana, and bought eighty acres of land from a Mr. Arnett, paying two dollars and fifty cents an acre for the same. This is the farm on which Thomas M. Enoch now lives, but the condition of this land is very different from what it was when his father settled there in 1840. Then it was nearly all woods and swamp. The only house on the place at that time was an old log cabin built of round poles, with clap-board covering held in place by weight poles. The land was covered with timber, much of it a thick, stubby growth, and a large part covered with wild swamp vegetation. By the application of great energy and labor this land was cleared of timber, the swampy places were ditched and drained and all brought in a condition for cultivation and the production of bountiful crops. Mrs. Sarah Enoch died in the home on this place when Thomas M.

was six weeks old. His father was married, secondly, to Rebecca B. Blanton. There were seven children by the first marriage; none by the second.

Thomas M. Enoch was educated in the public school of Vernon township, was reared and always lived on a farm. He built the house, in which he is at present living, in 1910. He was married on June 18, 1882, to Bettie Ellingwood, a daughter of Joshua Ellingwood. The children of this union are: Bertha, John, Gracie, Benjamin, Jimmie, Myrtle Delle, Reva Coclean and E. May. The family are members of the Christian church. Mr. Enoch's fraternal affiliations are with the Red Men and the Haymakers.

CHRISTIAN F. WILLIAM ORTEL.

Christian F. William Ortel, who is highly regarded as a citizen and a man throughout this section, was born on September 19, 1856, in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, on the family homestead. He is the son of Fredrick and Louisa (Deerberg) Ortel, both natives of Germany, who immigrated to this country in 1843. Fredrick Ortel was the son of Charles Ortel and wife who were also natives of Germany. Fredrick Ortel was a farmer and a pioneer of Hancock county and his large family were reared in the original home of logs, which was erected in 1852 and razed in June, 1905.

Christian F. William Ortel was reared on the home place and is indebted to the German school, and to those of the district in which he lived, for the education which he received. John Weaver was his teacher in the district schools and Rev. J. G. Kunz, his teacher in the German school. The interim between his student days and his marriage was spent in the interests of his father and for five years he was an employee of the neighboring farmers, for two years working for John Geisel. On April 4, 1886, Christian F. William Ortel was united in marriage to Amelia Weber, daughter of Anton and Mary (Stegman) Weber, who were both natives of Germany, and to this union two children were born, namely, Christian, who resides in Heron, Montana, and Benone, who lives at home. Amelia (Weber) Ortel was born on July 3, 1867, in Buck Creek township, of this county, and died on February 11, 1888.

On March 5, 1889, Christian F. William Ortel was united in marriage to the sister of his first wife, Emma Weber, and to them has been born one child, Otto. Emma (Weber) was born on April 30, 1861, on the home place

two miles north of the town of Mohawk, Indiana, and is one of eleven children born to her parents. Seven of these children still survive, Henry, Christian, Elnora, Louisa, Lena, Emma and Charles.

Christian F. William Ortel assumed entire charge of the home farm almost immediately following his first marriage, having purchased the interests of the other heirs. And this place has since been his home. In 1896 forty acres of the original purchase were traded for another forty acres adjoining on the north, and this large and well managed tract is devoted to the raising of grain and hogs. However, about ten head of cattle are kept for farm use beside six head of draft horses. All of the buildings on this place are large and finely constructed and add much to the attractiveness of the farm. In church matters, Christian F. William Ortel, as well as his wife, is a member of the German Lutheran church and both are active in its support, he being a deacon in this denomination. Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party and votes that ticket on all issues.

ANTON F. ROSENER.

Anton F. Rosener, a prominent farmer of Sugar Creek township, was born in this township on March 23, 1853, the son of William L. and Christena (Brademeier) Rosener. Anton F. Rosener was born on his father's farm in the little three-room frame house that had been erected some time before by the father. Here he spent his childhood and attended the German school. After completing his education he continued to assist with the work on the farm until he was married.

On June 25, 1875, Anton F. Rosener was united in marriage to Malinda Miller, who was born on the old Miller homestead, on February 27, 1857. She was the daughter of Charles and Mary (Rosener) Miller.

After his marriage Mr. Rosener rented a neighboring farm for one year, after having been employed by the neighbors as a farm hand for a time. For two years he was on the farm of Mrs. Anton Mier, after which he rented the place of his sister, Mrs. Louise Knoop, where he remained for four years. He then bought a farm of seventy acres of his brother, William, three acres of which he later sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He later bought nine acres of another tract, making him a farm of seventy-six acres. The farm had been improved by a combination frame and log house, which had in earlier days been used as a tavern, being sit-

uated on the National road. There was also a good new frame barn. In 1893 Mr. Rosener erected a beautiful eight-room house, a double corn-crib, a granary, hog-house and other outbuildings, making the surroundings most attractive and convenient.

On July 30, 1893, occurred the death of Mrs. Rosener, a woman who was admired and respected by all who knew her. To Mr. and Mrs. Rosener were born the following children: Emma, Ida, Rosetta, Amelia, William, Albert and Mary. Emma is the wife of Charles Custer, of Sugar Creek township; Ida and Rosetta are deceased, the former dying at the age of three years and the latter at the age of six months; Amelia is the wife of Edward Stevenson, of Ordway, Colorado, and they are the parents of three children, Ronald, Walter and Vern; William, deceased, was the husband of Mabel Domanget; Albert married Emma Schildmeier and resides in Sugar Creek township; Mary is the wife of William Spilker, and they are the parents of two children, Ruth and Adelbert.

Anton Rosener retired from active business in 1911. His life has been an active and successful one, much of his success being due to his ability in raising cattle and horses. Mr. Rosener is an active member of the German Lutheran church and was for a time one of the trustees. His wife was also an active member and his children are also members of the denomination. Politically, Mr. Rosener is a Democrat, but has not been an office-seeker, having confined his efforts to the selection of good men for office. He is one of the well-known citizens of the township and the county, being highly respected by all who know him.

LEWIS F. RICHMAN.

In the following lines a brief sketch is given of the life of one of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county's, most substantial citizens, and one who has passed his entire life within its borders. Lewis F. Richman was born on his father's farm in Sugar Creek township, February 15, 1844, being a son of Anton Louis and Louisa (Boehme) Richman, both natives of Germany, the former born in Westphalia in 1807.

Anton Louis Richman spent his youth and early manhood in the place where he was born, laboring at farming, and in 1835, when twenty-eight years of age, he set out for America in company with others of his land. The voyage was made on a sailing vessel, taking seven weeks to cross and in the same



MR. AND MRS. LEWIS F. RICHMAN

company was Louisa Boehne, who afterwards became his wife. Their ship docked at Baltimore and from that point they journeyed to Wheeling, West Virginia, by wagon, thence by boat down the Ohio to Cincinnati, from there to Dayton by canal and the final lap of their journey to Greenfield, this county, by wagon. They left their native land on April 1, 1835, and arrived at their destination June 10, of the same year.

Anton Louis Richman promptly entered eighty acres of land, being the west half of the northeast quarter of section 18, Sugar Creek township, the same being covered by virgin forest. He made the small clearing and erected the small cabin of the early pioneer and was then married, bringing his bride to their rude home in the wilderness. The first year he cleared and cultivated six acres of his farm and something like two years later traded with William Rosener for another eighty-acre tract in Sugar Creek township, being the southeast quarter of section 17. The elder Richman farmed there for about eighteen months when both he and his wife were overcome by sickness and were taken to the home of Jacob Schramm, where they remained for some two or three years. They later traded their second farm for eighty acres in sections 13 and 18 of Sugar Creek township, which latter place had a good log house and stable upon it and about fifteen acres under the plow. Later the east forty in section 18 was sold and forty acres lying to the north of the home purchased, but Anton Louis Richman did not live long after this latter transaction, his death occurring about five years later, in 1858, when he was fifty-one years of age. It is related that the first work he did for others after coming to this section was the flailing of rye. He walked eight miles each day, going to Mars station and received for his labor a bushel of rye per day, making about twelve bushels in all.

There were nine children in the family of Anton Louis Richman, namely: Mary, Charley, Anton, Lewis, Louisa, William, Hermon, Henry and George, all deceased except Charley, Lewis, Henry and George. After the death of the father, the mother continued to manage the homestead and during the Civil War purchased forty acres lying to the west of her home from the heirs of "Uncle" William Richman. She survived her husband some thirty years, passing away in July of 1893, when in her eightieth year. Both Anton Louis Richman and wife were members of the German Evangelical church and were among the sturdiest of the early pioneers.

Lewis F. Richman grew up on his father's farm, receiving such education as was obtainable at the old log school house of district No. 3, his first teacher being John Kaylor. Lewis Richman in his boyhood knew by experience of the limitations and privations of pioneer life and has been permitted to see this

rich section of the state develop from primitive conditions to the present high state of civilization and culture.

Mr. Richman is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted on August 10, 1862, when seventeen years of age, in Company B, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. James H. Carr, First Lieut. George Teague and Second Lieut. Robert P. Andis. He served until the close of the war, practically three years, being assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of Western Tennessee, under Gen. John A. Logan, this being General Grant's old command. Mr. Richman was in some of the important engagements of the war, among them being the siege of Jackson, Mississippi; the battles of Big Black River, Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Dalton, King's Mountain, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta. On the 22nd of July, 1864, he was wounded in the arm at the latter place and lay in the hospital at Marietta for three weeks, after which he was sent home on a thirty day furlough. He rejoined his regiment at East Point Station, six miles from Atlanta and from that point was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. His regiment from there was transferred by boat to Beaufort, and when they were within a few days march of Raleigh, Lee surrendered. They then went on to Washington and took part in the Grand Review before President Lincoln in May, and about June 1, Lewis Richman was mustered out of service, receiving his honorable discharge at Indianapolis on June 13, 1865.

After returning home he managed the home place in company with his three younger brothers, and when twenty-nine years old was united in marriage with Sophia Steinmeier, born in Sugar Creek township, December 27, 1853, a daughter of Christian and Christina (Kruse) Steinmeier, both natives of Germany. Christian Steinmeier, at the age of fourteen, came to America on the same boat which carried Anton Lewis Richman, and the two families had been close friends ever since that time. Christian was with his father and two sisters and the family located about three-fourths of a mile northeast of the Richman home. Some years later the father lost his life in Kansas and the sisters spent their declining years with Lewis Richman's family.

Mr. Richman's mother lived to an advanced age, passing away in July, 1893, and on December 31, of the same year, he purchased the home place, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of some of Hancock county's best land. In the face of many discouragements in the way of fire and sickness, Mr. Richman has kept steadily on in his plans for the improvement of his home farm, and today has it brought to a high state of cultivation.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richman were born eight children: Louisa, Louis, Benjamin H., Emma, Mary, Annie, Maggie and Clara, who died in infancy, and all

are deceased except Emma, Mary, Annie and Maggie. Mrs. Richman died on November 10, 1910, and throughout her life she was a member of the German Lutheran church, as he also is. Many years ago Mr. Richman became a member of Henry Kirkhoff Post, of New Palestine, Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics gives his support to the Republican party. His entire life has been passed in the one community and no higher tribute can be paid a man under those conditions than to state he has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

JOHN F. WIGGINS.

John F. Wiggins was born four miles northeast of Greenfield, Indiana, March 6, 1869. He was the son of John F. and Martha (Clayton) Wiggins; the father was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1840; the mother was born in 1846 at the Clayton home, one-half mile east of Greenfield, Indiana.

The paternal grandparents, Garret and Harriet (Toadvine) Wiggins, were both natives of Kentucky, and lived on a farm. Coming to Indiana they lived for a short time in Rush county, and, in 1842, located on an eighty-acre farm in Hancock county, where they spent the remainder of their days. It was in the home on this farm that John F. Wiggins was born. Philip, the eldest son in this family, remained in Kentucky and was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil War. The other sons were: Joseph, Loss, George and John F., the father of the subject of this sketch. Loss, George and John F. served in the Union army during the Civil War. George was never heard from after the war.

The grandparents on the maternal side were Joseph and Ruth (Roberts) Clayton; he was born in Pennsylvania and she in Virginia. Joseph Clayton went to Virginia when a boy of seven years and lived there until his majority, and there was married. In 1845 he came with his wife to Hancock county, Indiana, and located on a small farm one-half mile east of Greenfield, known as the Clayton homestead. There he died about 1870; his wife died on July 17, 1907, lacking but a few days of being one hundred years old. She was born in Washington county, Virginia, August 31, 1807. James Clayton, a son, served in the Union army during the Civil War.

John F. Wiggins, father of the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and supplemented this elementary education by much reading in later years. He enlisted on August 25, 1861, in Company B, Eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a three-months regiment, and

served until expiration of term; then re-enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years and served until the close of the war. After his discharge from the army he returned to Indiana and has since been engaged in farming, now living in Madison county, where he owns a farm of forty acres. He had ten children, eight of whom are still living; his wife is dead. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John F. Wiggins, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and afterward engaged in teaching school in Blue River township. He attended the Normal school at Marion, and also the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1896 and served until 1900, then returned to school teaching for several years. In 1908 he located in Fortville and engaged in the practice of law and has followed this vocation since. In his preparatory law studies he had for his preceptors Marsh & Cook and Jackson & Felt.

In 1894, John F. Wiggins was married to Maude Houk, of Fortville, and has two children, Bessie and Iona. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans order, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and has been a member of the Odd Fellows at Fortville since 1893.

RALPH G. LOGAN.

Ralph G. Logan was born in Morristown, Indiana, June 21, 1880, the son of John Q. and Mary Antionette (Gates) Logan. John Q. Logan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1853. John Q. Logan's parents were born in County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America, where the father enlisted in the Civil War and was killed in that struggle and his widow died soon afterward. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Carrie Pigman, who is living at Connersville, Indiana; William, John Q., who was the father of the subject of this sketch, and Jean, all dead except the first named. Both parents died when these children were very small and the children were taken to raise by different families in Fayette county.

John Q. Logan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was taken to raise by a farmer in Fayette county. He was bound to this farmer for a certain period of service, but began life for himself immediately at the expiration of this period, although he was but a mere lad. For a few years he followed various occupations, among which was the laundry business. He finally took up railroad work and learned telegraphy, which occupation he

followed for the remainder of his life. For many years he was with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, and in 1882 he went to Colorado and became associated with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. In 1908 he went with the Unintah Railway Company, in whose service he remained until shortly before his death, the loss of his sight compelling him to retire from active service.

John Q. Logan's death occurred on February 14, 1915. His first marriage was to Mary Antoinette Gates. This marriage took place on August 17, 1879. Mary Antoinette Gates was the daughter of Henry A. and Nancy (Ball) Gates. Henry A. Gates was a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. He and his wife were both pioneers of Hancock county. Nancy (Ball) Gates died on November 14, 1881. To this union only one child, Ralph G. Logan, who is the subject of this sketch, was born. In July, 1886, John Q. Logan was married to Sarah M. Hanna, of Gunnison, Colorado, who was at that time superintendent of schools of that county. To this union one child was born, but this child died in infancy. John Q. Logan was a life-long member of Phoenix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Rushville, Indiana, and was for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Ralph G. Logan, whose mother died when he was in infancy, was taken to raise by his mother's father and step-mother, Mrs. Mary Ann (Lewis) Gates. He remained with them until his maturity. As a boy he attended the common schools of Sugar Creek township, until about his twelfth year. He then entered the grammar grade of the Greenfield schools and from there he entered the high school of Greenfield and after spending three years there he went to the University of Wisconsin and entered the agricultural department of that great university, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. For the next few months he was attached to the faculty staff of the Agricultural College.

Mr. Logan then bought a tract of timber land in central Wisconsin, but was compelled to sell this land two years later on account of sickness. He then returned to Hancock county, Indiana, where he rented the old Higginbotham farm. The following year, in 1908, he rented the farm of Mrs. Columbus Jackson, and the next year, in 1909, he bought eighty acres of this farm, on which he lived until in 1911, and then on account of his health he was again compelled to leave the farm and he engaged for some time in the railway mail service and traveled in Iowa. In the fall of 1912 he returned to Hancock county and rented the farm of C. M. Jackson and in 1914 he returned to his home farm, where he has since resided.

Ralph G. Logan was married on April 18, 1906, to Carrie L. Jackson.

who was born on January 31, 1882, and who is the daughter of Columbus and Mary (Arnold) Jackson. To this union were born the following children: Henry Virgil, who was born on March 6, 1907; John Jackson, August 13, 1909, and Bard Arnold, April 4, 1912.

Mr. Logan's farm of eighty acres is situated two miles southeast of New Palestine. There is a fine five-room dwelling on this and other buildings in keeping with the surroundings. Mr. Logan is a progressive farmer. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at New Palestine. He was for two years secretary of this lodge. He is an independent Republican in politics. He is a man of admirable character and broad ideals and is highly respected by all who know him.

FRANK O. WELLING.

Frank O. Welling was born in Buck Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, on August 18, 1857, youngest child of the family of nine children of Hamilton and Rachael (Corbin) Welling.

Hamilton Welling will be well remembered by many of the older residents of this county as a man of high ideals and sterling character, dividing his energies between preaching the Gospel as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, managing his farm, crying sales and doctoring horses. Few men live more active lives than he. Hamilton Welling was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish parentage, February 18, 1816, and died at the home of his son, Frank, on March 18, 1913, at the age of ninety-seven years and one month. He passed the years of his youth and young manhood in Ohio, receiving such education as his day and community afforded and being early trained in farm work. He was united in marriage with Rachael Corbin, also born and reared in the same county, being of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, and to their union were born nine children, eight of whom were born in Ohio, namely: Rebecca, William, Anna, Dorcas, John, Hannah, Sarah, Mary and Frank O., all deceased with the exception of Dorcas, Sarah, Mary and Frank.

In the early fifties the Welling family came to Hancock county, making the trip overland in a covered wagon. Arriving in Buck Creek township Hamilton Welling bought eighty acres in section 26, being the east half of the northeast quarter. This land was purchased from James Harvey and was entered from the government by a previous owner. The place, which is located near Buck creek, was covered with heavy timber, there being but three

acres cleared and only a one-room log cabin and a stable on it. This cabin was most inadequate to the needs of so large a family and it is laughingly related that when night came, all the furniture would have to be moved out of doors while the beds were laid on the floor for the family, and in the morning the furniture would be moved back again, after removing the snow or rain which had fallen during the night. After enduring many inconveniences and hardships, Hamilton Welling finally succeeded in clearing most all of the one hundred and forty-two acres which he owned and put it under the plow. Also a few years after settling here he built a hewed log house, sixteen by eighteen feet, which is a part of the present residence on the farm. This house was rebuilt about 1860, converting it into a six-room house, which is still in an excellent state of preservation. After Hamilton Welling's sons became old enough to assume partial charge of the work of the farm, he then devoted most of his energies along the lines above mentioned. He was very active in church circles, erecting two churches at different points and continued preaching as long as health permitted.

In 1869, when Frank O. Welling was a little past eleven years of age, his mother died in June of that year. She was a strong and beautiful character, a loving wife and mother, and after her death her daughter, Hannah, bravely assumed the duties of housekeeper and looked after the small brother. In that fashion they continued until April 8, 1885, when Frank was married and his sister Hannah passed from life on December 24 following. In this manner, Hamilton Welling came to pass his closing years with his son, Frank, having shortly after Frank's marriage presented him with the title to forty acres of the home farm as an inducement to him and his wife to remain there and keep a home for him.

Frank O. Welling attended school at Welling's Corners, being located on his father's farm, his first school being a summer term, presided over by his sister, Anna, his first winter teacher being Eli Graham. After school days were over, he took up his work on the old homestead, where he has spent his entire life with the exception of one month. When twenty-one years of age he rented the place from his father, which arrangement continued for some time. In addition to the forty acres of the old farm which he owns, Mr. Welling also owns forty acres about two miles north of Mt. Comfort, being a portion of the old Daniel Stoner place, and he also rents twenty-two acres of the old home from other heirs.

Mrs. Frank O. Welling before her marriage was Frances Olive Stoner, born in Buck Creek township, July 29, 1864, a daughter of Daniel and Martha (Hatfield) Stoner. The Stoners were also early pioneers of this section

and were the parents of ten children, Frances being one of the younger members of the family. To Mr. and Mrs. Welling have been born six children, as follow: Vinton M., who married Maude Rasener and resides in Buck Creek township, has one child, Wilbur; Vernie is the wife of Anton Ploenges and resides in Warren township, Marion county; Earl married Frieda Kentworth and lives in Buck Creek township; Effie May, Martha and Isabelle are at home with the parents. Both Mr. Welling and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mt. Comfort, of which he also is a trustee. He is a Republican in politics, although never aspiring to office, and is generally conceded to be one of Buck Creek's most highly respected citizens.

HENRY MERLAU.

Henry Merlau, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Hancock county, Indiana, was born in Arnshein Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, on May 18, 1835, the son of Henry Adam and Anna Katherine (Stump) Merlau. The parents came to America in an early day and after a long voyage in a sailing vessel they landed in Baltimore from which place they traveled by railroad and canal boat to Pittsburgh and then down the Ohio to Cincinnati. From Cincinnati they came to New Palestine by wagon, which required two weeks to make the journey. The family landed at their new home on September 15, 1846. It was here that a new home was made and the children grew to manhood and womanhood. They had the following children: John, Conrad, Elizabeth, George, Catherine, Anna M., Henry and Mary.

Lucindia Katherine, the daughter of Henry Merlau and wife, is the wife of George W. Hickman, of Marion county. They have an adopted daughter, Blanche. Henry Merlau was united in marriage to Malinda, the daughter of William and Lucinda (Shockley) Leachman, the former of whom came from Ohio with his two elder brothers and was an early pioneer of the county. He and his brothers, George and Thomas, entered land on the banks of Sugar Creek in 1824. The country at that time was a dense woods and after remaining here for a time they sold their tracts and entered more land southwest of New Palestine. William Leachman walked to Indianapolis and with one hundred dollars entered the farm just west of the home place, and it was here that Malinda Merlau was born, in sight of their present residence. The mother died here when Mrs. Merlau was but two years of age. Many times she would accompany her father to the woods where she would watch him



Henry Merlau,
Malinda Merlau

while at work cutting down the big trees. For a time her father worked for her uncle, Jacob Murnan, whose wife did much of her trading with the Indians. It was at the death of their twin babies that the present Crown Point cemetery was first dedicated. The grave for the children was dug by William Leachman and was the first in the cemetery, at that time called the Murnan burying ground. Henry Merlau is at present one of the directors of the ground. It is here that many of the family are buried.

Mr. Merlau is the owner of one of the most valuable farms in this section of the county. Here he has one hundred and sixty-six acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. The house is a large and splendid structure and the barn is seventy by forty-two feet. On his other farm, west of the home place, he also has a barn fifty-four by forty-two feet.

Mr. and Mrs. Merlau have seen many transformations in the county. In the early day there were many wild animals in the dense woods that extended in all directions from their homes. Mrs. Merlau recalls seeing bears while in the woods with her father. Game was plentiful and the hunter was greatly rewarded for his efforts. The conveniences of the present day were, of course, unheard of, or even dreamed about. An old clock in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Merlau is evidence of the good workmanship of those days, it is a twenty-four-hour clock with wooden works throughout and which is still in good repair and keeps good time.

EDWIN C. HUNTINGTON.

Edwin C. Huntington, a prominent and successful farmer and banker of Cumberland, Indiana, is a representative of one of the eminent families of the United States. Mr. Huntington is a native of Marion county, having been born on February 6, 1860, and is the son of Spencer W. and Sarah (Tattie) Huntington.

Spencer W. Huntington was a native of the state of New York, where he was born on September 1, 1812, and died at his home in Warren township, Marion county, Indiana, on January 6, 1895. He was the son of Chandler Huntington, who was a native of the state of New York and was of English descent. The family was a prominent one during the Revolutionary times and later in the early history of the state of New York.

The Articles of Confederation went into effect on March 1, 1781, and continued in operation until Washington was inaugurated President on April

30, 1789. Although the Constitution of 1787 provided that Washington should be inaugurated on March 4, 1789, it was not until the last day of April that he reached New York to take the oath of office. During the eight-year period, from 1781 to 1789, the colonies were governed by a unicameral congress, each state having from two to seven representatives. This congress had the power, each year, to select one of its members as its presiding officer and to select the judges who composed the supreme court. The first presiding officer thus selected was Samuel Huntington, a brother of the grandfather of Chandler Huntington. Thus he in a sense became the first head of the United States, that is, in so far as being the presiding officer of the first Congress provided by the Articles of Confederation.

Chandler Huntington was born and reared in New York state and was a farmer and carpenter. There he was married and there four of his children were born, after which he and his family decided to locate in Indiana. They traveled to Pittsburgh on the Alleghany river and thence down the Ohio to Cincinnati and from there they entered southeastern Indiana for a short distance on one of the small streams. There they remained in the houseboat all winter, having landed the boat on the farm of General Harrison. In the spring they exchanged the boat for three hundred pounds of bacon and thus supplied they proceeded on their journey to Shelby county, where they located on an eighty-acre tract of timber land, just south of Freeport. The farm is now known as the Hughes farm. After locating the tract, Mr. Huntington walked to Brookville, a distance of fifty miles, in order to enter the land from the government.

It was fortunate that a part of the land had been burned over, as this made a clearing where they could erect their house and stable. Mr. Huntington at once began the task of clearing and cleaning some of the ground so that he might plant his first crop. This done he continued the task of clearing more land and in time added another eighty acres to his farm. He later built the first grist-mill at Freeport, which was run by water power and is still in running order. Mr. Huntington spent the remaining days of his life on the old homestead.

Spencer W. Huntington came with his parents to their new home in Indiana when but seven years of age. Here he spent his boyhood and received his education. When twenty years of age he moved to Marion county with his brother, Nelson, and engaged in the saw-mill business on Buck Creek, just below Cumberland. He continued in the business for some years and at the same time bought live stock which he drove to Cincinnati and sold. When twenty-nine years of age, Spencer W. Huntington was united in mar-

riage to Theresa Ann Buchanan, the daughter of Thomas Buchanan and wife, of Marion county. To this union were born seven children, on three of whom lived to maturity, Marion, Milton and George. Mrs. Huntington died in 1858.

In 1859 Spencer W. Huntington was married to Sarah Taffe, who was born in 1822 and was the daughter of George and Catherine (Herod) Taffe, of Clark county, Indiana. George A. Taffe was a native of Kentucky and came to Indiana in an early day, where he was a pioneer in both Marion and Clark counties. In Marion county he entered land where Brookside Park, Indianapolis, is now situated. To this union four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Huntington: Edwin C., John T., Laura and Maud H. John T. is a resident of Indianapolis; Laura is the wife of Frank Askern, of Warren township, and Maude H. is the wife of Eugene Darrach and resides in Indianapolis.

After his first marriage, Spencer W. Huntington engaged in farming on sixty acres just west of Cumberland, and which place he bought a few years later and after the railroad was built. There he lived the remainder of his life. He was most successful in farming and during the Civil War made considerable money from the sale of hogs, cattle and hay. Before his death he was the possessor of some eight hundred acres of land in Marion and Hancock counties. He was a man of high ideals and strict integrity, believing in the teachings of the Universalist doctrine, although he did not belong to the church. He died on January 5, 1895, his wife having died in February, 1894.

Edwin C. Huntington spent his early life on the farm of his father and attended the district school. After finishing the common school course he attended the State Normal College at Bloomington, Illinois, one year, then after nearly two years at Butler College he completed a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Indianapolis. He returned to his home after completing his school work and took charge of the home farm.

On January 6, 1885, Edwin C. Huntington was united in marriage to Carry May Furgason, who was born in Sugar Creek township on February 22, 1862. She is the daughter of Thomas C. and Margaret (Pickle) Furgason, both of whom were old settlers in the county.

One year after his marriage Mr. Huntington and his wife moved to the north part of the township, where he rented one hundred and sixty acres of his father. A few years later Mr. Huntington bought the east eighty and at the same time his father presented him with the other eighty. This has been his home since that time. He later purchased more land and received some of the old home place, making him some two hundred and thirty-five acres.

The farm is under a high state of cultivation and well improved, with a beautiful ten-room house, a large barn and other substantial buildings. Here Mr. Huntington engages in general farming and stock raising. He raises about one hundred head of hogs and seventy-five head of cattle each year. He also keeps eight or ten head of horses.

To Mr. and Mrs. Huntington have been born the following children: Anna E., Sallie, Irene, Edwin, Paul and Carrie May. Anna E. is the wife of Russell Bartlow, of Warren township, Marion county. They are the parents of one child; Irene. Edwin died in infancy; Irene is the wife of John Hill, of Sandborn, Indiana; Paul, Sallie and Carrie May are at home.

Mr. Huntington was one of the incorporators of the Cumberland Bank, in 1908, and was elected the first president, which position he filled until 1912, when he was elected assistant cashier. He is still a member of the official board. Fraternally, Mr. Huntington is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, belonging to the former order at New Palestine and the latter at Greenfield. He is a Republican in politics, but does not aspire to office.

CHRISTIAN F. H. DEERBERG.

Christian F. H. Deerberg, residing near Mt. Comfort, in Buck Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, is a native of that same county, born on March 25, 1872, a son of Henry H. and Louise C. E. (Hartman) Deerberg, both of whom were born in Germany. Henry H. Deerberg was born on May 2, 1845, and died at his home in Buck Creek township, May 7, 1914, at the age of sixty-nine years. Louise Hartman was born on September 23, 1839, a daughter of Christian Hartman and wife, both of whom were also born in Germany and later were residents of Indianapolis. They had four children, of whom Louise was the eldest.

Henry H. Deerberg came to America in 1866 when a young man and located first in Indianapolis and for four or five years worked among the farmers of Marion county. He was married in 1870 and immediately thereafter came to Hancock county, where he bought eighty acres of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 36, of Buck Creek township. This was almost entirely covered with timber, having but a small log cabin and barn, and through years of tireless energy he managed to get the land cleared and drained. He purchased other tracts from time to time until he owned two hundred and sixty-six acres, part in Sugar Creek township, but the most in Buck Creek township. Henry H. Deerberg was a successful farmer in every

sense of the word and was one of the most active supporters of St. John's Evangelical church at Cumberland, of which his widow is also a member.

Christian F. H. Deerberg is one of a family of seven children, as follows: Mary, wife of Christian Rodenbeck; Christian, the subject of this sketch; Wilhelmina, wife of Charles Beuke; a twin sister of Wilhelmina, who died in infancy; Emma, wife of Louis Kolthoff; Henry C. and Edward. Christian passed his boyhood and youth on the family homestead, attending the Evangelical school, after which he attended the old No. 9 district school for a short time, his first teacher being Henry Reller. He gave all his time after school days were over to assisting his father in the work of the farm and when thirty-four years old, on December 9, 1906, was united in marriage with Elnora Meier, born in Indianapolis, February 4, 1872, daughter of Henry W. and Elnora (Pope) Meier. Henry W. Meier was born in Sugar Creek township, this county, February 23, 1845, and died here on February 6, 1911, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a son of Henry Meier and wife, both of whom were born in Germany and came to America in the early forties, settling in Sugar Creek township. There they passed their remaining days after the manner of other pioneers of this section. Henry W. was born on the old homestead here, but passed the more active years of his life in Indianapolis, returning here for his declining years, and here his widow still resides. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary, wife of Fred Roeder; Elnora, wife of the immediate subject of this sketch; Anna, widow of Herman Watterman; William, who died at eighteen months of age; Harry; Minnie, wife of Charles Rosener, and Rosie, wife of Henry Wulf. After marriage, Christian Deerberg and wife took up their residence where they now reside, twenty acres of which land he bought just after his marriage and ninety-five of which he inherited from his father's estate. This farm has a good six-room residence, a good barn, fifty-two by sixty-six; double corn-crib; good hog house, eighteen by twenty-four; also a garage and other buildings. Mr. Deerberg gives special attention to the raising of grains, also feeding for the market about thirty hogs annually. He favors the Poland China breed and is successful in this phase of his work. Mr. Deerberg has no children, but his wife has one son by a former marriage, Clarence Caldwell. Both Mr. and Mrs. Deerberg are members of the German Lutheran church, of which he is vorsteher. In politics he is a Democrat and is regarded as one of the substantial and progressive citizens of his community. For two years he has served as superintendent of the Hartman road of Buck Creek township and has in other ways demonstrated his interest in community matters, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

ALBERT BUESKING.

Albert Buesking, one of the prominent and successful young farmers of Hancock county, was born in Sugar Creek township on July 29, 1880, being the son of Frederick and Eleanor (Swartz) Buesking.

Frederick Buesking was born in Germany in 1855 and there he spent his boyhood and received his education. His father died when he was but a lad and young Frederick worked on the railroad for a time in his native land. At the age of nineteen he came with his sister, Minnie, to America and after landing at New York he came direct to Indiana, locating at Indianapolis, where he obtained employment. He remained in the city for some time, after which he came to Sugar Creek township, where he worked for some years for Anton Schildmeier. It was while here that he met and married Mrs. Christian (Swartz) Ostermeier, whose husband had died from exposure during the Civil War. By her first marriage Mrs. Buesking was the mother of two children: Charles and William. After his marriage, Frederick Buesking rented a farm for a short time or until he could get possession of the farm of his mother, where he now resides. The farm of one hundred and ten acres was only half way cleared and improved with a log house and a barn. Mr. Buesking proceeded to improve the place and to drain it. In 1882 he built a modern barn, fifty by seventy feet, and in 1895 he erected a large eight-room house and other buildings in keeping with the surroundings. Here he lived until 1904 when he retired from active life and took up his residence in Cumberland, where he now resides.

Eleanor Swartz was also a native of Germany, where she was born in January, 1850. She came with her parents to America when she was but one and one-half years of age. After landing in New York the father died of typhoid fever. The mother and children proceeded to Hancock county, Indiana, and located in Buck Creek township and it was here that Eleanor grew to womanhood and spent her girlhood days. Frederick and Eleanor Buesking were the parents of four children: Albert, Edward, who died at the age of twenty; Carrie, the wife of Henry Reasner, of Louisville, and Julia, who is at home.

Albert Buesking was born on the old homestead where he now resides. Here he grew to manhood and attended the district schools and later the German school at Cumberland, after which he was a student for three years at the Gem school. After completing his education he continued to assist his father on the farm until the time of his marriage on October 9, 1904. He was united in marriage to Dena Reasner, a native of Sugar Creek township, having

been born on April 5, 1882. She is the daughter of Henry C. and Sophia (Harding) Reasner, both of whom are of pioneer families of Hancock county. Mr. and Mrs. Raesner were the parents of the following children: Henry deceased; William, Charles, Benjamin, Dennis, Dena, Minnie, Matilda and Albert.

Albert Buesking and wife began housekeeping on the home place where they have since resided. In 1909 Mr. Buesking bought thirty-three acres adjoining the home place on the north, making one hundred and forty-three acres he is farming at the present time. He cultivates about thirty acres of corn and forty acres of small grain each year. He markets about forty-five head of Poland China hogs each year and is interested in the breeding of registered Percheron horses. He now has several mares and colts from the "Metz Stock Farm," at Homewood, Illinois.

Albert Buesking and wife are the parents of three children: Agnes, Helen and Edward. They are members of St. John's Evangelical church at Cumberland, of which he was a trustee at the time of the building of the new church some years ago.

Politically, Mr. Buesking is a Democrat and at present a member of the advisory board of the township. He is a man of much force of character and his ability is recognized and respected by the people of the community in which he lives.

IRA O. FRANKLIN.

Ira O. Franklin, the son of Thomas H. and Mahalia L. (Roberts) Franklin, was born on March 16, 1871, in Green township. The parents were also natives of the same township, having been born near Eden.

Jasper and Sarah (Cadwell) Franklin, the parents of Thomas H., were natives of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, where they grew to manhood and womanhood and were married. After the birth of four of their children they came to Indiana. The journey was made in a wagon and was a most tiresome one. They located near Eaton about the year 1819. Here they entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and began the building of a home for themselves and family. Mr. Franklin erected the log house that was their home until the time of their death. Mr. Franklin was a veteran of the War of 1812. He had been a strong Whig and later united with the Republican party. He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Jasper and Sarah Franklin were born the following children: Allen.

Edward and William, all of whom were in the Civil War; Elizabeth, Sarah, Leah, Joseph, Thomas, Nancy, Delilia, Mary and Robert. The parents of Jasper and Sarah Franklin died in West Virginia. Mrs. Franklin was raised by her uncle, Joel Alderson, a slaveowner of West Virginia. His old plantation is now the site of the town of Aldersonville.

Thomas and Martha (Hart) Roberts were natives of North Carolina and came to Hancock county at an early day. They located near Eden with their respective parents and were married some years later. Here they entered land about the year 1835.

Thomas Franklin received his education in the early schools of Hancock county and spent most of his life in Green township. For the past four years he has made his home in Madison county. He and Mrs. Franklin were the parents of the following children: Rosa, William, Martha and Ira O.

Ira O. Franklin was educated in the public schools of Hancock and Madison counties and at the Danville Normal School. He later engaged in farming, which he has made his life-work. He has eighty acres of well improved and highly cultivated land, on which he has erected convenient and substantial buildings and a large and modern silo.

On December 30, 1896, Ira O. Franklin was united in marriage to Lena Shull, a native of Green township and the daughter of Azzel J. and Nancy (Miller) Shull, both of whom were born near Fortville.

To Ira O. and Lena Franklin have been born three children: Vera, Leo and Marjorie. The family are all members of the Christian church.

JAMES BURNS.

James Burns was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near Miami, on March 28, 1842. He was a son of Harvey and Catherine (McKinney) Burns. Harvey Burns was born in Pennsylvania in 1814 and died in Howard county, Indiana, in 1860, at the age of forty-five years. He was a son of Isaac Burns, also of Pennsylvania. Isaac Burns was a pioneer of Howard county, where he spent the latter part of his life. Harvey Burns was one of several children. He spent the early part of his life in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was married in Ohio and some years later, during the Civil War, moved to Indianapolis and finally settled in Howard county. He there engaged in farming and spent his declining years. His wife, Catherine, survived him several years. She was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, about 1816, and was the daughter

of Andrew McKinney, who was born and died in Ohio and whose wife afterward moved to Howard county, where she died.

James Burns, the subject of this sketch, was one of ten children, eight boys and two girls. He spent his early life on the farm of his father in Hamilton county, where he attended the district school and assisted his father until eighteen years of age. At that time he moved to Indianapolis, where he remained for three years, during which time he worked on the old Colonel Fletcher farm in West Indianapolis. On October 7, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Indiana Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the Civil War and was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, on October 7, 1865. During his term of service he saw active fighting and took part in the bombardment of Spanish Fort at Mobile. At that time he was slightly injured by a shell. After the war he returned to Indianapolis, where he resumed farming. The following spring he was married to Mrs. Catherine (Ruddesel) Delaney who was born in Ohio in 1832 and who was the daughter of William Ruddesel, also of Ohio. The following children were born to them: Henry, who now resides in Indianapolis, and Laura, who is the wife of James Kincaid, who resides in Sugar Creek township.

James Burns after his marriage took up his residence on his wife's farm and a few years after bought out the heirs and came into possession of the entire farm. When he took possession of this tract of one hundred acres it had only a small farm house and a log barn and about three acres of cleared ground. He at once proceeded to clear the land and to bring it under cultivation and to improve it. He erected a good five-room house and a good barn and corn sheds and other buildings in keeping with the grounds. He usually cultivated about forty acres of corn and about thirty acres of small grain and he usually had fifty head of hogs. He kept about a dozen head of cattle and a half dozen head of horses all the time. In addition to his own farm he farmed from sixty to a hundred and fifty acres of neighboring land. Mrs. Burns died in 1901 and a year later Mr. Burns married Ollie Lyons, who was born in Decatur county and who was the daughter of David Lyons. To this union were born the following children: Robert, Norris, Forrest, who died at the age of nine, and Nettie.

James A. Burns died on February 28, 1916. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. At one time he was a steward of this church. His wife is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Burns was a Republican in politics and was one of Hancock county's best-known citizens. He was a resident of the county for over fifty years and was one of the pioneer settlers, highly respected by his fellow citizens.

LOUIS G. LANTZ.

Louis G. Lantz was born in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, near New Palestine, April 16, 1855, a son of John and Marie (Schleigh) Lantz. John Lantz was born in Germany and spent his youth in that country. He received his early education there and was there married. After the birth of his first child he emigrated to America about 1850, making the trip on a sailing vessel which took about seven weeks. He landed in New York. From New York he went to Cincinnati by rail, canal and river and then overland to Hancock county, where he with his wife settled in Sugar Creek township. After his arrival he worked for Andy Meier, who lived northeast of New Palestine. He bought ninety acres of land two and one-half miles southwest of New Palestine and for this land he paid fifty dollars per acre. The land had on it an old frame house and a log barn and there were about forty-five acres of it cleared. He lived here the remainder of his life and died on the farm in 1902 at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife survived him six years, dying at the age of seventy-four. They were the parents of seven children, four boys and three girls. Those living are: Louis G., who is the subject of this sketch; John, Mary, Anna, Emma, William, who was the eldest and is deceased, and a son by the name of Henry, who died in infancy.

Louis G. Lantz spent the most of his childhood south of New Palestine. Here he attended the old Snodgrass log school house, just over the line in Shelby county. Mr. Lantz relates that he sat on a mill slab with four pegs for legs while attending school. His first teacher was Mrs. Sarah (Barnes) Cunningham. After finishing school here he continued to help his father on the home place until he was twenty-nine years of age. At that time he was married in 1881 to Emma Eikman, who was the daughter of Antone and Minnie (Miller) Eikman, both pioneer residents of Hancock county. Emma Eikman was the eldest of the children.

After his marriage to Miss Eikman, Mr. Lantz moved to Moral township, Shelby county, where he rented a farm for two years. He then came back to Sugar Creek township and settled on a forty-acre tract of land which he had bought before his marriage for fifty dollars an acre. This tract of land was southwest of the old home place. He built a six-room house on this and a log barn. There were thirty acres already cleared on it. Here he continued to reside for twenty years. In addition to farming his own place he farmed the old home place. In 1906 he purchased the old home farm for ninety dollars per acre from the other heirs and on this he built a beautiful twelve-room, modern residence, where he continues to reside. This place,

together with his other farm and twenty acres which he bought just south of his former place, makes him owner of one hundred and fifty acres of good farm land. His wife also owns forty acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Lantz are the parents of eight children, namely: Edward married Clara Weber, of Sugar Creek township, and is the father of three children, Maria, Louis and Arthur; William died in infancy; Carl married Margaret Richman; Harry, Stella, Alfred, Hassell and Irma, who are all at home.

Mr. Lantz attributes his success to raising hogs and corn. He usually cultivates about seventy-five acres of corn, which averages not less than forty-five bushels to the acre, and in addition about fifty acres of small grain. He is also feeding usually seventy-five head of hogs. He keeps about twenty head of cattle and about ten head of good draft horses.

Mr. Lantz and wife are both members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Lantz is a Democrat in politics and is one of Hancock county's most substantial farmers. He is looked on by his neighbors as a model farmer and he is a man of sterling character.

VELASCO R. SNODGRASS.

Velasco Snodgrass was born in Moral township, Shelby county, February 7, 1857, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Leonard) Snodgrass.

Benjamin Snodgrass was born in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, one-half mile south of New Palestine, April 15, 1831, and died at the home of his son, Velasco R., in April, 1878, at the age of forty-seven years. He was the son of Benjamin, Sr., and Lorena (Evans) Snodgrass. Benjamin Snodgrass, Sr., came from Kentucky to Indiana about 1830 and took over a part of the old Mernon farm, south of New Palestine, which had been entered as a government tract. This place contained one hundred and twenty acres of virgin timber and Benjamin Snodgrass, Sr., made his home in what was then a wilderness. His efforts were cut short by his early death, which occurred late in 1830 or early in 1831. His widow, five children, four boys and one girl, continued to live on the old homestead until the death of Mrs. Snodgrass. It was on this old homestead that Benjamin Snodgrass, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and grew to manhood. He experienced all the hardships of the early pioneer life. He was married at the age of nineteen to a Miss Roseberry and to this union were born two children: one,

a girl, who died in infancy, and the other, Elwood, who lives at the present time in Iowa. Benjamin Snodgrass, Jr., was married, secondly, to Sarah Leonard, who was born in North Carolina on April 14, 1852, and who was the daughter of John A. and Lavina (Curry) Leonard, both of North Carolina. They were likewise pioneers of Sugar Creek township. Their old homestead is in the south part of Sugar Creek township, where Homer Leonard now resides. Sarah Leonard, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, was one of thirteen children, all deceased except Homer, Melissa and Sheppard. After the first marriage of Benjamin Snodgrass, he started to farm for himself on forty acres which he at that time owned and which is now a part of the William Lantz farm. After his second marriage, he and his brother bought a farm in Moral township, Shelby county, and there he resided for six or seven years. In the fall of 1864 he moved to a farm two and one-half miles southeast of New Palestine, where he bought an eighty-acre tract. Here he spent the remainder of his life. This place had only a small log house and barn and about thirty acres of cleared land. He died here in 1878 at the age of forty-seven. His wife survived him by about ten years. She died in June, 1887, at the age of fifty-seven years.

It was to this place where he now resides that Velasco Snodgrass, the subject of this sketch, came, with his parents, as a boy of seven years. He spent the balance of his childhood and youth here and attended the old Gates school. His first teacher in Shelby county was Sarah Cunningham and his first teacher in Hancock county was Hoppy McDougal. He remained on the old home place until he was twenty-four years of age. On November 3, 1881, he was married to Diza Smith, who was born in Moral township, Shelby county, April 4, 1857, the daughter of James H. and Nancy (Emmons) Smith, both of whom were natives of Maryland and came to Shelby county in the early pioneer days. The Smiths settled in Shelby county and the Emmons in Hancock county. The former had thirteen children, eleven of whom still survive, and Diza Smith, the wife of the subject of this sketch, was the tenth in order of birth. After his marriage, Velasco R. Snodgrass rented his father-in-law's farm in Shelby county for two years. He then moved back to his old home place, where he has since resided. After his mother's death he bought out the other heirs and became the sole owner of the home place. He has continued to improve the place by improving his residence, which now contains eight rooms, and his barn, which is now thirty-six by fifty feet. He has also erected a fine stock barn and a double corn-crib and other buildings in keeping with the surroundings. In 1910 he bought forty acres one mile northeast of the home place and for this he paid one hun-

dred and fifteen dollars per acre, and in 1911 he bought forty acres more adjoining this tract, for which he paid one hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

Velasco R. Snodgrass and wife are the parents of the following children: Clarence, who is married to Nannie Tucker and who resides in Sugar Creek township and who is the father of two children, Agnes and Frances; James H., Ira, Carrie, the latter three all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Snodgrass had five children, two boys and three girls; Velasco, who is the subject of this sketch; Xenis, who died at the age of nineteen years; Levina, who died at the age of two; Marie, who is the wife of Marshall Bussel, who resides at Morristown; Esther, who is the wife of Albert Stone and who resides at Morristown, Indiana.

Velasco R. Snodgrass is a Democrat in politics. He has served as township trustee of Sugar Creek township from 1905 to 1909. He is one of Hancock county's well-known and substantial citizens. His standing in this community is shown by the offices which he has held and of other opportunities which he felt compelled to decline. It goes without saying that he enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens and that he is a man of sterling character.

SAMUEL B. SLAUGHTER.

Samuel B. Slaughter was born near Warrington, Hancock county, on January 1, 1843, and was the son of William and Penina (Beck) Slaughter. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Wayne county, Indiana. William Slaughter was reared in Virginia and came to Hancock county as a young man. Here he bought a farm of eighty acres and began farming. He was later married in the county. To William Slaughter and wife were born the following children: James, Samuel, William, Mary, Franklin, Levina and Robert.

Samuel Slaughter received his education in the common schools of Hancock county and after leaving school he became a carpenter, at which trade he worked for thirteen years. At the time of his marriage he gave up his trade and bought one hundred acres of land in Green township and began farming. He still resides on the original farm, where he has erected modern and substantial buildings and has his farm under good cultivation. He is a breeder of fine Duroc-Jersey hogs. During the past four months Mr. Slaughter has been in ill health and his son attends to the active management of the farm.

In 1873 Mr. Slaughter was united in marriage to Herzella Bradley, and

to this union the following children have been born: Daisy, who married William Rogers and lives in Madison county, Indiana, and has three children, Ralph, Helen and Howard; Ray, who married Susie Curry, lives in Green township, Hancock county, and has one child, a girl, Elthia; Pluma, who married Ward Keller, lives in Wilkinson, Hancock county, and has one child, Elizabeth; Edna, who married Paul Ferrell, lives in Kokomo. Mr. Slaughter and family are members of the United Brethren church.

Fraternally, Mr. Slaughter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes an active interest in the success of the order. He has never been an office-seeker, but looks to the election of the best men to office.

AZZEL J. SHULL.

Azzel J. Shull, a native of Hancock county, was born in Vernon township, on August 15, 1846, and was the son of McCagey and Mary (Cadell) Shull, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. The parents of McCagey Shull lived and died in New Jersey. John Cadell and wife, the parents of Mary (Cadell) Shull, were natives of North Carolina and came to Ohio on horseback, later locating in Indiana near Fortville.

McCagey Shull, the father of Azzel, received his education in the schools of New Jersey. After spending his boyhood days in his native state, he came to Ohio and there met and married Mary Cadell. They later settled near Fortville and there Mr. Shull engaged in farming until the time of his death. Mary Shull died some time after coming to their new home and later Mr. Shull married Mrs. Sarah (Hellein) York. By the first marriage Mr. Shull was the father of eight children, five boys and three girls, and by the second marriage one child. The sons, John and William, were in the Civil War, John serving for four years and William for one year.

Azzel J. Shull received his education in the schools of Hancock county, after which he engaged in farming and since 1876 has lived on the present farm of sixty acres. Here he has erected modern and convenient buildings, all of which are in excellent condition. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

In 1868 Azzel J. Shull was united in marriage to Nancy Miller, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on May 4, 1850. Mrs. Shull is the daughter of John and Susan (Keffer) Miller. Susan Keffer was a native of Union county and came with her parents, Jacob and Eva (Teaster) Keffer, to Mad-

ison county and there died on the farm, that the parents had entered some time after locating in the county. Peter and Catherine Miller, the parents of John Miller, were for many years residents of Madison county, but later removed to Illinois, where they purchased a farm and here they died. John Miller, the father of Nancy (Miller) Shull, received his education in the schools of Madison county and later engaged in farming during his entire life. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of six children, one, Michael, served in the army during most of the Civil War. The mother of Mrs. Shull died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shull in 1880.

To Azzel J. and Nancy Shull were born four children: Alice Cora, Mary Estella, Lena May and William Grover. The family are members of the Christian church and take an active part in the church work. Fraternally, Mr. Shull is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

DANIEL J. WARRUM.

Daniel J. Warrum, a native of Green township, near where he now lives, was born on December 12, 1860, being the son of James and Sarah (New) Warrum, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The paternal grandparents of Daniel Warrum came to Hancock county as pioneers and settled in Blue River township, where they entered land. They later came to Green township. Harmon Warrum, the grandfather, entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Blue River township in 1805 and later, after having lived in Green township, moved to Center township, where he died. He was married to Mary Butler, of Wayne county, who was of Quaker descent. To them were born two sons, Noble and James, and four daughters. While in Blue River township, Harmon Warrum built the first frame house in Hancock county. Mrs. Warrum died at the home in this township. Here in the township Mr. Warrum accumulated a large farm of several hundred acres.

The maternal grandparents of Daniel J. Warrum were Daniel New and wife, who were natives of Kentucky. They were pioneers of Blue River township, where they entered land and here made their home and here died.

James Warrum received his education in the schools of Hancock county and early in life became a farmer in Green township. Here he lived until the time of his death. He owned about one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which is the farm of Daniel J. Warrum. James Warrum and wife were the parents of the following children: William H., Elizabeth, Amanda,

deceased; Harmon, deceased; James N., deceased; Mary M., Daniel J. and Louisa. The father and mother both died in Green township.

Daniel J. Warrum received his education in the schools of Hancock county and at the Spiceland Academy and the Danville Normal. After completing his education he engaged in farming in Center township and later moved to the farm where he was reared and here he has ninety-five acres.

Daniel J. Warrum was married on October 23, 1884, to Elizabeth Frost. To this union two children have been born: Ernest E. and Jesse J. Mr. Warrum has but lately retired as township trustee, in which position he served for six years.

Fraternally, Mr. Warrum is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has taken the chapter degree. He and his wife belong to the Friends church.

Elizabeth (Frost) Warrum was the daughter of James and Eliza (Trowbridge) Frost, both natives of Indiana. Mrs. Warrum is a native of Center township, where her paternal grandparents, Richard and Elizabeth Curry Frost, settled in an early day. The father of Mrs. Warrum was reared in Hancock county and lived here until his death. He was an extensive landowner. Mrs. Warrum's parents both were dead before she was two years of age.

ELI A. RICHHART.

Eli A. Richhart was born on November 15, 1859, the son of William and Margaret (Layton) Richhart. William Richhart was born in Pennsylvania and was married twice, first to Margaret Layton, and to this marriage the following children were born: Samuel E., Eli, who is the subject of this sketch; Mary, William and Nancy. His second wife was Mrs. Joseph Colborn. The father of William Richhart was Samuel Richhart, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who was a farmer. He owned six hundred acres of land in Hamilton county, Indiana, and he was a member of the Christian church. He handed down to the Richhart family a very old Dutch Bible. He was the father of the following children: William, Boze, Nancy, Mary, Priscilla and Susan. William Richhart, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer in Hamilton county and owned one hundred and sixty acres, which his father gave him. He was a member of the Christian church, and died in 1869.

Eli A. Richhart was educated in the common schools, and was married at the age of twenty-one to Ellen Laudig, who was born in Hamilton county.



MR. AND MRS. ELI A. RICHHART



RESIDENCE OF ELI A. RICHHART

Indiana, and who was the daughter of Jonas and Catherine (Caylor) Laudig, who were farmers and attended the Dunkard church, of which Mrs. Laudig was a devout member. Mr. Richhart lived for twenty-six years in Fall Creek township, Madison county, Indiana, but about six years ago he moved onto the farm on which he now lives. He has built a splendid house and barn on the same and owns in all one hundred and fifty-five acres in one body. He and Mrs. Richhart belong to the United Brethren church of Mt. Gilead. He is also a member of the Horse Thief Association. Eli A. Richhart and wife are the parents of the following children: William S., who lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and who married Lola Reddick; Jonas F., who lives in Los Angeles, California, and who married Effie Collins; Clara M., who lives in Madison county, Indiana, and who married Harry Nowland; Ruth, who lives in Franklin, Indiana, and who married the Rev. Leo Noland, a Baptist minister, and Paul D., who is deceased.

CHARLES L. COLLINGWOOD.

Charles L. Collingwood was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1875, and is the son of Joseph and Mary J. (Grove) Collingwood, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Charles Collingwood, the father of Joseph, was born in England and came to America in 1801. Lydia (Moss) Collingwood, the mother, was born in the state of New York, she being a descendant of the Moss family that came over in the "Mayflower." After the marriage of Charles Collingwood and Lydia Moss, they came to Decatur county, where they lived and died. Mr. Collingwood was by trade a tailor; in England he made hoop skirts and dress stays. He was well educated and a well-read man and was school examiner when living in Pennsylvania. It is supposed that Admiral Collingwood, of England, who took part in the battle of Trafalgar, was a member of the family. Charles and Lydia Collingwood were the parents of nineteen children, fourteen boys and five girls.

Joseph Collingwood was educated in the primitive schools of Pennsylvania. In early life he learned the trade of a boat builder and assisted in the construction of boats on the Alleghany river. He later came to Indiana and engaged in farming, in addition to his other duties as manager of a saw-mill, threshing machine and tile factory. He removed from Decatur county to Rush county and in 1882 located in Hancock county, on the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where the son, Charles L., now resides. He died

here in 1913 and the widow still makes this her home. The family were members of the United Brethren church.

To Joseph Collingwood and wife were born the following children: Ezra B., Charles La Rue, Lydia Mary, Daniel M., Charles L., Elmer E., Lillie M. and Goldie Ethel.

Charles L. Collingwood received his education in the schools of his township and in the Danville Normal. He is also a graduate of the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1912. Mr. Collingwood began teaching at the age of eighteen and continued to teach during a part of the year until he finished the work at the State Normal. For the past two years he has been at the head of the schools of Amboy, Benton county, and is superintendent of schools of the township. He is interested in the Collingwood Brothers' elevators.

In 1896 Mr. Collingwood was married to Nellie M. Thomas, of Greenfield, the daughter of J. B. Thomas and wife. Mrs. Collingwood died in 1911.

Mr. Collingwood is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is active in all educational matters and takes much interest in all enterprises that tend toward the advancement of the community.

DANIEL M. BALLINGER.

Daniel M. Ballinger was born in Blue River township, Hancock county, November 26, 1858. He is a son of Templeton T. and Mary C. (Beckner) Ballinger; his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky. D. M. Ballinger began to make his own way in the world when he was twelve years of age. He worked on the farm and at any kind of work he could find to do from the time he was a boy. In later years he engaged in farming for himself, renting land for that purpose. By industry and economy he saved enough to buy a small farm and from the proceeds of this he bought more land until he had a farm of ninety-three acres, which he at present owns. This farm is located in Green township. He has recently built a new house and made an enlargement to his barn, and is making other improvements from time to time on his farm and farm appointments and facilities. He is engaged in general farming and uses modern farming methods.

While making his own way from his early years, Mr. Ballinger did not neglect the opportunities afforded in the schools of his neighborhood to obtain an education. He attended the public schools in Green township a suffi-

cient time to acquire a good elementary education, and has supplemented that by reading and practical application in later years. He was married, January 12, 1883, to Amanda E. Jones, daughter of Jesse and Eliza Jones. Their children are: Chelsie R., Cora Pearl, Elva May and Jessie Vern. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Ballinger is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Eden. He was for six years a member of the township advisory board. He was appointed, October 7, 1914, to fill a vacancy on the board of county commissioners, and, at the general election in that year, was elected for the short term as a member of the board.

The father of D. M. Ballinger was educated in Virginia and came to Indiana when a young man. He located in Hancock county, where he later was married. He worked as a day laborer on the farm in Hancock county, and later removed to Shelby county, where he and his wife both died very suddenly. She dropped dead while about her work in the house. He was working at the carpenter trade and died suddenly while engaged in this work. Daniel M. is the only living child of this family. A daughter, Eva May, died in Effingham, Illinois; a son, Henry Sampson, died in infancy, the result of an accident from falling down stairs. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of D. M. Ballinger were Virginians; they were born, lived and died in that state. The maternal grandparents were Kentuckians and spent their entire life in Kentucky.

BENTON L. BARRETT.

Benton L. Barrett was born on the farm where his son now lives, in Green township, Hancock county, October 28, 1851. He is a son of Edward H. and Mary A. Barrett, who were pioneer settlers in this neighborhood. They settled on and improved the farm on which Benton L. lived until he retired from farming and removed to Greenfield. Edward H. Barrett had a farm of two hundred and forty acres, a greater part of which he cleared and improved. He put up the first log building, which he used for some time as a residence. He and his wife died here.

Benton L. Barrett was reared and educated in Green township, and lived on the home place until he retired from active work and removed to Greenfield, in 1907. He had two hundred acres of land, well improved, with good residence, barns and other buildings, all of which he built. He was engaged

in general farming. He was married on October 31, 1872, to Sarah E. Stuart, of Knightstown, Indiana. To this union the following children were born: Eva May Albea, Illa S., Margaret A., Laura B. Woods, Carrie A. Simmons, Edward S. (Ward), Charles H. and Earl I. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edward S. Barrett (Ward) was born on October 23, 1886, and was reared and educated in Hancock county. He has always lived on a farm and now owns the old home place, a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He was married in October, 1907, to Bernice Howard, daughter of John and Martha A. Howard, both deceased. He has one child, Lewis. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, at Eden.

GILBERT HANNA.

Gilbert Hanna, son of Frank Hanna, was born in Buck Creek township in 1880. He was educated in the McCordsville schools and took up farming for his life vocation. He began on the farm where his father now lives, in Vernon township. In 1909 he bought the eighty-acre farm adjoining the farm of his father and has since lived there engaged in general farming.

Mr. Hanna married Miss Dolly May McCord, daughter of Isaac McCord, of Buck Creek township. The children born to this union are: Leo Jackson, Thelma Caroline, Glenn Ward and Mary Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are members of the United Brethren church.

WILLIAM J. HENDREN.

William J. Hendren, one of the substantial farmers of Hancock county, was born in Blue River township in 1870 and is the son of Jeremiah Hendren and wife. He was educated in the public schools of Hancock county and took up farming after leaving school. He first located on a farm near Alexandria, where he remained for five years and then came to the farm where he now lives, in Green township. At the death of his father in 1911 he bought one hundred and eight acres of land of the home place. Here his father erected the first buildings built on the place. Mr. Hendren is a general farmer and stock raiser.

In 1892 William J. Hendren was united in marriage to Sarah C. Nelliner,

the daughter of Louis Nelliner and wife. Mr. Nelliner was born in Marion county, August 11, 1831, and was the son of George and Mary Nelliner, who were natives of Germany and came to Marion county at an early day, where they engaged in farming. Louis Nelliner came to Greenfield in 1856 and here married Lydia Lace, of Brandywine township, the daughter of Henry and Mina (Helms) Lace. Mr. Lace was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Brandywine township in an early day, where he engaged in farming. He died in Greenfield some years after retiring from active life on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Nelliner were the parents of two children: George and Sarah C., who is the wife of William J. Hendren. The family were members of the Lutheran church.

To William J. Hendren and wife have been born the following children: Marie, Gladys and Iva. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take much interest in church work. Fraternally, Mr. Hendren is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Fortville.

Jeremiah Hendren, father of William J. Hendren, was the son of John and Mary Hendren and was born in North Carolina, October 18, 1831, and died on October 29, 1911. Jeremiah Hendren came to Hancock county with his parents when he was but twelve years of age, having walked the greater part of the way from the old home in North Carolina. The family having located in Hancock county, here young Jeremiah grew to manhood and attended school in the county. He later engaged in farming, in which he was successful. When war with Mexico was declared he was among the first to enlist and was the youngest member of the company and the last survivor of the war in Hancock county. When the Indiana General Assembly created the flag commission, Mr. Hendren was appointed a member and served as its president until just a short time before his death. Mr. Hendren was a charter member of Morristown Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and retained his membership there until he moved to Greenfield.

On August 23, 1850, Jeremiah Hendren was united in marriage to Sarah Gates, who died on May 18, 1898. They were the parents of the following children: Lavina Bixler, Ida E. Fisk, Nola M. Mazelin and William J. Hendren, and one daughter, who died when very young.

John Gates was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born on May 1, 1793, and was the son of John Gates and wife. His parents were of German origin, the father having come to America with an elder brother when but a small boy. He later served as a private in the Revolutionary army and saw much of the hardships of the war. After the war he was married and settled

in Pennsylvania, where he remained until about 1804, when he and his family removed to Virginia and settled in the rich and beautiful Shenandoah valley. There being no railroads at this time the family were engaged in driving teams over the mountains with products of the valley. In 1814 the family came to Ohio, settling near the present city of Chillicothe, and there the father bought one hundred and sixty acres of land.

John Gates, Jr., was the second of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. He moved with his father's family from Pennsylvania to Virginia and later to Ohio at the age of twenty-one. He remained at home and had but few advantages, which was common to the boys of that time. His education was limited. He had the opportunity of attending a German school but a few weeks. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, after which he returned home, where he remained with his father until he was twenty-five years of age. After the debt on the farm was paid he engaged in work for himself. He worked at the carpenter's trade for three years, most of which time was employed in the building of bridges.

In 1821 John Gates was united in marriage to Mary Weaver, a native of Virginia and of German parentage. She was born in 1802 and at the age of sixteen came with her parents to Ohio, they driving a two-horse team the entire distance. After their marriage they resided in Ohio for about five years. There four children were born to them: Rebecca, Samuel, Henry and Dayton. In 1825 they made a visit to relatives in Brookville and Rush county, Indiana. After the visit they determined to try their fortunes in the new country. Mr. Gates at once entered eighty acres of land near Blue Valley in Ripley township, Rush county. In the fall of 1826 a rude log hut was erected, with a dirt floor, and the family moved in. On their arrival their property consisted of two horses and wagon, some household goods, three cows and three dollars in money. Here in the midst of the dense forest the family set to work to make a home and clear the land. After some years of toil they bought from the government another eighty acres of land. They soon made for themselves a comfortable place to reside. A new house was erected, which is still standing and occupied by members of the family.

It was there that nine children were born to them: Isaac T., Sarah Hendren, Mary Brooks, Malinda Stutsman, Elizabeth Hunt, John Wesley, Margaret Newson, William and Joseph, the latter two having died in infancy. John, while in the services of his country, during the Civil War, was taken sick and sent home on a furlough. He later died. The other children are all alive and with the exception of Mrs. Hunt, who lives in Illinois, live in Rush and Hancock counties.

Politically, Mr. Gates never took an active part in party politics, yet he was an advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He and Mrs. Gates in early life belonged to the Lutheran church, but after coming to their new home they found it so inconvenient to attend church of their own denomination that they became members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Franklin and remained consistent workers in the society until the time of their death. Mary Gates died on March 21, 1858, and her husband passed away at the residence of his daughter on January 24, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Gates were honest, upright and industrious people, leaving behind an example worthy of imitation. As parents they were kind, yet firm and resolute, and impressed upon the minds of their children lessons long to be remembered.

HENRY T. SPIER.

Henry T. Spier was born in Germany, August 2, 1857, the son of William and Caroline (Dehne) Spier. William Spier was born in Germany, January 6, 1821, and died there in 1890. He was a farmer by occupation and saw military service. His wife, Caroline, was born on March 26, 1832, and died on March 26, 1912, at just eighty years of age. They were the parents of the following children: Caroline, who was the wife of William Wopking; Henry, who is the subject of this sketch; Minnie, who was the wife of Carl Engerking; Christina, wife of William Clapper, and William, all of whom still live in Germany, with the exception of the subject of this sketch.

Henry T. Spier spent his childhood and youth on the old home place of his father and there he received his early education. After finishing school he learned the trade of carpenter. When he was twenty-five years of age he came to America and landed in New York on October 11, 1882. He went immediately to Indianapolis, where for two years he followed the carpenter's trade. It was during his second year here, on April 20, 1884, that he was married to Mary Ann Waltke, who was born in Sugar Creek township on the old Waltke homestead on July 13, 1858. She was the daughter of William and Ricke (Kruse) Waltke, both early pioneers and both natives of Germany. They were the parents of the following children: Caroline, Sophia and Christina, who were twins, and Mary Ann, who was the wife of the subject of this sketch. After his marriage, Henry T. Spier came to the old Waltke homestead and the same year his wife's father died and a part of the old home place was given to his wife and the remainder of the place was bought by

Henry T. Spier from the other heirs. In addition to the forty acres of the old home place he bought thirty acres of Benjamin McNamee and this gave him seventy acres in all. Since taking possession of this place Mr. Spier has remodeled his house, which has given him a very comfortable seven-room residence.

He has likewise enlarged, completed and improved his barn and has built a splendid corn-crib and granary and a modern shed and tool-house combined. He has, also, made other improvements in keeping with the surroundings. His wife died on January 2, 1912. She was a member of the German Lutheran church. They were the parents of the following children: Carrie, the wife of Charlie Kottowski and the mother of two children, Gertrude and Walter; Emma, William, Elizabeth, Louis and Charles, the latter five are all at home.

Henry T. Spier is a member and trustee of the German Lutheran church, is a Democrat in politics and one of the substantial citizens of Hancock county.

JUDGE EARL SAMPLE.

Earl Sample, judge of the Hancock circuit court, was born on December 6, 1875, on the farm entered by his grandfather, John Sample, near Cleveland, in Hancock county. He has lived in his native county all his life. His parents, Andrew V. B. Sample and Zettie Emma (Moore) Sample, have for many years been honored and influential residents of this locality. Andrew V. B. Sample was born on the old homestead near Cleveland, April 20, 1836, and grew to manhood in Jackson township. Mrs. Sample, the daughter of John W. and Julia Ann (Hayzlett) Moore was born in Kanawha county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 20, 1846. She came to Indiana with her parents in 1840, the family also locating in Jackson township. Mr. and Mrs. Sample were married in 1873. Two children were born to them, Earl, now judge of the Hancock circuit court, and Mary, at present the head of the English department of the high school at Kankakee, Illinois.

John Sample, the Judge's grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers in Jackson township. His son, familiarly known in the county as V. B. Sample, was an apt student. After mastering all that the local schools could offer, he began teaching. He taught for a number of years, but was also closely identified with the public affairs of his county and township. In March, 1861, he was appointed county examiner and served one year. In

June, 1868, he was again appointed and served three years more in the same capacity. The office at that time was similar to the present office of county superintendent of schools. On three occasions he was also elected township trustee of Jackson township, in 1874, 1876 and 1882. In 1894 he was elected clerk of the Hancock circuit court for a term of four years. He was a life-long Methodist and took an active part in the church and Sunday school. Externally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, being also a Knight Templar, a member of the Greenfield commandery. His untimely death was caused by the cyclone of June 25, 1902. Mrs. Sample is still living and resides at Greenfield. The daughter, Mary, graduated from Indiana University several years ago. She taught in the high school at Courtland, Indiana, and later took charge of the English department of the Greenfield high school. In 1913 she went abroad, spending a year at the University of Berlin and in traveling. For the past several years she has been at the head of the English department of the high school at Kankakee, Illinois. She spends her vacations, or at least a part of each summer, with her mother at Greenfield.

Judge Sample spent his early years on the old homestead in Jackson township. In 1894 he graduated from the Greenfield high school, and entered the county clerk's office as his father's deputy. This office offered a splendid opportunity to become familiar with legal forms. He also devoted himself assiduously to the study of law and on June 20, 1898, on motion of Edward W. Felt, he was admitted to the bar. In 1898 he also entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, giving his time to literature and law, and graduating from the law department in 1900. Upon returning to Greenfield a partnership was formed with Edward W. Felt, which continued until the latter's election as judge of the Hancock circuit court. Mr. Sample then continued in the practice alone until 1906, when he formed a partnership with the late U. S. Jackson, which continued for a period of five years. In 1912 he became the Democratic candidate for the judgeship in his native county, and was elected. He has now served nearly four years as judge of the eighteenth judicial circuit. The usual number of appeals have been taken from his rulings and decisions, but to this time the higher courts of the state have not reversed him in a single case. With the exception of serving as city attorney for the city of Greenfield from 1904-08, he has sought no other office.

Judge Sample has had the common experience of attorneys, and has a clear understanding of the term "lean" as descriptive of the early years of a lawyer's practice. He is preeminently a trial lawyer, and for this work he is gifted by nature and qualified by training. During the six or seven years preceding his election to the bench, there was hardly a case of any importance

before the court in which he did not appear upon one side or the other. As an advocate he is easily the peer of any lawyer that has addressed the juries impanelled in the Hancock circuit court.

Since 1896 he has also taken an active interest in political affairs. In that memorable campaign he "stumped" the sixth congressional district in behalf of the Democratic ticket. In the campaign of 1914 he spoke in twenty-one counties of the state. In addition to campaigning, the Judge has been upon the lecture platform, and has refused attractive offers from bureaus in order that he might devote himself exclusively to the law.

On July 15, 1908, Mr. Sample was united in marriage with Roxie Thomas, who was born in Jackson township, June 18, 1884, the only child of William M. and Sophronia Alice (Barrett) Thomas. Her father, William M. Thomas, was a prominent farmer of Jackson township, and in 1892 was elected county commissioner of Hancock county, serving two terms. The daughter still owns his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson township, in the management of which Mr. Sample takes an active interest. The Judge's family consists of three members, a daughter, Louise, having been born September 1, 1910.

Mr. Sample was reared a Methodist. For about twelve years he taught a class in the Methodist Sunday school, and for a time was the Sunday school chorister in the church at Greenfield. Mrs. Sample is a member of the Christian church.

Fraternally, the Judge is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, a noble of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis, a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and a Modern Woodman. He was prelate of the Greenfield commandery for three years, and was the first worthy president of the Greenfield Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

THOMAS BENTON KIRLIN.

Thomas Benton Kirlin, a native of Wayne county, was born on June 17, 1854, the son of John and Rebecca Frances (Sealock) Kirlin, natives of Virginia and Wayne county, respectively.

William and Rachel (Willits) Kirlin, the grandparents of Thomas Benton Kirlin, came from Virginia to their Indiana home in Wayne county in a wagon. There they entered one hundred and sixty acres and later bought fifteen acres, where Mr. Kirlin erected a saw-mill. The farm was cleared

through the efforts of Mr. Kirlin and the first buildings were erected by him, which were later replaced by more substantial and modern ones. There Mr. and Mrs. Kirlin made their home until their death. Daniel Kirlin, a grandson, now resides on the farm. William Kirlin was a captain in the War of 1812 and was past ninety years of age when he died.

Daniel Sealock and wife, the maternal grandparents of Thomas B. Kirlin, were natives of Virginia and came to Indiana, where they were very early pioneers of Wayne county.

John and Rebecca Kirlin received their education in the early schools of the county. As a young man Mr. Kirlin engaged in farming and continued in the work during his active life. He and his wife both died on the old home farm. They were the parents of three children: James, Thomas Benton and Omer.

Thomas Benton Kirlin received his education in the schools of Wayne county. After completing his education he engaged in farming in Wayne county until 1886, when he purchased his present farm in Green township. Here he has eighty acres of well improved and well cultivated land, where he does general farming.

On March 27, 1881, Thomas Benton Kirlin was united in marriage to Mary Sowers, of Wayne county, daughter of Henry M. and Katherine (Boyer) Sowers, the mother being a native of Wayne county and the father of Pennsylvania.

Henry M. Sowers was the son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Sowers, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany, respectively. Mrs. Sowers came to America as a girl with her parents. There were three sisters and one son in the family, the son died on the voyage and was buried at sea. The family were early pioneers of Wayne county. He later established a general store at Germantown, which he conducted with success. For a number of years before his death, he was the postmaster at Germantown.

Jacob and Katherine (Boughner) Boyer, the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Thomas B. Kirlin, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. When the two first met, he being a German could not speak English, and she being English could not speak German. In time the difficulty was overcome and the two were married and came to Indiana, where they entered land in Wayne county and there lived on the farm until their death.

Henry M. Sowers remained a resident of Wayne county, where he was engaged in conducting a general store, until his health failed him, at which time he traded the store for a farm, where he lived until his death some years

later. He and Mrs. Sowers were the parents of five children: Mary, Frank (deceased), Harry, Nell Alpha (deceased) and Rose. The family were all members of the Lutheran church.

Thomas Benton Kirlin and wife are the parents of two children, Flora and Floyd. Flora is the wife of Earl McCarty, of Madison county. They are the parents of three children, Verl, Harold and Iva May. Floyd is a clerk in the postoffice at Indianapolis. Fraternally, Mr. Kirlin is a member of the Eagles at Greenfield.

JOHN W. KNOOP.

Among the progressive and public spirited citizens of Hancock county, Indiana, is John W. Knoop, a farmer of Sugar Creek township, who was born in that same township, December 2, 1868, a son of William and Louisa (Roesner) Knoop.

William Knoop was born in Germany in 1841, a son of Christian and Christina Knoop, both natives of that land, who emigrated to America and settled in Hancock county in the early history of this section. They were the parents of six children, Christian, William, a daughter, Charles, Henry and August, all of whom are deceased and at the time they came to this country, there were but two children, Christian and William. The father was a miller in his native land and after coming to this county he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land located about two miles north of New Palestine. The place was but slightly improved and he and his good wife established themselves like other pioneers of the section and bravely set out to bring about better conditions of living. Christian Knoop prospered and about 1870 he purchased an additional tract of forty acres, about one mile east of his old home and on this latter farm passed his declining years, passing away about 1888. His widow survived him for four or five years.

William Knoop passed his youth on the original farm home in Sugar Creek township, receiving such education as the schools of this section at that time afforded and was still quite a young man at the outbreak of the Civil War. When twenty-one years of age, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in some of the most important battles of the Rebellion, among them being Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Stone's River, Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded in

the leg and his health completely undermined by the exposure to which the soldiers were subjected. He never fully recovered and hence his death in 1878 at the early age of thirty-seven. After his return from the army, he was united in marriage with Louisa Roesner, who was born in Sugar Creek township in September of 1844, a daughter of William L. and Christina (Braedemeier) Roesner, both natives of Germany and among the early settlers of this section. Louisa (Roesner) Knoop, who still survives, was one of eight children, four boys and four girls, of whom but three others survive, William, Henry and Anton. William Knoop was a devout member of the Lutheran church, a Democrat in politics, and spent his declining years on the old homestead where he was born and reared.

John W. Knoop is one of eight children, the others being Mary, Emma, Louis, William and Louisa (twins), Carrie and a daughter who died in infancy; all of whom are living except Emma and Carrie. John Knoop spent his boyhood on the old farm his grandfather had purchased, receiving his education at district No. 4 and the German school, and at the early age of fifteen, on account of the death of his father, he was forced to shoulder the responsibility as the head of the family and together with his younger brothers he managed the work of the farm.

At the age of twenty-five he was married, May 6, 1894, to Carrie Harvey, born in Buck Creek township, this county, April 17, 1870, a daughter of Milton and Sarah (West) Harvey, both natives of this state. Milton Harvey was born in Fayette county on April 29, 1833, and passed from this life at his home in Buck Creek township, September 23, 1909. He was the son of William and Jane (Eastes) Harvey, both also natives of Indiana. Sarah West Harvey was the daughter of Israel West and wife, the latter of Irish parentage. Carrie (Harvey) Knoop is one of a family of ten children, those surviving being William, John, Maggie, Dena, Carrie, Tillie, Lee, Katie and Bennie, the one deceased being Gary. After marriage, John W. Knoop and wife took up their residence on the old Knoop homestead, where they remained but a year, and then moved to the east forty, where they have since resided. Mr. Knoop manages his mother's farm of two hundred acres and is regarded as one of the more advanced agriculturists of this section.

There are two children in the Knoop family: Raymond M., born on July 11, 1896, and Gladys Louise, born on February 13, 1900. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, and politically Mr. Knoop advocates the principles of the Democratic party. For four years he served as deputy assessor of Sugar Creek township and is one of the most highly respected citizens of this part of Hancock county.

CONRAD ERNEST GUNDRUM.

Conrad Ernest Gundrum, one of the representative citizens of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and one of its most progressive agriculturists, is a native of this country, born in New Palestine, April 9, 1877, a son of John and Mary Jane (Gates) Gundrum. John Gundrum was born in Sugar Creek township, August 10, 1843, and died there on August 10, 1904. He was a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Gemmer) Gundrum, the former born in Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, in 1820, and died in 1889 on the old Gundrum homestead in this county. Conrad Gundrum came to America shortly after his marriage, making the voyage on a sailing vessel and consuming three months in making the trip. He came directly to Indiana and located in Hancock county, Sugar Creek township. He purchased land located near New Palestine, procuring this from John Faugher, who had entered it from the government in 1825. Conrad Gundrum purchased land from time to time until his holdings amounted to two hundred and forty acres, which constituted the old Gundrum homestead, and on his land he built a hewed log house which was occupied for many years. As he prospered, he desired a more pretentious residence and himself made the brick which entered into the erection of a fine eight-room house which is standing today. Conrad Gundrum prospered and reared a family of eight children, only three of whom survived him. These were John, Mary and Emma, and the latter is the only one living at the present time.

John Gundrum grew up on the family homestead amid pioneer surroundings, receiving his early education in the schools of New Palestine. He remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage, when for a time he lived in New Palestine and operated a saw-mill. However, he soon engaged in farming east of New Palestine and still later settled on the northern part of the old homestead, where his father erected for him a splendid nine-room frame residence, which is still considered one of the best built houses in the county. This home was almost entirely built from material grown on the home place and the timbers are very much heavier than those entering into modern construction. It was on that farm and in that home John Gundrum spent the remainder of his life, and at his death in 1904 he owned a splendid farm of one hundred and ten acres.

When a young man John Gundrum was united in marriage with Mary Jane Gates, born in Rush county, this state, November 2, 1847. She was a daughter of Henry and Annie Gates, who were pioneers of Rush and Hancock counties. Henry Gates came to this section of the state from Chillicothe,

Ohio, and his parents were born in Pennsylvania of Dutch ancestry. To John Gundrum and Mary Jane Gates, his wife, were born three children, namely: Una, wife of James Daugherty; Harry and Ernest, the latter being the immediate subject of this sketch. John Gundrum's widow married again, her husband being J. C. Shockley, formerly of Hancock county but now residing at Randolph, Iowa.

Conrad Ernest Gundrum spent his childhood and youth in New Palestine and Sugar Creek township, his first school being district No. 6, where his first teacher was Miss Love. After finishing the grades, he entered the high school of New Palestine and was graduated with the class of 1898, the first class to be graduated from that school. He then turned his attention to farming, assisting his father on the home place and virtually taking charge of it. On November 2, 1902, he was united in marriage with Alice Banks, born in Columbus, this state, January 3, 1882, a daughter of Hiram K. and Florence (Fraker) Banks. Hiram K. Banks was born in Page county, Iowa, in November of 1857, a son of Elijah and Lulu Ann Banks, who were natives of Shelby county, Iowa, and Florence Fraker was born near Fairland, Shelby county, this state, January 6, 1861, daughter of Anthony and Malissa (Bishop) Fraker, both of whom were also born in Shelby county. Hiram and Florence Banks were the parents of nine children, two boys and seven girls, three of whom died in youth. The eldest of the family is Alice, wife of Conrad Ernest Gundrum; and then follow Edna, Russell, Eva, Thelma, John, Minnie, who died at the age of eleven; Dessie, who died at the age of four, and Jessie, who was eight months old.

Conrad Ernest Gundrum continued in the management of the home place after his marriage and has always made his home thereon. In 1906 or 1907 he, in company with his brother Harry, bought the old Pitcher farm, adjoining them on the east, thus giving them three hundred acres, and there they carry on extensive farming. They put seventy-five to ninety acres to corn every year, averaging fifty bushels to the acre; the same acreage to small grains, besides other crops. They feed out on an average one hundred and twenty-five hogs per annum, all thoroughbred Duroc breed and keep on hand from twenty-five to thirty head of cattle. They have eighteen head of good grade draft horses, most of which are used in the work about the farm. The Gundrum brothers attribute their success financially to hogs, and advocate diversified farming, feeding to the hogs the grain raised on the farm. Ernest Gundrum has a beautiful residence and a large barn forty-eight by sixty-five feet, with other buildings in keeping with the general air of the entire farm.

To Ernest Gundrum and his wife have been born two children: Lewis,

born on August 22, 1903, and Robert, May 16, 1915. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gundrum are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he holds fraternal affiliation with the Improved Order of Red Men through lodge No. 217, of New Palestine. The Gundrum family has been identified with the life of Hancock county for many years and the various members thereof have always been men of the highest type, who have been representative citizens in their day.

HENRY MEARLING.

Henry Mearling, who has been a resident of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, for the past thirty-two years, is one of the well-known citizens of this locality and is accounted an efficient farmer as well. His birth occurred on May 22, 1871, in Germany, and he is the son of Henry and Christina (Hoffmeier) Mearling, both natives and life-long residents of that country. Henry Mearling, Sr., was born in 1833 and died in 1911, his wife following him two years later. They were the parents of the children whose names follow: Christina, Louise (deceased), Sophia, Minnie, Henry and August.

Henry Mearling spent his early life in his native land, where he also received his education, assisting his father with the work on the home farm and herding sheep. In September, 1887, at the age of sixteen, he immigrated to America and established himself in this county, to which place his three sisters, Christina, Sophia and Louisa, had preceded him. He immediately took up his residence with his sister, Mrs. Christina Weibkey, following the trade of a carpenter for a period of six or seven months, after which he was employed by neighboring farmers until he reached the age of twenty-five years. On March 4, 1896, Henry Mearling and Sophia Hoff were united in marriage and six children were born of their union, namely: Harry, Frieda, Alfred, August, Gilbert and Wilma. Sophia (Hoff) Mearling was born on December 10, 1875, in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and is the daughter of Frederick and Louisa (Woempner) Hoff.

Following his marriage, Henry Mearling rented the farm of George Huntington, in Buck Creek township, and engaged in farming for two years, after which he purchased sixty acres of land one mile south of Julietta, Franklin township, Marion county, Indiana, remaining there for two years. He then sold the place, in the fall of 1899, and purchased the present farm of seventy-three acres in the north half of the southwest quarter of section 18.

Four years after the purchase of this property he moved his residence from the rear of the place to the front and the following year erected a commodious barn, forty-eight by sixty-eight, a large corn-crib, a granary and tool-shed and other necessary buildings. Beside his own farming interests, Henry Mearling cultivates a neighboring property consisting of one hundred and ten acres, seventy-two acres of the two places being devoted to the raising of small grain, fifty acres to corn and eighteen acres to hay. About one hundred head of Duroc-Jersey hogs are fed out, while twenty head of Shorthorn cattle and thirteen head of Norman draft horses are retained on the farm.

In all matters of religion, Henry Mearling is faithful to the German Lutheran church, of which he was a trustee for four years. His wife is also a member of this denomination and an active worker in same. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat and is active in all local elections.

CLARENCE HASKETT.

Clarence Haskett, the son of Josiah M. and Anna (Hawley) Haskett, was born on January 11, 1878, in Dudley township, Henry county, Indiana. Josiah M. Haskett is the son of Robinson Haskett and wife, who were early settlers of Henry county. Robinson Haskett came from North Carolina and located in Dudley township. Here he was one of the first settlers and here he farmed all his life. He was an extensive landowner and a man of much prominence, taking an active interest in all the affairs that tended to the advancement of the community. He and his family were active members of the United Brethren church.

Josiah M. Haskett grew to manhood on the farm of his father and was engaged in farming all his life. In young manhood he married Anna M. Hawley, who was a native of Henry county and a daughter of Eli and Mary J. (Jacoby) Hawley, who came from Pennsylvania in an early day. After coming to the county, Eli Hawley entered land from the government, northwest of Strawns Station. He farmed all his life and owned five hundred acres of land. Eli Hawley was a man who took much interest in the development of the community in which he lived and, because of his wise judgment, he was often the adviser in many of the affairs of the neighborhood. He was recognized by all as a prudent leader.

Josiah Haskett and wife, like their parents, were active in the work of the United Brethren church. Mr. Haskett was a man of excellent character.

judgment and ability, and he had the confidence and the respect of all who knew him. His wife preceded him in death by one year. Josiah M. Haskett and wife were the parents of seven children, as follow : Izora M., of Straughn ; A. Clifton, of Rush county ; Claude, who lives at Lewisville, Indiana ; Clarence, of Charlottesville ; Clessie, whose home is at Strawns ; Chauncey, of Indianapolis, and Borge, of Bloomington, Indiana.

Clarence Haskett grew to manhood on the farm of his father. He completed the common and high school of Strawns and took a course of normal school work. He began farming for himself on his father's farm and in 1902 bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, southwest of Knightstown, where he remained for five years. He then sold the farm and came to Charlottesville, where he was engaged in the buying and selling of live stock. He later bought a farm near Strawns, which he still owns. On November 1, 1913, he organized the Citizens' Bank of Charlottesville, and has been the cashier since that time. The bank was organized as a private bank, owned by and incorporated company, with a capital of ten thousand dollars.

Besides his farm, Mr. Haskett owns a tract of farm land adjoining Charlottesville on the west, which is used for a feeding farm. His farm is a well-improved tract, with modern and convenient buildings and in a high state of cultivation. His success as a farmer has been in keeping with his progress in other lines of work. He has the confidence and respect of a large number of the best people of the community in which he lives and where he is engaged in business.

In 1900, Clarence Haskett was united in marriage to Verna G. Thomas, a native of Willow Branch, Hancock county, and who is the daughter of John W. and Sarah E. (Smith) Thomas. John W. Thomas was born on September 27, 1854, at Willow Branch, being the son of Alfred and Mary J. (Earle) Thomas. The father was a farmer and John W., after completing his education, engaged in tilling the soil, which occupation he followed and was most successful. John W. Thomas farmed near Willow Branch for a number of years and later sold and removed to Henry county, near Strawns, where he has since lived. Mrs. Thomas was a native of Jackson township and the daughter of Richard and Amanda (Simmons) Smith.

Richard Smith was born on January 8, 1826, in Rush county, near Smelzer's mill and was the son of Samuel and Parthenia (Roland) Smith. Samuel Smith was born in the state of New York and his wife was a native of Connecticut. Samuel Smith and his wife came to the county when the son, Richard, was but seven years of age, and entered government land in

Jackson township. The country was one vast wilderness at the time and there seemed to be but little pleasure in store for the new settlers. They came from Rush county in a sled. They at once built a log cabin and cleared a small tract of land and at once began the building of a home. Here they have made their home, the land never having been out of the family since entered from the government. Mr. Smith continued to buy land until he owned one thousand, three hundred and twenty acres. Richard Smith grew to manhood on his father's farm, where he lived all his life, with the exception of twelve years after marriage, when he resided some two miles from the old home. He died on February 23, 1890.

Amanda (Simmons) Smith was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on April 1, 1827, and was the daughter of Henry and Christina (Etter) Simmons. The Simmons family came from the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, and were among the early settlers of Jackson township, where their descendants are prosperous and honored citizens. Amanda Simmons was thirteen years of age at the time her parents came to their new home in Indiana.

Clarence Haskett and wife are the parents of one son, Hoyt, born on April 7, 1904. Mr. Haskett has many friends; is obliging, yet strict, and adheres to principles of honor and straight business. Mrs. Haskett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID F. HAWK.

David F. Hawk was born in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, July 25, 1849, a son of James C. and Mary J. (McNamee) Hawk. James C. Hawk was born in Brown county, Ohio, September 16, 1824, the son of Henry and Susan (Flaughter) Hawk. Henry Hawk was born on July 13, 1786, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Susan Flaughter was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1788. Henry Hawk was the son of John Hawk, who was born in Germany. John Hawk, with his parents, settled in Washington county. He was the son of John Hawk, Sr. Both he and his wife died in Washington county, Pennsylvania. John Hawk, Jr., the eldest of the sons, enlisted in Capt. William Berryhill's Company of the Cumberland Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia and served until the close of the war. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and was present at the surrender of the British at Yorktown. David F. Hawk, the subject of this sketch, still has in his possession the army rifle which his great-grandfather carried in

the Revolutionary War. This gun was also carried by his grandfather, Henry Hawk, in the War of 1812. John Hawk, Jr., after the Revolution, was married and migrated to Mason county, Kentucky, where he lived for twelve years. He was there joined by his brother, Samuel, and they together moved to Brown county, Ohio, where they settled and died about 1840. It was there that Henry Hawk spent the remainder of his youth. It was there that he was married to Susan Flaughner, the youngest child of Adam Flaughner and wife, both natives of Germany. After his marriage Henry Hawk farmed in Brown county, Ohio, until 1832, when he came to Hancock county, Indiana, and settled one mile west of Greenfield where he lived for a year. He then entered one hundred and sixty acres of land six miles west of Greenfield and one mile south of the National road. Here Henry Hawk, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, built a large log house, containing two large rooms and a porch. He also built a large log barn and here in the wilderness made a home. In addition to being a good farmer he was an expert weaver and wagon maker and it is said he could "stock" a plow as quick as a blacksmith could make the iron work and it is said of him that not the least of his accomplishments was the fact that he could turn a "hand-spring" at the age of sixty. He died at the age of seventy-seven years in September, 1863.

The father of the subject of this sketch, James C. Hawk, was the youngest son of Henry Hawk and he was born in Brown county, Ohio, and in his ninth year he came with his parents to Hancock county, Indiana. This was about 1832. At this time the National road was just being built. James C. Hawk spent the remainder of his childhood and youth on the homestead of his father in Sugar Creek township. Here he received his early education and later taught school for three years, having received his first certificate to teach from Capt. Reuben A. Riley, who was the father of James Whitcomb Riley, Indiana's honored poet. James C. Hawk was married in 1847 at the age of twenty-three years to Mary Jane McNamee, who was born near Ironton, Ohio, September 16, 1826, and who was the daughter of David and Catherine (Townsend) McNamee. They came to Hancock county from Ohio in 1834 and settled in Sugar Creek township, seven miles east of Greenfield, where they lived and died. Mary Jane McNamee was one of two children, the other a brother, Benjamin.

James C. Hawk, after his marriage, bought forty acres on the east of the home place which had on it a log house that had been built by his brother. Here he took up his residence. He later bought forty acres more one-half mile south. Then after his father's death he bought the old home place which gave him one hundred and twenty acres. In 1854 he built a frame house, then

in 1876 he built a large frame house of imposing appearance containing seven rooms at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars. It was here he spent the remainder of his life, dying on June 10, 1904, at the age of nearly ninety-one years. His wife, Mary Jane, preceded him by nine years, she died on March 28, 1895. They were the parents of the following children: David F., who is the subject of this sketch; Annie Elizabeth, Henry L., Benjamin, who died at the age of eight years; Catherine N., Eldoro George O., and Charles H., all living except Benjamin.

David F. Hawk was born on the old home place in the log house where his father first began housekeeping. Here he spent his childhood and youth and attended the "Swamp" school. It was a log school house and was also used by the Methodists for their church and Sunday school. It was here that James C. Hawk taught school in his early days and David F. Hawk's father was his first teacher. After finishing school David F. Hawk helped his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age and then he taught school for two years and studied law for a few months and then entered the dry goods business with Presley Guyman at Greenfield. A year later he sold out and returned to the home farm and the next winter taught school. On May 23, 1877, he was married to Eliza J. Strubb, who was born in Marion county, near Cumberland, October 31, 1856. She was the daughter of Herman H. and Caroline (Reissner) Strubbe, both natives of Germany. Herman H. Strubbe was born in Hanover, Germany, November 8, 1821, and immigrated to Pittsburgh, where he remained for a few years and where he was married on May 6, 1851, to Caroline Reissner. She was born on February 5, 1823, in Germany. Herman H. Strubbe was a cabinet-maker by trade but was employed as a bookkeeper in Pittsburgh and in Marion county he followed saw-milling and farming until his death, which occurred on August 2, 1888. His wife had died on October 17, 1877. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom died in infancy: David G., Eliza J., Carrie R. and Emma H., are living.

David F. Hawk, after his marriage, bought forty acres from Benjamin Hudson, adjoining the home place, and then farmed with his father for several years. Eight years after his marriage he bought sixty acres one-half mile north of New Palestine in Sugar Creek township and from time to time he added to this farm until at the present time he has over two hundred acres, practically all in one body. His farm is improved with a good eight-room residence and a fine barn and other buildings in keeping with the surroundings. He is the father of the following children: Dr. Edgar A., resides at Finly, Indiana; Mary C., at home; James H., Chester L., Mable J., wife of Ernest

J. Kottowski; David E., who died at the age of eleven years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hawk is also a member of New Palestine Lodge No. 404, Free and Accepted Masons. In this order he has filled all the chairs. He is a member of the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in Greenfield. He is a Republican in politics and one of Hancock county's and Sugar Creek township's most substantial citizens.

ELMER E. MACE, M. D.

Elmer E. Mace was born near Lexington in Scott county, Indiana, a son of Lambert E. and Eliza (Reid) Mace. Lambert E. Mace was born in Scott county on June 10, 1843, and died on December 19, 1913, at the age of seventy years. He was a son of Albert G. and Roxanna Mace. Albert G. Mace was born in Pennsylvania and was of English descent, his father being a native of England, who came to America prior to the Revolution and settled in Pennsylvania. Albert G. Mace was one of the pioneer settlers of Scott county. He was a farmer, who lived to the ripe old age of eighty-two, and spent most of his life in Scott county. He was a prosperous farmer and at his death owned about four hundred acres of land.

Lambert E. Mace, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead and spent his youth there, receiving his education in the common schools of Scott county. He was married to Eliza Reid, who was also born in Scott county on August 20, 1844. She was the daughter of Thomas Reid, the latter and his wife being natives of Scott county and pioneer citizens. Thomas Reid in the early days operated one of the first water grist-mills on Hog Creek. Eliza Reid was one of five children, of whom she was the fourth in point of years. She had three brothers and one sister. Lambert E. Mace was one of four children, one child, a girl, dying at the age of twelve years and the surviving children were Lambert E., who is the father of the subject of this sketch; Cyrus and Oliver. The last two are still living. Lambert E. Mace, after his marriage, took up his residence on a farm adjoining the old homestead, where he lived for the remainder of his life, dying on December 20, 1913. In addition to his farming interests, he was a manufacturer of drain tile. He was an unusually successful farmer and business man and despite some business reverses, owned at his death two hundred and twenty acres of land. He was a member of the Christian church and his wife is likewise a member of the same church. His father was the

man support of the church at Lexington. Lambert E. Mace was a Republican in politics, but in his later years voted the Prohibition ticket. His wife is still living and resides with her daughter at Scottsburg. They were the parents of seven children: Eva, who is the wife of William Best, of Santa Barbara, California; Roxanna, who resides in Los Angeles, California; Lawson N., who is an attorney at Scottsburg; Elmer E.,; Walter, who resides east of Scottsburg; Martha, who is the wife of Roland H. Weir, of Scottsburg, and Lola, who is connected with the Battle Creek sanitorium.

Elmer E. Mace was born on the old homestead of his father in Scott county. He spent his childhood and youth here and attended school in the old Frog Pond school house and later the high school at Lexington, and on graduating from the latter he entered Hanover College, where he took a two-year classical course. In 1898 he entered the Indiana Medical College, now the medical department of Indiana University, from which he graduated in the class of 1902. As a result of a competitive examination he was appointed interne at St. Vincent's hospital in Indianapolis, which position he held from May 1, 1902, to May 1, 1903. He then served at the central hospital for the insane, where he had charge of a department. All through his training, starting under the able Doctor Marsee, local surgeon of the Big Four Railroad, and afterwards under Doctor Ford, chief surgeon of the Big Four Railroad, he was during his student career associated with two of Indiana's best surgeons. Afterwards he enjoyed splendid opportunities in hospital and clinical work. After leaving the central insane hospital, he was physician in charge and assistant superintendent of the Marion county hospital for insane at Julietta, for the ensuing year. He then entered the general practice of medicine at New Palestine. This was in 1905 and for the last ten years he has enjoyed a large and increasing practice. In this time he has become thoroughly identified with the community and its interests.

On May 3, 1908, Elmer E. Mace was married to Grace Huntington, who was born in Hancock county, north of Cumberland. She was a daughter of Milton S. and Hester (Kitley) Huntington, both of Hancock county. Grace was one of three children, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving are: Grace and Milton S., who is a veterinary surgeon at New Palestine. To Elmer E. Mace and wife one child was born, Helen, on November 1, 1910.

Doctor Mace is a member of the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. Doctor Mace is a member of New Palestine Lodge No. 404, Free and Accepted Masons; New Palestine Lodge, Knights of Pythias; New Palestine Lodge No. 844, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; New Palestine Camp No. 6922, Modern Woodmen of America. He is also

a member of the Hancock Medical Society and of the Indiana State Medical Association. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the town board. As a physician Doctor Mace is extremely popular and progressive and as a citizen his character and reputation are above reproach.

CHARLES LOUIS JACOB HERRLICH.

Charles L. J. Herrlich was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 12, 1884, the son of Max and Mary (Bechert) Herrlich. Max Herrlich was born in Saxony, Germany, October 3, 1857, the son of Ferdinand and Johanna (Teufel) Herrlich, who were also natives of Germany. By occupation Ferdinand Herrlich was a weaver and dyer, learning both trades in his native country and following the same for some years after coming to America, which was in 1865. He worked for some time in Philadelphia and later moved to Indianapolis, where he resided until his death, which occurred on December 20, 1881. His wife, Johanna (Teufel) Herrlich, died on January 21, 1891. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four grew to maturity, Herrman, Emil, Emma and Max.

Max Herrlich was a small boy when he came to this country with his parents and settled in Philadelphia. There he learned painting, paperhanging, decorating and frescoing, and worked in that line for some time after the family moved to Indianapolis. Later he engaged in business for himself in Indianapolis, but sold out in 1885 and came to New Palestine. In 1886 Mr. Herrlich purchased the business of two undertaking establishments in New Palestine, combined them and enlarged the stock and added fine funeral equipment. Max Herrlich soon became known as an able and reliable man in his line of business and his patronage steadily increased, his skill as an embalmer and his tact as a funeral director enabling him to secure the business of a large territory in Hancock and adjoining counties. His energy, industry and integrity of purpose made him one of the best-known men in Hancock county, and he was always interested in the welfare of the community. In 1902 Mr. Herrlich furnished the capital for the New Palestine waterworks system and he aided many other public enterprises.

On September 9, 1877, Max Herrlich was united in marriage to Mary Bechert, daughter of John Bechert, formerly a prominent business man of Indianapolis. To this union were born seven children, Emma, Lulu, Charles, Anna, Nellie, Julia and Luciel. Lulu is the wife of Frank H. Rafferty, of



Max Herlich



Mary Herlich

New Palestine, and they had three children, Maxine, who died in infancy; Lillian and Lenore. Anna is the wife of Shirley Hendryx and resides in Indianapolis. Max Herrlich died on April 27, 1909. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and a member of the German Evangelical church.

Charles L. J. Herrlich was only ten months old when with his parents he came to New Palestine. He spent his childhood and youth here and attended the common schools and high school, graduating with the class of 1903 from the New Palestine high school. As an evidence of good scholarship it might be noted that owing to illness he was prevented from taking the final examination in the grammar school and a vote of the class was taken exempting him from taking the examination, which shows a high degree of proficiency in his studies. As a boy he helped his father in his undertaking establishment, assisting in the many and varied tasks which fell to his lot. At twelve years of age he began driving the hearse for his father and from that time on he assumed an increasing share of the responsibility. In May, 1908, he took a course at the Barnes Training School at Indianapolis. After completing this course he resumed his work at New Palestine. In May, 1909, he took a course in the Askin Training School of Indianapolis and on the completion of which he took the state board examination, which he passed successfully. After he received his state license he again resumed his profession as a funeral director.

On May 16, 1909, Charles L. J. Herrlich was married to Bessie May Breedlove, who was born in Moral township, Shelby county, October 23, 1885, and who was the daughter of Jasper Alonzo and Nancy (Creed) Breedlove. Jasper Breedlove was born in Shelby county, where he resided until 1900, when he moved to Indianapolis, where he now resides. His wife was also born in Shelby county and still survives. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the wife of the subject of this sketch is next to the eldest.

The business of Mr. Herrlich is now conducted under the firm name of Max Herrlich & Son, funeral directors, but Charles L. J. Herrlich is ably assisted by his sister, Emma Herrlich, also a member of the firm, like the subject of this sketch, since childhood, has grown up in the profession of her father, starting to assist him at the early age of thirteen years. At the age of sixteen, in November, 1895, she took a course in embalming under the auspices of the Massachusetts School of Embalming held in Indianapolis. After completing this course she again took her place with her father. Later, in March, 1900, she took another course with the Massachusetts College of Embalming and then took the state board exami-

ation in July, 1901, which she successfully passed, and she was the first female embalmer in the state. Her practical experience under the able instruction of her father makes her work a valuable adjunct to the success of the business.

Charles L. J. Herrlich, since assuming the direction of his father's business has almost completely remodeled their establishment. Among many up-to-date features is a modern office and a chapel which will seat a hundred and twenty-five people, also a well arranged garage and carriage repository. Among a few of the special features that might be mentioned is his automobile equipment. He has recently added a magnificent hearse, ambulance and casket wagon, each built to order on his own specifications and are among the finest in the state. He carries a complete line of caskets, ranging from the lowest in price to the most costly, in lead-coated steel, copper and brass, as well as a complete line of vaults. He also carries a complete stock of wearing apparel for burial purposes. The firm is composed of Mrs. Max Herrlich, Emma Herrlich and Charles L. J. Herrlich.

Charles L. J. Herrlich is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the German Evangelical church and his wife is a member of the Friends church. He has been at different times presiding commiteeman for his party. He is a Mason, member of Lodge No. 404 at New Palestine; a member of the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and Modern Woodmen of America; and he has held the highest chairs in all of these lodges except in the Masonic lodge. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, past sachem of the Red Men, past venerable consul of the Modern Woodmen of America and a junior deacon in the Masonic body. Mr. Herrlich is also a director of the New Palestine Telephone Company and was formerly president and director of the New Palestine Cemetery Association. He is one of New Palestine's most prominent and progressive citizens.

MATTHEW T. WILLETT.

Matthew T. Willett was born in Hancock county, Indiana, on December 5, 1859. He was a son of Matthew T., Sr., and Elizabeth Willett. Matthew T. Willett, Sr., was born in Maysville, Kentucky, on September 16, 1820. He was educated in Hancock county, having come to Indiana as a boy when the family took up farming. Matthew T. Willett, Sr.'s, father died when Matthew T. was only nine years old, leaving the family responsibility on the shoulders of young Matthew T., Sr. He farmed the greater part of

his life, retiring in his later years and leaving the care of the farm to his children. He married Elizabeth Willett, who was a distant cousin. She, also, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in November, 1823, and accompanied her father and mother, in 1829, to Indiana. They made a visit to Kentucky when she was nine years old. They came on horseback and brought with them a bandana handkerchief in which was wrapped their wealth in gold, tied to the saddle-bags and thus conveyed to their new home in Indiana. The wilderness condition of what is now Hancock county is shown in a couple of instances related by the mother of the subject of this sketch: Upon returning home one afternoon she saw and captured a young fawn and taking it home made a household pet of it. On another occasion while she was out she saw a large bear which she took to be a dog and which her father later killed upon hearing of the incident. Elizabeth Willett died in January 29, 1896.

Matthew T., Sr., and Elizabeth Willett were the parents of the following children: C. J., who is a resident of Indianapolis; Mrs. Lida Carter, who is a resident of Greenfield; Marion F., who is a farmer in Hancock county; Matthew T., who is the subject of this sketch, and Henry Clay and Josephine Boyd, who are both deceased.

Matthew T. Willett, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Hancock county and in the Greenfield schools. Later he took up farming, in which he was engaged until August 25, 1907, at which time he came to Greenfield and engaged in the undertaking business with Oak Morrison as partner. He remained in this business for two and one-half years, at which time he sold out his interest to his partner and purchased a grocery store and on May 25, 1911, he entered the grocery business, in which he was successful from the start. He was secretary and director of the first gas company organized in Hancock county, outside of Greenfield, and saw to the management of the first gas-well sunk in Hancock county outside of cities. In commenting on the early condition of the Indiana roads, Mr. Willett stated that his family lived about four miles from town and despite the fact that four horses were used to haul a wagon, it took all day to get six bushels of grain to the mill and have it ground and return home with the flour. This trip lay over what is now known as the Noblesville road, one of the best pikes in the state.

Matthew T. Willett was married to Rosa L. Gant, who was born in Hancock county on November 3, 1861. She was the daughter of Frank and Lucina E. (Judkins) Gant, both early residents of Hancock county. Mrs. Gant died when Mrs. Willett was only two years old. She was the only child. Mrs. Willett received her education in the Greenfield schools. Mr. and Mrs. Willett were the parents of the following children: Earl, who is a farmer

near Mt. Comfort; Mrs. Mabel Foster, of Greenfield; Mrs. Nellie Shelby, who resides in Indianapolis; Guy, who was born in December 27, 1880, and who died on November 4, 1885, and Clarence, who was born on April 30, 1885, and who died on January 5, 1916.

Mr. Willett has been a member and steward of the Sugar Creek Methodist Episcopal church for eighteen years. He has also been trustee of that church since 1892. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school there for a number of years. He is a Mason. He has been through the chairs of the Knights of Pythias. He holds the rank of captain on the staff of Colonel Shellhouse in the Knights of Pythias lodge and has been a trustee of that lodge for six years. Mr. Willett is a Republican in politics.

JOHN F. KIRKHOFF.

John F. Kirkhoff, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Hancock county, was born in New Palestine on March 20, 1854, and was the son of Anthony and Annie M. (Fink) Kirkhoff, the former of whom was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1812 and died in New Palestine in 1882. Anthony Kirkhoff came to America at the age of twenty-one and for a time worked at railroad construction between Baltimore and Washington. Here he earned enough money to bring him on further west. In 1833 he came to Vincennes, where he worked at his trade as a tailor for a year, after which he came to New Palestine, where he established a tailoring business, in which he continued the greater part of his life. His savings in the business was invested in land and he bought and sold many tracts, owning at the time of his death one hundred and sixty acres on which the south part of New Palestine is now situated. He also owned eighty acres one mile east of the town and eighty acres located in Sugar Creek and Brandywine townships.

In 1840 Anthony Kirkhoff was married to Annie Fink, who was born in Germany on November 11, 1824, and died at New Palestine on September 4, 1892. She was the daughter of Henry Fink and wife, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to America in 1834 on a sailing vessel and after landing at Baltimore they came to Hancock county in a one-horse wagon. They first located one mile east of New Palestine, where they converted a log stable into a house, where they resided for some time. Mr. Fink later entered one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles west of New Palestine, where he erected a one-room log cabin and a stable. Here the family experi-

enced all the hardships of pioneer life. Their nearest market was seven miles away, where they walked and traded butter and eggs for groceries and other household necessities. Indianapolis was then a struggling town of three or four thousand. At the age of fourteen, Anna Fink went to work in Indianapolis, having walked the entire distance of thirteen miles through the dense woods. She was one of five children, all of whom were required to assist in the support of the family. At the age of sixteen she was married to Anthony Kirkhoff, after which they began housekeeping in New Palestine, where they resided the remainder of their lives. To this union were born the following children: Mary, Henry, Charles, Christian, Anna, deceased; John F., Matilda and three who died in infancy. All are now deceased except John F. The mother, Annie Kirkhoff, died on September 4, 1892. Anthony Kirkhoff and wife were active members of the German Methodist church, Mr Kirkhoff acting for many years as one of the trustees of the society.

John F. Kirkhoff was born in the house just two doors east of where he now resides. His present residence was built by his father and has the distinction of being on his farm and yet in the center of the town. Here he owns one hundred acres of land, but for the past ten years has been living a retired life.

At the age of twenty-one years, John F. Kirkhoff was united in marriage on November 18, 1875, to Jane F. Van Sickle, a native of Marion county, having been born in 1855 and was the daughter of John C. and Caroline Van Sickle, both of whom were natives of Marion county. After his marriage, Mr. Kirkhoff and wife took up their residence one mile east of New Palestine, on eighty acres of his father's farm. Here they lived until the death of Mrs. Kirkhoff on May 16, 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Kirkhoff were born one child, Nellie G., who died after her marriage to George Ruschaupt, of Shelby county. Mr. Kirkhoff, after the death of his wife, returned to the old homestead of his parents, where he has since lived. For four years he clerked in the store of Van Sickle & Nichols and then for four years he was manager of a creamery, after which he was in charge of his mother's farm. On November 24, 1892, Mr. Kirkhoff was married to Malinda A. Wessling, who was born in Marion county on September 15, 1866, being the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Meier) Wessling, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Wessling were the parents of the following children: Malinda, Louis, deceased; Mary, Katie, deceased, and Albert.

John F. and Malinda A. Kirkhoff were the parents of two children: Ruth and Henry, both of whom are at home. Mrs. Kirkhoff died on No-

ember 3, 1908. Mr. Kirkhoff and his wife were active members of the Evangelical church, of the Synod of North America. Mr. Kirkhoff was for a number of years the secretary of the board of trustees of the society.

Politically, Mr. Kirkhoff is a Republican, and has served as township assessor for five years; trustee of New Palestine for nine years and clerk of the town for four years, all of which positions he filled with honor to himself and the community.

W. H. TRENTLEMAN.

W. H. Trentleman, of New Palestine, Indiana, was born on November 1, 1856, in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was a son of Henry and Sophia (Pope) Trentleman. Henry Trentleman was born in 1826 in Germany. He came to America in 1844, at the age of eighteen years and located at Indianapolis. He worked during the summer at brick-moulding and in the winter he worked at the Ferguson slaughter house. In later years he became a well digger and in his declining years he followed various occupations. As a boy he had learned the tailor's trade, but he did not work at this after he came to America. A few years after he came to Indianapolis he married Sophia Pope. She was also born in Germany. She was the daughter of Christian Pope, who was born in Germany, as was also his wife. They immigrated to America when Sophia was but a small child. Mrs. Trentleman lived only a few years after her marriage and died in the spring of 1862, when W. H. Trentleman, subject of this sketch, was but six years of age. Henry and Sophia Trentleman were the parents of the following children: William H., Mary, who is the wife of J. B. Sage, of Indianapolis, and a baby who died in infancy. About two years after the death of his first wife, Henry Trentleman was married to Christina Heisler, also a native of Germany. She was the daughter of Jacob Heisler, of Indianapolis. To this second marriage were born the following children: Emma, Ella and Christina, who are all living.

W. H. Trentleman spent his childhood in Indianapolis and after his mother's death he went to live with his uncle, Fred Rosener. At the age of thirteen he began to shift for himself and for a few years he worked on the farm, in Sugar Creek township. Then, at the age of twenty-one, he took up the trade of a blacksmith in the shops of A. G. Smith, at New Palestine, and here he worked for six years. For a time following this he worked in various shops in Indianapolis and other towns. In 1882, with John Huber, he bought out the shop of his former employer, A. G. Smith, and in partnership they

conducted the business for five years. At the end of five years Mr. Trentleman took up the work of house painting and for two years followed this trade. He then again went into the blacksmithing business and worked in the shop of Faut Brothers, in New Palestine. He held this position for twelve years. In 1899 he started a shop of his own, which he operated for fifteen years until March, 1914, when he bought the general blacksmith and repair shops of Charles H. Faut, which business he is still conducting. This is the largest shop and building in New Palestine. In addition to the shop there is an implement room, paint shop, printing office and postoffice in the same building. Mr. Trentleman operates his machinery by power and does a general blacksmithing and repair business.

At the age of twenty-eight, on November 6, 1884, W. H. Trentleman was married to Christina Mickle. She was born in New Palestine on November 7, 1858. She was the daughter of Henry and Adeline Mickle, who were both natives of Germany. She was one of eight children, only three of whom survive: Mary, Henry and Christina. On March 12, 1908, Mrs. Trentleman died.

Mr. Trentleman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a steward of this church. He is also a member of the New Palestine Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a Democrat in politics and was for four years a member of the town board. He is one of New Palestine's best known and best respected citizens. He has been a resident of the county for practically all of fifty-three years and an immediate resident of New Palestine for over thirty years. He is a citizen of strong and sterling character and has numbers of friends.

W. C. VAN LANINGHAM.

W. C. Van Laningham was born in Broad Ripple, Indiana, February 24, 1860, the son of Cicero and Elizabeth (Mock) Van Laningham. Cicero Van Laningham was born near Indianapolis in 1837 and was twice married, the subject of this sketch being a son by the first wife. Elizabeth (Mock) Van Laningham was born near Germantown, Indiana. Cicero Van Laningham was the son of Sylvester Van Laningham, who was born in Kentucky, and who married Catherine Nutt. They were the parents of the following children: David, Cicero, William and Martin. Sylvester Van Laningham was a farmer of Marion county, Indiana, and owned a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. He was a member of the Christian church and was a man who

was unusually interested in local affairs. Cicero Van Laningham was a farmer in Marion county until he went into the mercantile business and conducted a general store, which he later sold, and went into the lumber business in both Fortville and Noblesville. He died in 1899. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a Mason. He was always interested in local affairs. He was the father of the following children: W. C., who is the subject of this sketch, and Dora, now deceased, who married Albert McBride, of Noblesville, Indiana. The second wife of Cicero Van Laningham was Harriet Trittipio, who is now deceased. There were no children born to this union. Elizabeth (Mock) Van Laningham, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1864.

W. C. Van Laningham was educated in the common schools. He was married on March 4, 1884, to Alice Cory, who is the daughter of Jackson and Sarah Cory, of Marion county. To this union the following children were born: Alonzo, now at Terre Haute, and who married Cozie George; Lola, Cora L., of Fortville, Indiana, who married Kenneth Waite, and who is the mother of one child, Keith; Forest and Quitman. The second wife of the subject of this sketch was Mary Wiseman. No children were born to this marriage. She belongs to the Christian church. W. C. Van Laningham is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been in the lumber business at Fortville, Indiana, since 1893. He was elected to the office of township trustee, and took his office on January 1, 1915.

HORACE E. WILSON.

Horace E. Wilson, clerk of the Hancock circuit court, and one of the best-known men in Hancock county, was born in Greenfield and has lived there practically all his life. He was born on January 14, 1876, son of James W. and Martha W. (Johnson) Wilson, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky.

James W. Wilson was born on a pioneer farm near Greensburg, in Decatur county, this state, October 19, 1846, and was but a boy when his father, Henry B. Wilson, moved with his family to Hancock county and settled on a farm in Green township, where he made his home until he resigned from the active labors of the farm and moved to Greenfield, where he died on July 28, 1913, he then being past eighty-nine years of age, his birth having occurred on June 13, 1824. Henry B. Wilson was an active member of the Bradley



HORACE E. WILSON

Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of the circuit board on the same. He was a Mason and took an active interest in Masonic affairs. James W. Wilson was reared on the home farm in Green township and when a young man took employment in New Brothers' store at Greenfield, later going into C. M. Jackson's store and thence to the J. Ward Walker Company store, where he remained the rest of his life, his death occurring on October 25, 1891, at the age of forty-six years. He was a Democrat and had served as justice of the peace. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church. His widow is still living at Greenfield. Martha W. Johnson was born in Boone county, Kentucky, March 12, 1850, and was but a child when her parents came to Indiana and located in Hancock county, settling on a farm in Green township, later moving to Greenfield, where she was living at the time of her marriage to Mr. Wilson on October 27, 1870. To that union four children were born, the eldest of whom died in infancy, the others being Edwin P., manager of the J. Ward Walker Company store at Greenfield; Horace E., the subject of this biographical sketch, and Gilbert K., of Oak Park, Illinois.

Horace E. Wilson was reared in Greenfield and received his education in the city's schools, after which he became employed in the blacksmith shop of Everson & Cooper and for five or six years was engaged there. He then became a clerk in the J. Ward Walker Company store and was thus engaged in that establishment for five years, at the end of which time he went to Chicago, where for more than a year he was employed as shipping clerk for the Gifford & Mabe Company. In 1902 he returned to Greenfield and for four years thereafter was employed with the Greenfield Novelty Works Company, after which he returned to his former place in the Walker store and was there until he entered upon the duties of the office of county clerk on January 1, 1915, having been elected to that office on the Democratic ticket the previous November, by one of the largest pluralities ever returned for a candidate on that ticket in an election in this county, receiving nearly twice as many votes as both the other candidates for the office.

On October 20, 1907, Horace E. Wilson was united in marriage to Margaret C. Tobin, a clerk in the J. Ward Walker Company store at Greenfield, who was born in Hamilton county, this state, December 1, 1874, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Breen) Tobin, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country in the days of their youth and later met at Dayton, Ohio, where they were married and where they made their home for some time, later coming to Indiana and settling on a farm in Hamilton county, where they are still living. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal

church and takes an earnest part in the various social and cultural activities of his home town. Mrs. Wilson is a member of St. Michael's Catholic church. Mr. Wilson is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, as well as noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and for years has served as secretary of the Greenfield lodge of Masons and of the chapter of that order. He is also a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Hay-makers and takes a warm interest in the affairs of all these organizations.

ALBERT H. GEISEL.

Albert H. Geisel was born in Julietta, Marion county, Indiana, on October 4, 1871, the son of Conrad and Katherine (Weber) Geisel. Conrad Geisel was born in Hesse, Darmstadt, in April, 1841, and died on December 29, 1900. He was a son of Conrad Geisel, Sr., who was also born in Hesse, Darmstadt, and who immigrated with his family to America in 1841 on a sailing vessel. He landed at Baltimore and came by rail and canal and the Ohio river to Pittsburgh and from there on the Ohio river to Cincinnati and from Cincinnati he came by wagon to Hancock county.

Conrad Geisel, entered a forty-acre tract of land two and one-half miles southwest of New Palestine. For this land he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. On this tract he built a four-room log house and cleared a portion of the ground and began his life work in a vast wilderness. He passed through and endured all the hardships of a pioneer life. It is related that when the old Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis railroad was being built he walked to near Indianapolis on every Monday morning and worked all week on the construction of this railroad and returned on Saturday night to his farm. This work continued for four months and at the expiration of this time he was defrauded out of the wages due him. He continued to live on his homestead and gradually cleared up his land and brought it under cultivation and it was here that he spent his declining years with the exception of the last two which were spent with his eldest son on the adjoining farm.

Conrad Geisel, Jr., who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of eight children, five boys and three girls. He was only eight months old when his parents brought him to America. He spent his childhood on the homestead of his father and here grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Indianapolis and learned the trade of blacksmith. About

this time he was married to Catherine Weber, who was born in Germany, in 1848. Her parents were from Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America in 1850 and settled in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county. Here they bought a tract of eighty acres just south of the old Geisel farm on which they remained until the death of Mr. Weber, which occurred about 1855. Mr. Weber's widow remained on the place a few years and then lived with her children. She died at the home of her daughter, Emma Church, at Waverly, Illinois. After his marriage, Conrad Geisel, Jr., moved onto the old Delaney farm where he lived for two years. He then moved to the old King farm and after a year's stay there he went back to Indianapolis where he followed his trade for a number of years. Then he went to Pleasant View and remained four years and from there to Julietta where he conducted a blacksmith shop for several years and afterward moved back to the home farm and finally built a shop at New Palestine where for the next thirty years he conducted his blacksmith business. In December, 1910, he died. His wife still survives and resides at the old family residence in New Palestine. The following children were born to them: Anna, deceased; Bertha, John, who is deceased; Albert H., who is the subject of this sketch, and Luther C., of North Yakima, Washington.

Albert H. Geisel, the subject of this sketch, was born in Julietta and when seven years of age came to New Palestine with his parents. Here he attended the public schools and after finishing school he took a position at the Spot Cash store in Greenfield where he remained for eight months. His next position was with the John Stephens Dry Goods Company of Indianapolis, where he remained for one year. He then came to New Palestine and engaged in the implement business. He remained in this business for two years and then bought the remaining stock of the Short & Ashcraft Store and then conducted a general mercantile business. He remained at that location for five years and then remodeled the shop of his father and moved his stock of goods to its present location in 1898 and has remained there since that time. Mr. Geisel was married at the age of twenty-two to Anna Kissel, who was born in Hancock county, Sugar Creek township, in February, 1876. She was the daughter of Peter and Malinda Kissel, the former now residing at Louisville, Kentucky. The latter died when Anna was but six years of age.

Albert H. Geisel conducts an up-to-date store and handles general merchandise and in addition does an extensive coal business. Mr. Geisel is a member of the Methodist church and his wife is also a member of this church. He is a member of the following lodges: New Palestine Lodge No. 404, Free and Accepted Masons; New Palestine Lodge No. 215, Knights of Pythias;

New Palestine Lodge of Red Men; New Palestine Lodge of Modern Woodmen of America; New Palestine Lodge No. 844, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Geisel has been practically a life-long resident of Hancock county. He is a Democrat in politics and is one of New Palestine's leading merchants and citizens. He is a man of strong character and a reputation of merit. He is the father of one child, Wilhelmina, who is at home.

JOHN HUBER.

John Huber was born in Berkshire, Massachusetts, February 9, 1861, the son of John and Agatha (Herb) Huber. John Huber, Sr., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1825, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1874, at the age of forty-nine years. John Huber, Sr., spent his early life in Germany and there received his education. He was married while yet in Germany to Agatha Herb, who was also born in Wittenberg in 1832. She preceded her husband in death by only one week, having died in 1874 at the age of forty-two. They were the parents of five children, the eldest of whom, Mary, was born in Germany and is now the wife of Adam Mahley, of Shelby county. The other children were: John, Jr., the subject of this sketch; Balbina, who is now deceased and who was the wife of Fred Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Ellen, who is now deceased and who was the wife of Christian Anner, of Buffalo, New York, and Josephine, who is now Mother Superior of the Franciscan Sisters of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

John Huber, after the death of his parents, moved to Shelby county, Indiana, to the home of his eldest sister, Mrs. Adam Mahley. He received his early education in the public schools at LaSalle and Rock Island, Illinois, and at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On moving to Shelby county he made his home with his sister and brother-in-law, for whom he worked until he was eighteen years of age. He then started out for himself. His first work was on a farm and for this work he received fifty cents a day. He continued to follow farm work for a year or two until on February 7, 1881, he entered the employ of Conrad Geisel and learned the trade of blacksmithing. In this connection he remained until September, 1883. He then bought the shop of A. G. Smith and started in business for himself. He has conducted this business successfully for thirty-three years. In 1885 he moved his shop to its present location. He did an extensive business in agricultural implements for twenty years.

John Huber was married on October 4, 1885, to Nancy Gates, who was

born on December 9, 1862, in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county. She was the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Ball) Gates. Henry Gates was born on April 15, 1824, in Pennsylvania and died at Greenfield, Indiana, on March 4, 1909, at the age of eighty-five years. He was brought to Rush county as a child and was married to Nancy Ball on October 22, 1846. She was born in Rush county, Indiana, and after their marriage moved to Hancock county. They settled a mile and a half east of New Palestine and on December 14, 1862, Mrs. Gates died. At this time some friends of Henry Gates, Anthony Kirkhoff and wife, who had just lost an infant, took Nancy to raise. This association soon ripened into a labor of love and from that time until her marriage she remained with Mr. and Mrs. Kirkhoff. To this first marriage of Henry Gates were born the following children: Mary Jane, Nettie, Henrietta and Nancy, who is the wife of the subject of this sketch. Henry Gates, who was born in Pennsylvania, was the son of John Gates, who was also born in Pennsylvania, in 1793. John Gates served in the War of 1812 and he was the son of John Gates, Sr., who was born in Germany and who served in the Revolutionary War. John Gates, Jr., after the War of 1812 moved to the Shenandoah valley of Virginia and from there to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was married. Henry Gates was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 14, 1824. In eighteen months he was brought to Rush county, Indiana. There Henry Gates grew to manhood. After his first wife's death he was married a few years later, on March 1, 1865, to Mary Ann Lewis and to this union was born one child who died in infancy. Henry Gates was pre-eminently a farmer by occupation although he was a successful merchant and miller. He built the first grist-mill to be erected at New Palestine, this was in 1851. He was one of the charter members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Palestine and took part in the incorporation of the town of New Palestine. He was a man of high ideals and was an extremely useful citizen.

John Huber, after his marriage, took up his residence at New Palestine and in January, 1896, he began the construction of a modern twelve-room residence which is beautifully situated on Mill street, just east of the grist-mill and here he, with his family, has resided for the past twenty years.

Mr. Huber is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife is also a member of this church. He is a member of New Palestine Lodge No. 404, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a Democrat in politics and was president of the town board of New Palestine for nine years and he has been secretary of the New Palestine Telephone Company for five years. He has been a resident of Hancock county for over thirty-six years. He is a well known and highly respected citizen, a man of big ideals and of sterling integrity. He

is the father of the following children: Anna A., who was born on September 15, 1886, is the wife of Dr. E. A. Hawk, of Reedville, Indiana, and they have one child, James Huber; Carl E., who was born on March 4, 1893, and Henry G., who was born on April 28, 1899.

EDWARD FINK.

Edward Fink, a native of Sugar Creek township and one of the prominent and successful business men of Hancock county, was born on September 18, 1860, being the son of Henry and Louisa (Miller) Fink. Henry Fink, the son of Andrew Fink and wife, was born in Germany on April 3, 1822, and died at Irvington in 1892. Andrew Fink, a native of Germany, was a farmer in his native country and came to America in 1834 on a sailing vessel, the trip requiring over six weeks. He landed in New York and came by team and wagon to Indiana, settling in Sugar Creek township. Here he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. His farm was three miles west of New Palestine and here he built a log cabin. The farm was one of virgin timber and required much labor to clear and make ready for crops. He and his family experienced all the hardships incident to the life of the early settler in a new country. By hard work and strict economy he succeeded in clearing his farm and making it one of the best farms in the community. He later added twenty acres to his original one hundred and sixty. It was here that Andrew Fink and his wife lived the rest of their lives. They were the parents of six children, one boy and five girls.

Henry Fink came with his parents to the home farm when a lad of thirteen years and here he grew to manhood and engaged in farming. At the age of twenty-six he was married to Louisa Miller, who was born on November 5, 1820, and died at Irvington on June 11, 1891. Mrs. Fink was the daughter of Christian Miller and wife, who came to America in 1836. They settled in the western part of Sugar Creek township, where they entered land. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters.

After his marriage, Henry Fink resided on the old homestead during his active life, and retired to Irvington in 1885, where he died some years later. Besides the home farm, Mr. Fink owned farms in other parts of the county and state, having at one time one thousand and seventy-three acres.

He was a most successful farmer and business man. In early life he engaged in the overland freight business, driving six horses from Indianapolis to Cincinnati. Henry Fink and wife were the parents of five sons and two daughters: Mary, deceased; Andrew, Charles, Henry, Christian, Edward and Annie, all of whom grew to maturity.

Edward Fink was born on the old homestead of his grandfather and father, the farm never being in any other name since entered from the government. He received his education in the old Swamp school house, after which he assisted his father on the home farm until he was married on February 18, 1885, to Emma Miller. Mrs. Fink was born in Marion county on September 19, 1865, and is the daughter of Christian and Mary (Meier) Miller, both of whom were natives of Germany. The parents came to the United States in 1865 and settled in Warren township, Marion county. They remained on the farm until 1888, at which time they removed to Terre Haute, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of the following children: Christian, Mary, Christina, Henry, Andrew, Emma and Charles.

Soon after his marriage Edward Fink took charge of the home farm and has always lived there. In addition to the home place, Mr. Fink owns forty acres near Philadelphia, Hancock county, as well as town property in Irvington. Mr. Fink was one of the organizers of the New Palestine Bank, serving as vice-president, president and in 1911 was elected to the position of cashier, which he now holds.

Mr. and Mrs. Fink are the parents of one child: Marie, who is at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Fink is an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons at New Palestine.

SAMUEL E. WALLACE.

Samuel E. Wallace, widely known throughout Hancock county, Indiana, as a school teacher of long standing, was born on the farm where he now lives in Buck Creek township, on February 1, 1868, a son of Robert M. and Margaret (Collins) Wallace. Robert M. Wallace was born in Abbeyville district, South Carolina, on December 9, 1821, a son of John and Ellen Elizabeth (McCullough) Wallace, both of whom were born in Ireland. John Wallace came to America as a young man and settled in South Carolina, where he met and married Ellen Elizabeth McCullough, born in Ireland, of

Scotch-Irish parentage, and who was brought to this country as a girl by her parents. John Wallace was a blacksmith by trade, to which occupation he devoted his attention throughout the active years of his life. In 1831 he brought his family to Indiana, making the trip overland by wagon, and locating first in Fayette county. However, they remained there but a short time when they moved to Hancock county and bought a farm of eighty acres in Buck Creek township, being the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20. On that land he erected a large double log house and a large log barn and engaged in his trade of blacksmith. It was on that farm that he passed the remainder of his life, and there, too, his wife died. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and a Democrat of the old school. John Wallace and wife were the parents of seven children, namely: John, Robert M., James, Enoch, Elizabeth, Nellie and Samuel, all deceased some years since.

Robert M. Wallace was ten years of age when his parents came to Indiana and he spent the remainder of his youth in this county, with the most meager opportunities for receiving an education. However, through his own ambition and efforts he came to be a very well read man, being especially proficient in mathematics, his knowledge in this line being very largely acquired during spare time while at his work in a wagon shop, he having as a young man mastered the trade of wagon-maker under Harris Philpot.

Robert M. Wallace married Margaret Collins, who was also born in South Carolina, December 18, 1831, a daughter of John and Mary (Searight) Collins, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish descent. There were two children born to this union, Franklin and Margaret. John Collins married a second time, his second wife being Clarissa Evans, also born in South Carolina, but who came here directly from Tennessee. To this second union were born six children: Martin V. B., Elizabeth, James E., Erskine, Christopher C. and Nancy, all of whom still live with the exception of Elizabeth and Erskine. Shortly after his marriage, Robert M. Wallace gave up his wagon business and engaged in farming on his father's old farm, which he purchased from the other heirs. Not long afterward he sold that place and bought eighty acres in the northeast quarter of section 24, of Buck Creek township. He also bought sold and repurchased eighty acres of the southeast quarter of section 23, which is the land on which Samuel E. Wallace now resides. Robert M. Wallace also owned at one time the west half of the northwest quarter of section 24. He was a man who led an active life and was a strong partisan of the Democratic party. However, he was never a seeker after office and declined the office of township trustee. He was Buck Creek township's first

postmaster, the postoffice being established at his home, and he gave it the name of Mt. Comfort. Robert M. Wallace departed this life on August 19, 1881, and was survived a number of years by his widow, who died on September 28, 1902, at the age of seventy-three years.

Samuel E. Wallace is one of a family of seven children, namely: Angeline, who died at the age of twenty-three; Theodore, who died when twenty-one; John F., Ellen E., wife of Charles O. Plessinger, with whom Samuel E. now resides; Mary, wife of William Girt; Samuel E. and George P. Samuel E. Wallace has passed his entire life on the one farm and as a boy attended his first school in old No. 4 school house, the teacher at that time being William H. Wright. After finishing the common schools he attended the Danville Normal School and later took some special instruction at the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Indianapolis. He also studied telegraphy, but never worked at it. In 1886 he took his first school, district No. 7, of Buck Creek township, and during the past thirty years he has taught every school in this township with the exception of one. For the past six years he has been teaching the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the Mt. Comfort central school and during the years of his school work has made friends of his pupils, who are now men and women and scattered far and wide. As a young man, Samuel Wallace gave some attention to farming, but since taking up teaching as a vocation, his work in that line has not been given much time, although he is the owner of seventy-six acres of some of Buck Creek township's very best land. Mr. Wallace gives his political support to the Democratic party and in every way stands high in the estimation of his large circle of friends. As a man of influence for good in all lines he ranks with the best of Hancock county's citizens.

C. E. McCORD, M. D.

C. E. McCord was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, January 30, 1870, the son of Richard and Eliza J. (Kinnaman) McCord. Richard McCord was born in McCordsville, Indiana, in 1839. He was the son of Jacob McCord, who was a farmer and owned one hundred and sixty acres in Hancock county. He was the father of the following children: Richard, who was the father of the subject of this sketch; Isaac, Anna, Rachel and Mary (twins), Laura, Adeline and James W. The father of Jacob McCord was Richard McCord, who was a farmer in Clermont county, Ohio, and he was the son of Elias Mc-

Cord. Elias McCord was a native of Virginia, and his father came from Scotland. Elias McCord married Elizabeth Hollingsworth. He fought in the Revolutionary War, and he carried a saber mark on his arm. He moved to Clermont county, Ohio, where he died in 1803.

Richard McCord, the father of the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and taught school for twenty years in Hancock and Hamilton counties, Indiana. He afterward bought a fine farm of one hundred acres, which he farmed until the time of his death, which occurred on January 7, 1894. He was a member of the United Brethren church. His wife now lives on the home place in Hamilton county. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas, now deceased, who lived in Hamilton county, and who married Clementine Humbles; A. E., who lives in Hamilton county, and who married Nellie Wyant; Della, who is deceased; C. E., who is the subject of this sketch; Nettie B., who is deceased; Anna, who is deceased; William, who is deceased, and Rosa.

C. E. McCord, who is the subject of this sketch, attended the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1895. He is a member of both the county and state medical societies. He was married on January 15, 1896, to Nettie Cropper, who was born in Marion county, Indiana, and is a daughter of Solomon and Rachael Cropper. Doctor McCord began the practice of medicine in 1896 in Fortville, Indiana. The town of McCordsville, Indiana, is named after the McCord family.

JEFFERSON C. BRUNSON.

Jefferson C. Brunson, of Fortville, Indiana, was born in Marion county, Indiana, on August 20, 1871. He is the son of Lonzo and Malinda (DeFord) Brunson. Lonzo Brunson was born in Marion county, Indiana, and was the son of Robert Brunson, who was a farmer in Marion county. Robert Brunson was the father of the following children: Lonzo, the father of J. C. Brunson, the subject of this sketch; Sophronice, and Caroline. Malinda (DeFord) Brunson was the daughter of George D. DeFord, a farmer of Marion county. Mr. DeFord was one of the well known farmers of his day and was a great church man.

Lonzo Brunson received his education in the common schools. He was a farmer of Marion county and owned a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and

was drafted for service in the Civil War, but sent a substitute. He was the father of the following children: Ella, Ida, Harmon, Jefferson C., Lillie and George. He died in 1886. His wife is still living in Marion county, Indiana.

Jefferson C. Brunson was educated in the common schools of this county and was married on November 14, 1869, to Grace Johnson, a native of Marion county, who was the daughter of George and Nancy Johnson, who were farmers in Marion county. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The children of Jefferson C. and Grace (Johnson) Brunson are: Fay and Caroline. Mr. Brunson farmed until 1904, when he moved to Fortville, Indiana, and went into the livery business, which he continued until 1913, when he went into the garage business. He is the agent for the Ford and Studebaker machines. He is a man of excellent business qualities, and has a finely equipped garage. He is the owner of property in Fortville and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also the Red Men of America.

ORVILLE L. MORROW.

Orville L. Morrow was born in Jay county, Indiana, in 1871. He is a son of S. P. and Elizabeth A. (Grisell) Morrow, both natives of Columbiana county, Ohio. The paternal grandfather was Eli Morrow, who followed the vocation of a farmer in Columbiana county, Ohio, the county in which he was born. On the maternal side, Orville L. Morrow is a descendant of Quakers, his mother being the daughter of Milo and Mary A. (Johnson) Grisell, of Preble county, Ohio. Her father was a farmer and a carpenter, and also engaged in teaching school in the early times. For seventeen years he served as a township trustee in Jay county, Indiana, having come to this state in 1850. In common with all who adhered to the Quaker faith, Mr. Grisell was conscientiously opposed to slavery, and he was ready at all times to declare the faith that was in him. Living at a time when the obnoxious fugitive slave law was in force, and when those aiding runaway slaves were liable to a severe penalty under that law, Mr. Grisell was one of those who dared to assume the risk in the interest of the bondmen seeking the liberty to which he was entitled, by "the laws of nature and nature's God." He was a member of the anti-slavery league, an organization effected for the purpose of aiding slaves to escape, and his house in Jay county was on the route usually traveled by the runaway slaves between Richmond and Ft. Wayne. It was

known as the "underground railroad," and Mr. Grisell's house was one of the stations on that route.

S. P. Morrow, father of Orville L., was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. His wife is still living and still adheres to the Quaker faith of her ancestors. He served three years and three months in the Army of the West during the Civil War.

Orville L. Morrow was educated in the common schools of Jay county, continuing his studies through the high school, from which he graduated. In 1899 he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute and spent three years in that institution, and then attended the Indiana University for one year. Having thus thoroughly prepared himself he engaged in teaching and followed this vocation for fourteen years in Jay and Hancock counties. He was principal of the school at McCordsville for three years and at Fortville for three years. He then gave up the business of teaching and organized the Citizens' State Bank at Fortville in 1906 and was cashier of this institution. This bank became a national bank in 1908 and Mr. Morrow continued as its cashier.

Mr. Morrow was married, in 1895, to Miss Elizabeth Stansbery, of Jay county. They have an adopted daughter, Margaret Ann. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights of Pythias. He has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in Fortville for nine years.

R. A. ALBEA.

R. A. Albea was born on July 27, 1850. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Hayse) Albea. William Albea was born on April 11, 1828, and died on May 14, 1871. He was the son of Zachariah Albea, who was born on December 6, 1794, in Maryland, and who later moved to North Carolina, where he lived on a farm for the remainder of his life. He died on June 22, 1860.

William Albea was twice married, his first wife, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mary Elizabeth Hayse, who was born on January 13, 1831, and who died on July 23, 1863. She was a daughter of Charles and Martha (Rutledge) Hayse, who were farmers in Iredell county, North Carolina. William Albea lived his entire life in North Carolina. He was a slave-owner and owned a tract of four hundred acres of land. At the time of the Civil War he was a soldier in the Southern army. To his first

marriage were born the following children: Joseph W., who was born on June 4, 1840, and who died on June 23, 1850; R. A., the subject of this sketch, who was born on July 27, 1850; Mary J., October 20, 1852; M. Martha, August 3, 1855; Charles Z., November 18, 1857; James L., November 30, 1859, and William H., March 4, 1862. All of these latter are living and R. A., who is the subject of this sketch, came first to this state and county on February 2, 1870, and then the other brothers and a sister followed in the years to come.

After the death of Mary Elizabeth (Hayse) Albea in 1863, William Albea married Jane West, who was born on December 24, 1843, and who died on June 16, 1883. To this union were born the following children: A. C., who was born on December 5, 1864; Thomas M., October 2, 1866, and John W., October 2, 1870.

R. A. Albea lives in Green township on a farm of fifty-two acres, which he owns and farms himself. He does general farming. He has a 1915 model Ford car. He married on March 8, 1874, Mary E. Wilson, who was the daughter of James and June Wilson. Mr. Albea has not been blessed with any children. He raised a nephew, C. H. Albea, taking him when two days old, who is now twenty-one years old. He also partly raised two other boys.

QUINCY A. WRIGHT.

Quincy A. Wright, one of the prominent and influential residents of Hancock county, was born in Tippecanoe county in 1861, the son of Lewis and Lovina (Whelchel) Wright.

Lewis Wright was a native of Virginia, where his parents lived the greater part of their lives and died there. Lewis received his education in the public schools of his native state. After locating in Tippecanoe county Mr. Wright engaged in farming and was thus engaged during his active life. He died in Tippecanoe county. Mrs. Wright was a native of Hamilton county, having removed to Tippecanoe county in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of six sons and two daughters. They were active and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Quincy Wright received his education in the common schools of Tippecanoe county. After completing his education he engaged in farming and stock raising. He later engaged in the butcher business for three years, after which he became interested in a harvester company and was on the road for many years. In 1893 he located in Fortville where he has since made his

home. Mr. Wright's wise judgment and popularity is evidenced by the fact that he was for four years township trustee and served with satisfaction to all. He later became interested in the real estate business in which work he was successful. In 1913 he was appointed postmaster of his home town, which position he still holds.

In 1887, Quincy A. Wright was united in marriage to Josie B. Watts, of Madison county. They are the parents of three children: Floyd, Fred and Chloe. Quincy A. Wright is a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Pythian Sisters and the Eastern Star. Mrs. Wright is also a member of the last two mentioned orders.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT.

William A. Scott was born on January 1, 1856. He was married on March 4, 1881, to Rachel Kitchell, who was the daughter of Squire and Nancy (Carlson) Kitchell, of Shelby county. Squire Kitchell came overland from Maryland to Shelby county, and was one of the early settlers of the county. Squire and Nancy Kitchell were the parents of the following children: Rachel, John, Percy, Calvin, Henry, Lizzie and Rebecca. Rachel Kitchell was born and raised in Shelby county. She received her education there and was married there. Her father and mother were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. William A. and Rachel (Kitchell) Scott are the parents of the following children: Grace, who was born on August 26, 1882, who married William Valentine and they have the following children, Thelma, Donald, Zola and Wilmena; Nellie, December 11, 1883, who married William Brandenburg and they have one child, Lavin; Maggie, August 30, 1885, and who died at the age of four years; Wilbur, February 28, 1889, who married Pearl Barrett and they have one child, Olive; Myrtle, September 16, 1894, who married Luther Jacobi, and Harry, February 10, 1899.

William A. Scott was educated in the common schools. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage. He then rented land in the neighborhood until in 1900 he bought a tract of forty acres of land. In 1906 he bought another tract and he now owns one hundred and nine acres of fine farming land, which he has brought to a high state of improvement.

Mr. Scott is a Democrat in politics. He has always been an active political worker as well as a progressive worker for community interests. He led a losing fight to have the township schools centralized. He served as precinct

committeeman of his party from 1908 to 1914. He is a strong supporter of the Christian church at Sugar Creek, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Fountaintown. Mr. Scott has served as township trustee.

LARKIN W. CROUCH.

Larkin W. Crouch was born in Washington county, Tennessee, March 6, 1843, and died on March 31, 1916. He was the son of James M. and Susanna (Bowman) Crouch, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Washington county, Tennessee. John and Sarah Crouch were the grandparents of Larkin W. Crouch on the paternal side. They were Virginians, lived on a farm, and were members of the Christian church.

On the maternal side, the grandparents were Joseph and Elizabeth Bowman, both of whom were born in Virginia and died in Tennessee. Joseph Bowman was a farmer and was the owner of thirty-one slaves, whom he set free at the time of his death. The maternal grandparents were Dunkards. James M. Crouch, father of the late Larkin W. Crouch, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, and lived in that county all his life, following the occupation of a farmer. He had a family of thirteen children. The family were members of the Christian church.

Larkin W. Crouch was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, in Tennessee, and became a contractor and builder, and continued in that line of business after coming to Fortville, Indiana, in October, 1864. He was actively engaged in this business for a period of fifty-two years. In 1870 he started a lumber yard and planing mill in Fortville, and continued this business, in connection with his contracting business, until 1880, when he disposed of the planing-mill and afterwards devoted his time exclusively to contracting and building.

Mr. Crouch became a member of the Christian church, at Boors Creek church, in Tennessee, in 1859. When he came to Fortville there was but one other person in the place who was a member of that denomination. A few additions were made to this number in a short time, and with these Mr. Crouch organized a congregation and began the work of building a church, in 1871. There were twenty-three charter members of this organization, fifteen men and eight women, and four states were represented in this membership, namely: Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana. His passing removes the last survivor of the charter members. The congregation was or-

gonized, August 6, 1871; the house of worship was completed and dedicated, June 2, 1872. Mr. Crouch served as elder in this church for a period of thirty-four years, and was active in the Sunday school work, as superintendent, assistant superintendent and teacher, for forty-three years.

Politically, Mr. Crouch was affiliated with the Democratic party. He was frequently elected to office and filled every official position in the town. He was married, in 1867, to Maria Cavender, of Dayton, Ohio, who died in 1872, leaving one son, Albert, who died in 1871. Mr. Crouch's second marriage was in 1873, to Sallie J. White, of Victor, Iowa. To this union four children were born: Edwin L., James P., Martha May and Bessie (deceased). The second wife died on November 8, 1892, and Mr. Crouch married for his third wife, May E. Hyatt, in 1901. She was born in Westfield, but was living at the time of her marriage in Indianapolis, and had been a school teacher for twenty-two years.

Mr. Crouch was a charter member of the Knights of Honor and was formerly a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He took an active interest in politics and was an active worker in the temperance cause.

STEWART SLOCUM, M. D.

Stewart Slocum was born on September 13, 1869, the son of Eli and Carmelia M. (Odell) Slocum. Eli Slocum was born in March, 1834, and died in 1879. He was the son of Philip Slocum, who was born in New York state and lived there as a farmer all his life. Philip Slocum was a soldier in the war of 1812. His children were Mary, Susan and Eli. Eli Slocum was educated in the common schools of New York, where he lived on a farm the most of his life. The latter part of his life was spent in Kansas and he died there in 1879. He was the father of the following children: Philip J., who married Leonore B. Friend and who was a teacher, and Stewart, who is the subject of this sketch. Carmelia M. (Odell) Slocum was born in 1830, and was the daughter of Allen Odell, a farmer in New York state, and also a soldier in the War of 1812. She died in 1900, at the age of seventy years.

Stewart Slocum was educated in the common schools and later graduated from the Louisville (Kentucky) College of Pharmacy, and the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. He graduated from the latter in 1900 and began the practice of medicine in Fortville in 1903. On June 17, 1906, he was married to Eva Grace Jarrett, who was born in this

county in Green township, and who was the daughter of Abigail (Walker) Jarrett. To this union was born one child, Ralph Harrison, on June 30, 1903. Doctor Slocum is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is president of the Fortville Telephone Company, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Fortville.

ANTON H. RABE.

Numbered among those who have prospered along the various lines of agriculture is Anton H. Rabe, who as a foresighted, enterprising and progressive citizen of Hancock county, Indiana, has reached a position of the highest order in the affairs of the community in which he lives. His life has been guided by the highest principles and his influence has been potent in connection with community development. He has identified himself not only with agricultural affairs but also with civic interests and has left a definite impression upon the life of the locality in which he resides. Anton H. Rabe is a native of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, having been born in this section of the state on October 19, 1877. His parents were Anton R. and Anna Marie (Kuner) Rabe, the former of whom was born in Indianapolis, November 22, 1841, and the latter of whom, a native of Germany, was born on May 22, 1851. The mother of the subject of this sketch left her native land at the age of nineteen and came to Marion county, Indiana, where she lived with an uncle, Henry Yeager, until the time of her marriage to Mr. Rabe.

Anton F. Rabe, the father of the subject of this sketch, lived in Indianapolis until he was three years old when he moved with his father to the old Rabe homestead in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county. His education was received in the district schools of the section of the state just mentioned. Shortly after he reached the age of manhood the Civil War broke out and Anton Rabe offered his services to save the Union. He enlisted on August 16, 1861, and served to the very end of the war, being discharged on June 7, 1865. During this time he was a member of Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. As a soldier Mr. Rabe received some of the most interesting as well as dangerous experiences of his life. He was at Lookout mountain, Stone's river and at other important battles. He was with

Sherman on his march to the sea but before arriving at the destination was changed to another line of service. As a corporal he was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and returned to the homestead of his father, where he began once more the routine of farm life. After his marriage, which was solemnized in 1872, Mr. Rabe moved to a farm consisting of eighty acres of land seven and one-half miles southwest of Greenfield, Indiana, which he had purchased. The farm was only in the first stage of cultivation and part of the land had never been drained. A log cabin occupied a prominent place within its boundaries and only added to its primeval appearance. Mr. Rabe began at once the task of clearing the land and changing the farm into a desirable tract for the raising of grain. After he had the land in a high state of improvement he purchased forty acres adjoining and this place at the time of his death, which occurred on June 4, 1914, was one of the finest farms in Hancock county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anton F. Rabe the following children were born: Anton H., Mrs. Anne Klieman, Mrs. Mary Kepper, Mrs. Louise Wooten, Bertha, who resides on the home place; one son, August, also lives at home. Anton F. Rabe was survived by the immediate members of his family, a brother, Charles, and by two sisters, Mrs. Louise Maddox and Mrs. Christine Rauschaupt, who were born in Hancock county, and who are now residing in Texas. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was also named Anton Rabe. The grandmother died in Kansas where she had gone with Charles Rabe. Anton F. Rabe was prominent in the affairs of the German Lutheran church of which the Rev. J. H. Kuntz was pastor. His wife, who was reared as a Catholic in Germany, became a member of the German Evangelical church of New Palestine, in this county.

The early education received by Anton H. Rabe was obtained in the Sugar Creek township schools and after completing the course given he began to assist his father with the work on the farm. After his marriage, which occurred in 1900, he moved east of his original home where he continues to reside at the present time. The farm is in an excellent stage of cultivation and is one of the best improved in the township. Aside from his interests in grain raising Mr. Rabe gives much attention to the raising of high grade stock and ships on an average of seventy-five head of hogs a year. The subject of this sketch also takes great pride in improving the farm residence which is a twelve-room structure of brick of imposing appearance. The stock barn and smaller buildings on the place represent the most modern ideas in farm improvement and stand as models of the advancement being made at the present time in agricultural conveniences.

On December 24, 1900, the marriage of Anton H. Rabe to Stella Collier, the daughter of George and Amanda (McBaine) Collier, residents of Brandywine township, took place. Mrs. Rabe, who was born on September 19, 1878, is a member of a large family including the following children: Mrs. Flora Bridgewater, Alfred, M. A., Dunham and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore and Dolly Collier, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Rabe has been born one child, George A. Rabe, a student in high school at Greenfield.

Anton H. Rabe has always manifested a true interest in political affairs and in working for the betterment of conditions in the community in which he lives, has given his political support to the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Greenfield. He is a man of fine attainments, of broad and positive views and his personality is of the type which wins the greatest admiration from those with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM A. JONES.

William A. Jones, the son of James T. and Elizabeth (Gump) Jones, was born in Madison county, November 18, 1859. The parents were natives of Virginia and migrated to Madison county in an early day.

James T. Jones was the son of James and Pernina (Jordan) Jones, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The parents moved to Madison county about 1831, at a time when the son James, was but two years of age. Here Mr. Jones entered land and built a home for himself and family. He died in the county some years later. James T. Jones received his education in the public schools of Madison county. After completing his education he engaged in farming and followed that occupation until his death, October 19, 1904. Elizabeth Jones died on April 16, 1878.

James T. and Elizabeth Jones were the parents of nine children, three sons, William A., Charles and Thomas J., now living, the six daughters having died. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Jones married Martha Elsbury, and to this union three children were born: Jesse, James Edward and Effay. Mr. Jones and family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was an active Democrat and was for a time assessor of his township.

William A. Jones received his education in the common schools of Madison county. After leaving school he became a farmer in his home county, where he remained until 1896, at which time he purchased his present farm in Green township, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres. He also

owns eighty acres in Madison county. It has been by his own efforts that he has succeeded, for he received no assistance at all from his parents. He began life in a humble way, but by constant application and hard work he has made a success of life. His farm is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He aims to keep it one of the best in the community. The farm buildings have all been remodeled and modernized.

On September 8, 1886, William A. Jones was united in marriage to Maggie L. Hiday, of Green township, Madison county. To this union the following children have been born: James W., Samuel A., Chester S., Lottie Blanche (deceased), Alice Marie (deceased), and Warren. James W. married Pearl Smith and they live in Madison county and have one boy named Earl. Chester S. married Bernice Pritchett and they live in Madison county.

Mr. Jones has devoted his life to his work as a farmer and stock raiser. He has never aspired to office, yet he is interested in assisting the best men to office. Mrs. Maggie (Hiday) Jones died on October 14, 1914, and was interred in Mendon cemetery.

JAMES A. VAN DUYN.

James A. Van Duyn, a well-known farmer of Brown township, Hancock county, Indiana, and trustee of Brown township, is a native of Madison county, this state, born on August 7, 1877, a son of Philip and Mary (Shelly) Van Duyn.

Philip Van Duyn is also a native of Madison county and first saw the light of day on April 26, 1856. He received his education in the schools of his native county and was early trained to farm work. In 1878 he moved to a farm in Hancock county, where for several years he was known as one of the more successful farmers and stock raisers of his section. He has now retired from the active affairs of life and makes his home with his son, Emery, near Willow Branch, this county. Philip Van Duyn is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, although at no time an aspirant to public office, and his religious membership is held with the United Brethren church. Mary Shelly was also a native of Madison county, where she passed her girlhood and received her education. Her parents were sturdy farmers of that county and among its early residents. Philip and Mary (Shelly) Van Duyn were the parents of five children, the eldest being James, the immediate subject of this sketch; Ella is the wife of Alvin Chapman, of Greenfield;

Emery farms near Willow Branch; Grover has been teacher of the school at Brown's Chapel for the past seven years, and Alston lives in Rush county, where he is engaged in farming. Mrs. Mary Van Duyn departed this life on April 21, 1915.

James A. Van Duyn was a babe of but one year when brought to Hancock county by his parents. Here he grew to manhood, attending the Warrington schools when a boy. On the family homestead he early was taught the secrets of successful husbandry and to that vocation turned when he started out in life for himself. He farmed until 1909, when he engaged in the general mercantile business at Willow Branch, giving his attention to that venture for the following six years. Late in 1915 he moved back to his farm home near Warrington, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

James A. Van Duyn was married on November 25, 1897, to Martha Price, born in Hancock county on April 27, 1877, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Price. Martha Price was also reared on a farm and was educated in the schools of Breckinridge. Five children compose the family of James A. Van Duyn and wife, Uva, Lawrence, Forest, Opal and Paul. The first named has attended the Wilkinson high school, which Lawrence is now attending, and the three last named are in the grades as yet. Both Mr. and Mrs. Van Duyn are devout members of Zion's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church, and are actively interested in the affairs of that society. Politically, James A. Van Duyn is a strong adherent of the Democratic party and in the fall of 1914 he was elected trustee of Brown township. Mr. Van Duyn is regarded as one of the progressive and representative citizens of his township.

FRED V. HARDIN.

Fred V. Hardin, son of Charles V. and Susan (Marsh) Hardin, was born in Fortville, Indiana, February 14, 1876. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, his mother of Indiana. Fred V. Hardin was educated in the public schools at Fortville and for fifteen years was employed in the general merchandise store of A. J. Wetsel, in Fortville. In 1908 he engaged in the grocery business on his own account, and is still in that business. He was married in 1897 to Grace E. Bills, of Fortville; they have two boys, Philip N. and Richard V. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hardin's fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of

Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He served four years as clerk and treasurer of the town board, and is now on the fourth year of his term as president of the board.

Fred V. Hardin is of Scotch-Irish lineage. On the paternal side his great-grandfather was Isaiah Hardin, who was of Irish descent and was a resident for many years in Delaware. He died in Philadelphia, June 30, 1821, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He became the father of eleven children as follow: William, Susannah, Thomas, Isaiah, Philip, Mary A., Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine, John and Jacob.

Philip Hardin, the fifth son of Isaiah, and the grandfather of Fred V., was born in Delaware, but removed with his parents to Philadelphia when but a small boy. He was engaged in the tobacco business in Philadelphia for several years, associated in that business with his brother, William. In 1839 he removed to Huntsville, Indiana, making the journey by wagon which required six weeks of tedious travel. He bought a farm of eighty acres, located near Alfont, but only resided on the farm for one year when he returned to Huntsville where he learned the wagon-making trade. He afterward established a wagon and blacksmith shop, associated with his brother, John, and carried on that business for many years. He died on February 5, 1878. He was an active member of the Baptist church. His widow survived him for several years; she died in April, 1887, at the home of her daughter, Margaret, in Pendleton, Indiana. His wife's maiden name was Mary Freeborn, who was born on April 22, 1808, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Ingham) Freeborn. The other children in the family of Robert and Mary Freeborn were: Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret, Mary L. and Charles V., all born in Philadelphia; John, William and Evelyn were born in Huntsville.

Robert Freeborn, father of Mrs. Hardin, was of Scotch ancestry. He was a seafaring man, being captain of a vessel, and followed this vocation for the most of his active years. After the death of his wife he made his home with his daughter, Elizabeth, in Philadelphia.

Charles V. Hardin, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1838. He was the fifth in the family of Philip and Mary (Freeborn) Hardin. In 1840, when about eighteen months old, he came with his parents to Indiana, and was reared and educated in Huntsville. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This company was organized by Capt. James Huston. The regiment was commanded by Col. William H. Link, who died from wounds received in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and

was succeeded in command of the regiment by Lieut. Col. Robert Williams, who commanded the regiment during the remainder of its service and was breveted brigadier-general at the close of the war. Charles V. Hardin served until the close of the war and was mustered out with his regiment at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865. He participated in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, in which the regiment suffered severe loss in killed and wounded, and most of the regiment were taken prisoners, Mr. Hardin being among the number. After being exchanged the regiment was sent to Grant's army, operating in Mississippi, and it became a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. John A. Logan. Under this command Mr. Hardin participated with his regiment in the battles of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi; and then joined Sherman's army and participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack creek, the several battles around Atlanta, the battle of Jonesboro, the march to the sea, the battle at Savannah, Georgia; the battles of Griswoldville and Columbia, South Carolina; and Raleigh and Bentonville, North Carolina. He then participated with his regiment in the Grand Review in Washington, at the close of the war, and was soon afterward discharged.

Mr. Hardin was a blacksmith by trade and worked at this trade prior to enlisting in the army. On his return from the army he set up a shop at Alfont where he worked at his trade until 1874, when he changed his location and business to Fortville. In 1891 he was appointed postmaster at Fortville, under the administration of President Harrison, and held the office for four years, after which he resumed his work in the blacksmith shop for four years, when another change occurred and Mr. Hardin was re-appointed postmaster under the administration of President McKinley, and continued in office until the administration of President Taft. Since then he has not been actively engaged in business.

Charles V. Hardin has been a Republican from the time of the organization of the party. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted for all the Republican candidates for president since that time. He is a member of Sol. D. Kempton Post No. 228, Grand Army of the Republic, and has held all the offices of the post, including three years as post commander. For the past several years he has been adjutant of the post. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; has passed through all the chairs of the lodge, and has represented the local organization in the grand lodge of the state. He is a charter member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, has been sachem and has represented the lodge in the grand council of the order in the state.

Charles V. Hardin was married on January 19, 1860, to Cynthia S. Marsh, a native of Madison county, Indiana, a daughter of David and Sarah Jane (Jordan) Marsh, he a native of Ohio and she of Virginia. They were among the early settlers of Madison county, Indiana, coming to that county with their parents at an early day in the history of the county. There were seven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, namely: William D., Maude F., who married E. N. Gray; Jesse L., Neva K., Fred V., Len and John M. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GUS E. STUART.

Gus E. Stuart, one of the prominent and successful editors and publishers in Hancock county, was born at Fortville, March 19, 1867, the son of Dr. and Mrs. John G. Stuart, the former of whom was for many years a prominent physician in the community, and died on October 7, 1898.

Gus E. Stuart was educated in the public schools of Fortville. After completing his education he became an employee of Greene & Williams on the *Fortville Journal*, which paper was established in 1883. He continued there for two years and then became a journeyman printer, working at various places throughout the country. In February, 1886, he and his brother, Dr. Arthur A. Stuart, established the *Fortville Sun*, which they published until July, 1887, when they sold the plant to Simmons Brothers.

After the sale of the paper Mr. Stuart again became a journeyman and worked at various places until 1895, when he established a branch office at Fortville for the Kahn Tailoring Company, of Indianapolis. He conducted a successful business until 1909, at which time he bought the field of the *Fortville Tribune* and the plant of the *Sun*. The latter paper he had established and then sold.

Mr. Stuart has increased the plant and has placed modern equipment, with which he is able to do all modern and up-to-date printing. Besides doing good job work he has succeeded in building up the circulation of the paper to over one thousand regular subscribers.

In 1894 Gus E. Stuart was united in marriage to Rosetta Olvey, of Sheridan, Hamilton county. To this union one child has been born, Elsie D. Fraternally, Mr. Stuart is a member of the Knights of Pythias, having been a member since 1895. He is a past chancellor of the order. Mr. Stuart is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, Mr. Stuart

has been a Republican the greater part of his life and took an active interest in the political campaigns. Mr. Stuart's paternal grandfather was Isaac Stuart, while his maternal grandfather was Jacob Tague.

JESSE P. COOK.

Jesse P. Cook was a son of William and Sarah (Cass) Cook, who formerly lived on a farm in Vernon township, two and one-half miles southeast of Fortville. Here Jesse P. Cook was born on August 13, 1853. His paternal grandparents were Jesse and Nancy (Peyton) Cook, who came to Hancock county in the early history of the county. Their educational advantages were limited to one day in school in North Carolina, of which state they were both natives. Jesse, the grandsire, however, had some ability as a singer and taught a singing school in his North Carolina neighborhood. He also acquired a sufficient education to qualify him for justice of the peace and served in that capacity in Vernon township, Hancock county, Indiana. He followed the vocation of farming during his active years. James Cass, grandfather of Jesse P. Cook, on the maternal side, also came to Hancock county from North Carolina, and settled north of Milner's Corner in the early day. He was engaged in farming.

William Cook, the father of our subject, was educated in the common schools and his life vocation was that of a farmer. He had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Vernon township, Hancock county, on which he was living at the time of his death, at the age of fifty-five. His widow is still living and retains ownership in this farm but resides in Fortville. Three sons and three daughters are living; one daughter is dead.

Jesse P. Cook was educated in the public schools of Vernon township, Hancock county, and worked on his father's farm during the years of his minority. Later he bought a farm of two hundred acres near his father's farm, in Vernon township, which he still owns and operates through renters. In 1890, he and his brother, James M. Cook, together with J. H. Haskell, formed a partnership and engaged in the hardware business in Fortville, under the firm name of Haskell & Cook Brothers. J. H. Haskell, the senior member of the firm, died in 1907, when the other partners assumed his interest in the store and continued the business under the firm name of Cook Brothers. When Cook Brothers became sole proprietors of this store, the goods carried in stock invoiced only about two thousand dollars; they now

carry a stock of about fourteen thousand dollars and are doing an extensive business in all lines of the hardware and building material trade.

The year after Cook Brothers became sole proprietors of this store, they suffered the loss of the building and contents by fire, but they immediately rebuilt a larger and more modern structure—the one the firm at present occupies. They also own the State Bank building in Fortville, and were mainly instrumental in the organization and establishment of this bank. When the panic of 1893 affected the business of this bank, as it did many others in the state, the Cook Brothers took charge of the bank and enabled the institution to pull safely through the financial difficulties. This institution is now called the Fortville State Bank, and Jesse P. Cook is one of the principal stockholders and vice-president of the bank. In addition to their other business interests, Cook Brothers were extensively engaged, from 1886 to 1906, in the buying and shipment of live stock from this point. Mr. Cook also owns the garage building and was one of the original stockholders of the Fortville canning factory, and still holds an interest in this establishment.

Jesse P. Cook was married, October, 1876, to Elnora Rains, who died in 1900. He married again, in 1902, to Elnora Bills, and to this union the following children were born: Sarah, Jesse W., Daymon and Chester. Mr. Cook is a member of the Christian church.

MARSHALL NICHOLAS HITTLE

Marshall Nicholas Hittle, one of the prominent and successful citizens of Hancock county, was born on July 21, 1863, in Jackson township, the son of William H. H. Hittle and Ann (Smith) Hittle.

William H. H. Hittle was born in Rush county and was the son of Nicholas and Susan (Morgan) Hittle. The name is of German origin and was originally spelled Huttle. William H. H. Hittle grew to manhood in Rush county and while yet a young man he and his father came to the edge of Jackson township to work on a "deadening" and while here he met Ann Smith, whom he married two years later. After marriage he and his wife lived in Jackson township until his health failed and they removed to the farm of his father, where he died on February 18, 1868.

Ann (Smith) Hittle was born on the Smith homestead in Jackson township on March 10, 1840, being the daughter of Samuel and Parthena (Roland) Smith, the former of whom was a native of the state of New York and the latter was born in Rhode Island about 1806. Samuel Smith and wife were

pioneers of Rush county. About the year 1833 the Smiths then belonging to a sled road, started for Jackson township, where Mr. Smith entered land on the north edge of the township. At that time the territory was one vast wilderness and not a stick of timber had been cut from his claim. Here he cleared a space and built a rude log cabin and began the development of the farm that has been the home of some of the family since that time. Never has the farm been in other than the Smith name. Mr. Smith increased his holdings until he owned three hundred and twenty acres. Ann Smith was the seventh of ten children and always lived at home until her marriage to William H. H. Hittle.

To William H. H. Hittle and wife were born two children: Marshall Nicholas and Edwin Owen, who died at the age of ten months. Some years after the death of William H. H. Hittle, Mrs Hittle was married to Nimrod Lacy, a native of West Virginia, and the son of Adam and Sarah Lacy. Mr. Lacy came to Hancock county about 1860 and engaged in farming in Jackson township. It was here that Ann Lacy died on March 15, 1912.

While Marshall Nicholas Hittle was a boy he spent a part of his life in West Virginia, yet the greater part of it was spent in Jackson township, attending district school and at Spiceland Academy. In 1886 he went to Kansas and engaged in farming for two years in Pratt county and was then six years in the city of Pratt. He later came back to Indiana and taught school and engaged in farming for a number of years. His home farm, where he now lives, is on section 5, Jackson township. Mr. Hittle was nominated by the Republican party and elected in November, 1914, as trustee of his township, he being the only Republican trustee elected in the county at that time.

In 1887 Marshall Nicholas Hittle was united in marriage to Anna Reece, a native of Hancock county and a daughter of Charles and Martha (Harvey) Reece. Charles Reece was born near Cleveland, the son of John and Gulielma (Dennis) Reece. John Reece came from North Carolina and was a pioneer settler near Cleveland. The Dennis family came from near Straughn. Charles Reece farmed in Jackson township until 1885 and then went to Kansas, where he died in 1889. His wife, Martha Reece, was born near Mooresville, Morgan county, and was the daughter of David Harvey, whose wife was a Hadley. The Hadleys were Quakers from North Carolina. David Harvey entered his land from the government in Morgan county. Charles Reece met Martha Harvey while they were attending school. She is still living in Kansas. Charles Reece and wife were the parents of nine children, all but one are living, three are living in Indiana, but Mrs. Hittle is the only one living in Hancock county.

Mr. and Mrs. Hittle have one son and one daughter: Horace E., who, on March 22, 1916, married Adeline Class, of Jennings county, Indiana, and they live on the Hittle farm, and Ethel R. Horace is a graduate of the high school at Wilkinson and Ethel is in the junior year of the same school.

Mr. Hittle is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are members of the Nameless Creek Christian church and Mr. Hittle has been the superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

WILLIS LEARY.

Willis Leary was born on February 15, 1846, in Mohawk, Hancock county, Indiana. His father was Thomas J. Leary. Thomas J. Leary was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was married twice. His first wife was Rebecca Price, who was born in Maryland and who was the daughter of Willis F. Price, who later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. The children by this wife were: John, Parry, Willis and Jane. The second wife was Marjorie Johnson, of Wayne county, Indiana, who was the daughter of Peter Johnson, who was born in South Carolina. The children by his second wife were: Sarah, Thomas B., James and Louisa D., who is deceased. John Leary, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland and after his marriage moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Blooming Grove township. Thomas J. Leary, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man who took great interest in politics. He made many trips to Cincinnati after he located near Greenfield, Indiana, and he drove large herds of stock to market. He died on March 5, 1889, and his second wife died on September 17, 1907.

Willis Leary was educated in the common schools and went to school in an old log school house and sat on split benches with peg legs. He was a farmer all his life. He was twice married, and his second wife was Polly Chanler, who was the daughter of Daniel Chanler, a general carpenter. She was the widow of T. T. Barrett. The first wife of Willis Leary was Margaret A. Ready, who was the daughter of Jeremiah Ready, a blacksmith of this county. Jeremiah Ready was for two years a soldier in the Civil War. Mr. Leary had one child by his first wife, Oliver, who married Viola Curry, had one child, whose name was Avery. Mr. Leary is a member of the Masonic lodge. Mrs. Polly (Chanler) Leary had one child by her first husband, Vernon Barrett, who died at the age of seven years. Mrs. Leary's first hus-

land was a well-known farmer and stock buyer. Both of Mrs. Leary's parents are dead. Her father, Daniel Chanler, was a carpenter of Owen county, Kentucky, where he died and his wife died there also. Mrs. Leary had three brothers and four sisters, of whom five are now living.

HENRY ORTEL.

Henry Ortel, one of the leading agriculturists and representative citizens of this county, was born on April 15, 1851, in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and is the son of Frederick and Louisa (Deerburg) Ortel, both natives of Germany. Frederick Ortel was born in 1809 and was the son of Charles Ortel, also a native of Germany. His marriage to Louisa Deerburg was solemnized in his native land and the two immigrated to America after the birth of their second born, Christian. That was in 1843. The voyage required seven weeks and was spent aboard a sailing vessel from which they disembarked at New York. The journey to this county was made by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence by wagon overland to their destination. Forty acres of virgin soil was purchased, under the homestead law, in the east half of the northeast quarter of section 18, in Sugar Grove township, and here they established a permanent home. The first buildings were of logs which were later replaced by buildings also of logs but hewn. After many years of hardship as a pioneer, Frederick Ortel died in 1891 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife survived him about ten years, dying in 1901. They were the parents of ten children whose names follow: Christian, who served in Company D, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and lost his life in the battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Louisa, Frederick, deceased; Henry, Christina, deceased; Anton, Chris F. William, August, Benjamin and Charles. The parents of these children were members of the German Lutheran church, and in politics the father was a staunch Democrat.

Henry Ortel was reared and educated in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, his first teacher being Rev. J. G. Kunz, of the German school. He assisted his father with the work on the home place until twenty-one years of age, and for the following ten years became an assistant on the neighboring farms. On April 16, 1882, Henry Ortel and Christina A. M. Breir were united in marriage and to them have been born these children: Louis, married Mary Schweir and they are the parents of one child, Olga; Edward, John,

George and Julius. Another child, their first born, died at birth. Christina A. M. (Breir) Ortel was a native of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and a daughter of William and Christina (Rosener) Breir, who were the parents of ten children: William, Charles, Christina, deceased; Dena, deceased; Henry, deceased; Henry, Mary, Emma, Annie and Benjamin. Christina A. M. (Breir) Ortel was born on January 27, 1860, and after many years of loving and faithful service passed away on August 11, 1915. She was a member of the German Lutheran church, as was also her husband who has served twice as church trustee.

Subsequent to his marriage Henry Ortel rented land and thus continued for sixteen years, since when he has farmed for himself. In the fall of 1897 he purchased ninety acres of land in the northwest quarter of section 17, known as the old McNamee homestead, for which he paid the sum of \$66.66 per acre. Two years later he added twenty-six acres on the south, for which he paid the sum of \$50 per acre. This place has been the permanent home of the family and is improved with fine buildings and a beautiful grove. One hundred and thirteen acres have been added to the previous purchase of one hundred and sixteen acres, and for this last property, which lies in the north half of section 7, and was known as the Knoop farm, he paid \$135 per acre. The principal profits are procured from the raising of grain and hogs, although about ten head of cattle and four head of horses are continually kept on the place. In his political relations, Henry Ortel is a stanch member of the Democratic party and shows great interest in all elections.

JOHN BURKHART.

John Burkhardt, a native of Marion county, Indiana, was born near the city of Indianapolis, October 14, 1864, the son of John and Josephine (Barnard) Burkhardt. John Burkhardt, the father of John Burkhardt, Jr., was born in Davidson county, North Carolina, in 1833, and died in 1906 on the home farm of the subject of this sketch. He was the son of John Burkhardt, the first, who was a native of Germany, where he spent his young manhood on a farm. He later learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked for some years. He came to America with a party of young friends, on a sailing vessel, the trip requiring six weeks. He landed in New York and located in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. He remained there for some years and was married, after which he removed to Davidson county, North Carolina, where he engaged in

farming and was most successful. He owned over four hundred acres of land which was well developed and improved. There he died in 1847.

It was on the old homestead in North Carolina that John Burkhart, the second, was born and grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-one he and a party of five friends came to Indiana in the spring of 1854. Here he worked on the farm of Reuben Barnard, in Sugar Creek township, for a year or so. Here he was married to Charlotte Josephine Barnard, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Barnard. After his marriage he rented a farm in Marion county where he remained for two years, after which he removed to Butler county, Ohio, where he remained for five years, after which he came back to Indiana, locating in Shelby county and bought a farm in Moral township. This he made his home until 1905, at which time Mrs. Burkhart died. A short time later he made a trip to North Carolina and on his return to Indiana he made his home with his son, John Burkhart, in Sugar Creek township. He lived here but a few months when he died at the home of his son. To John Burkhart and wife were born seven children, five boys and two girls: John, the subject of this sketch; Charles, Unice, deceased, the wife of C. E. Crum; Adrin, Ernest, Edna, wife of J. E. Barcus, of Indianapolis, and Jessie.

John Burkhart was two years of age when his parents went to Butler county, Ohio, and at the age of seven years moved with his parents to Moral township, Shelby county, where he grew to young manhood. There he attended the home schools and later the Danville Normal after which he taught school in his home township for eight months. After completing his term of school he engaged in farming on a rented farm in the township. He continued to farm in the neighborhood for some five years.

On March 16, 1898, John Burkhart was married to Maggie B. Murnan, who was born in Sugar Creek township on January 11, 1881. She was the daughter of George and Matilda (Hutchinson) Murnan, both of whom were pioneers in the locality. Her grandfather, Jacob Murnan, entered the land on which is now situated the Crown Point cemetery and of which John Burkhart is at present the secretary. George Murnan was a prosperous farmer and died near where he was born in the township. His death occurred in 1905, his wife surviving him four years.

George and Matilda Murnan were the parents of eight children, only four of whom lived to the age of maturity: Amanda, deceased, the wife of E. O. Brandenburg; Jane, the wife of J. C. Brandenburg; Maggie B., the wife of John Burkhart, and Mollie, the wife of Fritz Rogers.

After his marriage, John Burkhart farmed in Shelby county for three years after which he located in Sugar Creek township and two years later

bought one hundred and fifteen acres of land, known as the Kaspari farm. Five years later he bought forty acres of the Murnan homestead adjoining the land belonging to Mrs. Burkhart. Mr. and Mrs. Burkhart now own two hundred and forty acres of well improved and well cultivated land. John Burkhart and wife are the parents of two children: Matilda Josephine, who was born on March 25, 1899, and John Barnard Burkhart, born on July 19, 1915.

John Burkhart owes much of his prosperity to his success in the raising of corn and hogs. He usually cultivates sixty to seventy acres of corn on the home place, which yields on the average fifty bushels to the acre. He also raises about fifty acres of small grain. He generally markets one hundred and fifty head of hogs and ten head of cattle each year, he also has on hand about twenty head of fine Herefords and twelve head of Belgian draft horses, besides many good sheep.

Mr. Burkhart attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a supporter, and to which his wife and daughter belong. Mr. Burkhart is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a past sachem of the Red Men. Politically, Mr. Burkhart is a Democrat and served as trustee of his township from 1908 to 1914. He is well known and highly respected, being a man of high ideals and excellent judgment.

DAVID H. BAITY.

David H. Baity was born in North Carolina, in 1842, the son of Isom and Nancy (Ploman) Baity, who were both of the North Carolina state. His paternal grandparents were David and Nancy Baity, who were also natives of North Carolina and lived on a farm. His maternal grandparents, Plomans, were also North Carolinians; these ancestors all lived and died in that state.

Isom Baity was reared on a farm in North Carolina and obtained such education as was afforded by the schools of his neighborhood. He had a family of thirteen children. Of these there were three of his sons in the Confederate army and one in the Union army, during the Civil War. Those in the Confederate army were William D., Henry W. and Alexander. David H. was in the Union army. All lived through the war and for some years after. Henry H. left the Confederate service and came through the lines and got to Greenfield, where he lived until his death. Alexander was for eighteen

months a prisoner in Point Lookout and he was furnished money and provisions by the family of David H. Baity, his brother, on the Union side.

David H. Baity was reared and educated in North Carolina and lived on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. Then he came to Hancock county, Indiana, to live with an uncle who had come to this state some years previous. After coming here David H. Baity attended school for some time. In February, 1865, he enlisted as a soldier in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the last call for volunteers in the Civil War. He served in Company F, of that regiment, until the close of the war, about seven months, and was mustered out at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. After his discharge from the army he came to Hancock county and engaged in the business of farming. He bought a small farm in Green township and increased his land possessions from time to time until he accumulated a large body of land, comprising two hundred and twenty-nine acres. Part of this land was government land originally entered by his uncle. Mr. Baity has built a good comfortable residence, erected barns and farm buildings and has his farm well improved. He is engaged in general farming and is making a success at it.

David H. Baity was married in 1870, to Rachel L. Wilson, of Green township. One child of this union, Charles C., died at the age of three years. Orville E., the only living child, is employed in the "New York" store, at Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Baity are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Baity is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also a member of Post No. 228, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fortsville.

W. F. THOMAS.

William F. Thomas, son of D. J. and Mary Jane (Paxton) Thomas, was born in Hancock county, Indiana, in 1861. His father was a native of North Carolina and came with his parents to Indiana in early life. The grandfather located with his family in Vernon township, Hancock county, where he entered forty acres of land, and soon after entered another eighty, and engaged in farming. Here they had their home, and here the elder Thomas and his wife both died.

D. J. Thomas lived and labored on this farm in his early years, and did his full share of the arduous work of clearing the land of the heavy growth of timber and getting the land in condition for cultivation. His education was

limited, not only because of the limited school advantages of those early times but chiefly because of the necessity of work on the farm. He lived on the farm his entire life, except about two years when he was a resident of Fortville. He had at one time two hundred acres of land, one hundred and twenty acres of this was the original entry made by his father. His wife was a Dunkard and they had eight children.

William F. Thomas was educated in the schools of Vernon township and has always followed the vocation of a farmer. He owns forty acres on which he built his residence and other buildings, and farms this and another forty acres which he rents from his mother. He was married in February, 1886, to Callie Sewell. To this union the following children were born: Avery C., Millie Elsie, Bertha Bell, Roy Albert, Carl and Ora B.

CHARLES H. ROESENER.

Charles H. Roesener, a life-long resident of Sugar Creek township, born about two and one-half miles west of New Palestine, March 15, 1851, is a son of William L. and Christina (Brademeier) Roesener. William L. Roesener was born in Frilee, Germany, March 12, 1813, and died at his home in Sugar Creek township, April 2, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and as his father died when he was a small boy he grew to manhood under the watchful care of a wise mother. When twenty-four years of age he was united in marriage with Christina Brademeier, a native of that same place, born on April 3, 1817. Immediately after their marriage, in 1837, they started for America, the voyage consuming six weeks. They landed at Baltimore, journeyed overland to the Ohio river, thence by boat to Cincinnati and from there overland to Hancock county, where others of their locality had preceded them.

After reaching Hancock county, William L. Roesener bought eighty acres of land from Louis Richman, who a short time previous had entered it from the government. This land was the west half of the northeast quarter of section 18, Sugar Creek township, and was practically all virgin timber. Two or three acres only had been cleared and a small cabin and barn erected. In this crude little home the ambitious young couple started housekeeping and during the years which followed, passed through all the hardships and privations common to the lot of pioneers in a new land. William L. Roesener succeeded in clearing sixty acres of his land and erected a comfortable three-

room frame house as well as good barns and other buildings and had his land partially drained. At the time of his death he owned one hundred and twenty acres in all, forty acres being in the northwest quarter of section 8. He departed this life on April 2, 1888, following his wife, who passed away on February 12, 1887. Both William L. Roesener and wife were faithful members of the German Lutheran church and after becoming a citizen of this country he became an earnest advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. They were the parents of the following children: William, Christina, Louisa, Christian, Mary, Charles Henry, Anton, Frederick and Emma.

Charles Henry Roesener was born on the old farm, where he spent his youth, and attended the German school and the old McNamee district school, after which he assisted his father with the work of the home farm. On November 14, 1875, when twenty-four years of age, he was united in marriage with Mary Kuntz, who was born on April 27, 1853, a daughter of the Rev. J. G. and Helen (Aldman) Kuntz. Mary lived but six years after her marriage, passing away in August of 1881. She had borne four children: William, George, Emma and Henry W., the two first named passing away in infancy. Two years after her death, on September 13, 1883, Mr. Roesener was married to Mary Roesener, who was born in Sugar Creek township on October 1, 1859, a daughter of Anton and Engel (Ostermeier) Roesener, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in April, 1827, and the latter, July 20, 1834. Anton Roesener died on October 13, 1859, and his widow married Anton Roesener, now deceased, while she still resides in Sugar Creek township. By her first marriage, Mrs. Roesener became the mother of two children, Anton and Mary, the latter now Mrs. C. H. Roesener, wife of the immediate subject of this sketch. By her second marriage there were six children: Christina, who died in infancy; Charlie, Louisa, Annie, Emma and Bertha, who passed away in childhood, while the others still survive.

For thirteen years after his marriage Charles H. Roesener rented the old home place and after his father's death, he purchased the interests of the other heirs. The place has been greatly improved under his management, barns and out-buildings have been erected and the house remodeled to a comfortable seven-room residence. Mr. Roesener divides his attention between general farming and the raising of live stock, being uniformly successful in both undertakings. He feeds on an average of forty hogs for the market per year, favoring the Poland China breed. He keeps from eight to ten cows, mostly Jerseys, and eight head of good grade Norman horses. By his second marriage Mr. Roesener has four children: Mamie, wife of William Roesener and the mother of three children: Arthur, Earl and Wilma, Lisetta, the second daughter.

ter, resides in California; Edward married Hilda Markworth and has one child, Frederick, while Anton died when three months of age.

Mr. Roesener and his family are members of the German Lutheran church and in politics he is a Democrat. He is one of the life-long residents of Sugar Creek township who is held in the highest esteem by friends and neighbors.

ANTON W. SPILKER.

Among the successful and well-known citizens of Sugar Creek township Hancock county, Indiana, none are more respected than Anton W. Spilker, who is a life-long resident of this locality. His birth occurred on April 9, 1852, in Sugar Creek township, of this county, and he is the son of Christian and Sophia (Steinmeier) Spilker. Christian Spilker was born in 1812, in Germany, and immigrated to America when a young man, his marriage being solemnized in Sugar Creek township, of this county. The parents of Sophia Steinmeier were also pioneers of this locality. After his marriage, Christian Spilker purchased one hundred and twenty-nine and one-half acres of land, under the homestead law, located in the north half of section 7, in Sugar Creek township, and here established a home in which his death occurred. He built the original house of logs but later erected a three-room frame residence. His wife preceded him in death about seventeen years, her death having occurred in 1872. To them were born these children: Henry, who died in 1912; Christian, Charles (deceased); Anton August, and two others who died in infancy.

Anton W. Spilker was born on the family homestead where his boyhood days were spent, receiving his education in the German school under the instruction of the Rev. J. G. Kunz. Subsequent to his student days he assisted his father with the work on the home place, which service fostered the desire to follow agricultural pursuits on an independent basis. On November 27, 1880, Anton Spilker and Ellen Rosener, daughter of Charles and Ellen Rosener, were united in marriage and to them were born the children whose names follow: Emma, wife of William Rodivald and the mother of one child, Mary; Charles, who married Elizabeth Rader, now deceased, and is the father of one child, Charles; Fredrick, who married and has one child, Virgie Waxwell; William became the husband of Lulu Schildmeier, and they are the parents of one child, Anton Fredrick; Mary, Albert, John, who married Malinda Cook; Nettie, Lula, who died at the age of eleven years; Walter and Lewis.

Ellen (Rosener) Spilker was born on October 4, 1857, on the Rosener homestead, one and one-half miles southwest of the town of New Palestine, Indiana. Her parents were natives of Germany and pioneers of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana. The father is still living but her mother passed away in February, 1900. They were the parents of the children whose names follow: Christina, Ellen, Charles, Mary, Louisa, Henry, and two children who died in early childhood. Ellen, Charles, Mary and Henry are the only surviving children.

For twenty years after marriage Anton Spilker and his wife continued to reside on the old home place, eventually taking possession of the Rosener homestead which they had purchased prior to 1900. In addition to the farms which he owns in Sugar Creek township, of this county, Anton Spilker also possesses fifty acres in Decatur township, Marion county, Indiana, making his total holdings two hundred and sixty-eight acres. This property is largely devoted to diversified farming and to the raising of horses, cattle and hogs. His agricultural interests have been augmented by the operation of a threshing machine which he has controlled for nearly fifteen years. Politically, he is a staunch advocate of Democratic principles and always votes that ticket. In religious matters he is a member of the German Lutheran church, which denomination he earnestly supports.

WILLIAM G. SPILKER.

William G. Spilker is one of the progressive young agriculturists of this locality, and is well-known throughout Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana. His birth occurred on July 8, 1885, on the farm which he now owns, and he is the son of Anton and Ellen (Rosener) Spilker, who are both natives of Sugar Creek township, in this county.

William G. Spilker spent his early childhood with his maternal grandparents, resuming his abode under the parental roof after he had reached the age of eleven years. Until twenty years of age he continued to reside with his parents on the old home place, which is located one and one-half miles south of the town of Philadelphia, Indiana. Here he attended district school No. 2, his first teacher being Miss Everson. He also attended the German school for a period of three years, later returning to the school in Greenfield, Indiana. After the completion of his education he assisted his father with the work on the home place until twenty years of age, at which time he removed

to Jennings county, Indiana, where he was employed by Walter Schildmeier for two years. The two years following he spent in Ashton, South Dakota, and the next winter in Seattle, Washington, subsequently residing in California and Colorado for two years, after which he returned to his home and operated the place for one year.

On November 26, 1913, William G. Spilker and Lulu M. Schildmeier, daughter of Anton F. and Catherine (Weber) Schildmeier, were united in marriage and to them has been born one child, Anton Fredrick, whose birth occurred on February 2, 1915. Lulu (Schildmeier) Spilker is a native of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and was born on August 25, 1886. She is one of four children born to her parents, two of whom died in infancy. Walter is the other surviving child. By a second marriage Anton F. Schildmeier had a daughter, Marie. Almost immediately following his marriage, William G. Spilker took up his residence on the old home place where he has since continued to live. This place contains one hundred and twenty-eight acres of well improved land and is devoted to the raising of general crops, as well as to the raising of Percheron draft horses, cattle and hogs.

William G. Spilker is a member of the German Lutheran church, while his wife is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church of New Palestine, Indiana. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat and is active in all local elections.

CLARENCE R. STRICKLAND, M. D.

Dr. Clarence R. Strickland, one of the best-known and most successful young physicians in Indianapolis, is a native son of Hancock county, having been born in the city of Greenfield, this county, May 18, 1882, son of Hamlyn L. and Clara (New) Strickland, prominent residents of that city, the latter of whom is still living there and the former of whom died in the spring of 1905.

Hamlyn L. Strickland was born in the old town of Centerville, in Wayne county, Indiana, June 20, 1856, son of Richard and Ann (Hamlyn) Strickland, the former of whom was a printer by trade, editor of a newspaper at Centerville and the publisher of various lodge papers. Hamlyn L. Strickland was trained in mercantile pursuits and in the late seventies came to Hancock county, settling at Greenfield, where he opened a grocery store which he conducted for some years, later becoming buyer for a grocery firm in Indianapolis and was thus engaged at the time of his death on March 28, 1905, he then

being forty-nine years of age. Mr. Strickland was a man of wide interests in this county and a figure of considerable force in the community. Besides his extensive business interests in Greenfield he was the owner of a fine farm in Blue River township, this county, and was quite well-to-do. He was a public-spirited citizen and during his residence in Greenfield was one of that city's most energetic and consistent "boosters." He was a Republican and took an active interest in political affairs, but never was an aspirant for public office.

On February 1, 1880, Hamlyn L. Strickland was united in marriage to Clara E. New, who was born in Blue River township, this county, December 3, 1859, daughter of William and Margaret (Sample) New, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Virginia. William New was born in the town of Raleigh in the neighboring county of Rush, but most of his life was spent in Hancock county. He was a man of large interests, farmer, miller and stockman and for years was regarded as one of the leading citizens of this county. He was a Democrat and for many years served as a member of the board of county commissioners and in other ways contributed of his energies to the public welfare. He and his wife were members of the Christian Union church, the church building having been erected on their farm in Blue River township. The last twenty-five years of William New's life were spent in Greenfield, where he was active in the general affairs of that city. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, Andrew, James, John, Mary, Cinderella, Albert, Clara, Julia, Asa, Matilda, Laura, Thomas and one who died in infancy.

To Hamlyn L. and Clara E. (New) Strickland three sons were born, Clarence R., the subject of this biographical sketch; Arthur E., a coal dealer with offices in the Traction Terminal building at Indianapolis and Russell Hamlyn, of Greenfield, who is engaged in the manufacture of "Rusco," a substitute for coffee. These three brothers are all college graduates and Russell H. Strickland is the president of the Hancock County Alumni Association of Indiana University. Mrs. Strickland still makes her home in Greenfield and is interested in all community good works. She is an earnest worker in the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church and is a past officer of several of the guilds of that church. She is a charter member of the locally influential Hesperian Club, has been president and vice-president of that club and one of its most active workers. She also is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, in the affairs of which for years she has taken a warm interest.

Clarence R. Strickland was reared in Greenfield and received his elementary education in the public schools of that city. Following his gradua-

tion from the high school he entered Butler College, but after three months of attendance there transferred his attendance to DePauw University. After three years of schooling there he became an accountant in the state school for the blind at Indianapolis and was thus engaged for something more than two years, at the end of which time he entered Indiana University, from which he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Strickland was appointed an interne in the Methodist hospital at Indianapolis, where he remained a year. He then took a post-graduate course in the Medico-Chirurgical College and the University of Pennsylvania, after which for six months he was engaged as resident physician at the famous French Lick Springs hotel. He then returned to Indianapolis, opened an office for the practice of his profession in that city and has ever since been very successfully engaged in practice there. Doctor Strickland has an admirably equipped office in the Hume-Mansur building in Ohio street, one of his most recent equipments being a bacteriological laboratory, the third such laboratory in the state of Indiana, for the propagation of bacteria in the preparation of anti-toxic serums. Doctor Strickland is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association and in the affairs of these two bodies takes an active interest. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization. As a member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Indiana, Doctor Strickland is a valuable member of the staffs of the various hospitals in Indianapolis and occupies a high place in the esteem of the medical profession in that city.

JAMES B. ELLINGWOOD, M. D.

James B. Ellingwood was born in Vernon township, two miles west of Fortville, September 29, 1881, a son of Oliver and Adeline (Morgan) Ellingwood, the former of whom was born at the old home place in Vernon township, Hancock county, and the latter in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana. The paternal grandfather was Joshua Ellingwood. The maternal grandparents were James and Sarah (Manship) Morgan, both natives of North Carolina. They came to Indiana in 1828 and located on a tract of government land in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county. There they established a home and remained the rest of their days. James Morgan was an old line Democrat and very active in the affairs of his party; he was also a prominent Baptist.



J. B. Ellingwood M.D.

The father of James Morgan, and great-grandfather on the maternal side, was Elias Morgan; his wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Stafford, both natives of Raleigh, North Carolina. They came to Indiana in 1828, and located on government land near Olio, Fall Creek township, Hamilton county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and also in the War of 1812; served in Marion's command in the south during the Revolution. He was an old-line Democrat before and after coming to Indiana, a firm believer in the political faith of his ancestors. The parents of Sarah (Manship) Morgan were also natives of North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1829, entering a tract of land adjoining that of the Morgans. Her father was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Samuel Dilley, a soldier of the War of 1812, and the father of the paternal grandmother, came from Ohio in 1830, and settled on a farm near Charlottesville, Indiana. He was wounded in action and was a cripple for life. The farm is now owned by his daughter. The grandmother of James B. Ellingwood was working at the present site of Fortville when the town was laid out by Cephus Fort. Her mother was a Fort.

Oliver Ellingwood, father of the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and followed the occupation of farming. Until 1905 he lived on the home place, a farm of eighty acres. Then he bought a farm of eighty acres north of Fortville, in Madison county, where he now lives. His wife died in August, 1914. Mr. Ellingwood uses modern methods in farming and makes a specialty of corn growing, in which he is an expert. His children are: James B., Sarah and Ernest, who is a teacher in Vernon township, Hancock county. Mr. Ellingwood is a member of the Christian church, as were his people before him.

James B. Ellingwood was educated in the public schools and in the high school of Fortville, from which he graduated in 1901. He attended the Tri-State Normal School for two years. He then entered the Physio-Medical College, at Indianapolis, and completed the course of study and graduated from that institution in 1907. Prior to that he had been engaged in teaching in Fall Creek township and other places for two years or more. After completing his medical course he was associated in the practice with physicians in Indianapolis for about three years, then came to Fortville and has since continued in the practice here.

On June 25, 1904, James B. Ellingwood was married to Louisa Goldsmith, of Fortville, a daughter of Cicero and Sarah Goldsmith, pioneer settlers of Fall Creek township, Hamilton county. The children of this union are: Ellen, Clarice, Myra and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Ellingwood are mem-

bers of the Christian church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the National Physio-Medical Association, and also a member of the local board of pension examiners. In 1916 Doctor Ellingwood was a candidate for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM H. WARRUM.

William H. Warrum was born in Green township, Hancock county, July 16, 1840, a son of James and Sarah (New) Warrum, both born in Wayne county, Indiana. James Warrum's birthplace was in a blockhouse in use by the citizens of Wayne county during the War of 1812. The paternal grandparents of William H. Warrum were Harmon and Sarah (Butler) Warrum, both natives of Kentucky. They came to Indiana in 1811 and settled in Wayne county on one hundred and sixty acres of government land. Mr. Warrum built a home here, cleared and improved the land and continued to live here until the death of his wife. Some time afterward he sold his land and was again married, and later moved to Hancock county, where he bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres. On it he built the first frame house in Hancock county, located on Blue river, near Wolf's mill. Later he sold this land and bought two hundred and thirty acres in Green township. This land he afterward gave to his sons and bought another eighty acres in Center township, near Greenfield, where he spent the remainder of his days. The maiden name of his second wife was Marion Meek. Harmon Warrum was a soldier in the War of 1812.

The maternal grandparents were Daniel and Susan (King) New, both born in Pennsylvania. In 1813 they removed to Fayette county, Indiana, where they located on one hundred and sixty acres of government land. They remained there until about 1820, when they removed to Wayne county, Indiana, remaining there until about 1830, when they removed to Blue River township, Hancock county, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. After the death of his wife Mr. New removed to Iowa and bought a farm about twelve miles west of Des Moines, and engaged in farming. He was again married; Rebecca Ring was the maiden name of his second wife. Both died at their home in Iowa.

James Warrum, a brother of the paternal grandfather of William H. Warrum, took a boat load of mules from Wayne county, Indiana, to New

Orleans in 1813, to sell to Southern planters. He went from there to South America, but was never heard from after leaving New Orleans and nothing is known as to the success of his hazardous undertaking.

James Warrum came to Hancock county with his parents when he was young. He was a farmer all his life. He had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Green township, Hancock county, and died at his home on this farm. He was a straightforward, honest, industrious man, and had the respect of the community in which he spent his entire life. His children were: William H., Elizabeth, Harmon, Amanda, Mary, Louisa, James, Daniel Jackson, Eliza and Serilda, who died at the age of twelve years.

William H. Warrum was educated in the public schools of Green and Center townships. He taught school for two years, 1862-63, at the Michigan school house in Green township. The remainder of his active life has been spent on the farm. In 1895 he turned his attention especially to dealing in fine breeds of horses, making a specialty of stallions, draft and race horses. In connection with this business he carried on farming on his farms in Green and Blue River townships, where he lived for about thirty years. In the spring of 1915 he retired from active business and is now living in Eden, Hancock county.

On March 9, 1861, William H. Warrum was married to Martha Fry, of Center township, Hancock county, a daughter of John Fry, one of the old citizens of that township. The children of this marriage are: Barry W., John, Viola and James. Mr. and Mrs. Warrum were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Warrum died on September 9, 1909. Mr. Warrum's fraternal affiliation is with the Free and Accepted Masons. Politically, he is a Democrat, and was for fifteen years assessor of Green township, Hancock county.

FREDERICK H. HARMENING.

Frederick H. Harmening, a native of Germany, was born on December 12, 1873, the son of Frederick Louis and Philabena Elhora (Schwartz) Harmening. Frederick Louis Harmening was born on November 8, 1835, in Germany, and died in Sugar Creek township, June 23, 1907. He was the son of Louis and Christina Harmening, both of whom lived and died in Germany. Louis Harmening and wife were the parents of three children: Frederick Louis, Christian and Christena. Frederick Louis was the only one of the family that came to America.

Frederick Louis Harmening spent his early life in his native country where he was engaged in farming. There he was married to Philabena E. Schwartz, who was born on October 31, 1842, and died on May 1, 1904, in Sugar Creek township. She was one of three children, two girls and one boy. The brother met his death in an accident with a team of horses.

Mr. Harmening spent several years fishing on the Holland coast, where he was successful, but believing in the opportunities of the United States he and his family came to America in July of 1880. After landing in New York they came directly to Indianapolis where the father was engaged for a time in a planing-mill. He later moved to Julietta where he was employed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. He remained there for six years at which time he bought twelve acres in Sugar Creek township. He made this his home until his death on June 23, 1907, his wife had died on May 1, 1904.

To Frederick Louis Harmening and wife were born the following children: Frederick H., Christian, Christina, Mary and Henry. Mary died in infancy while Christian died in early childhood; Christina is the wife of Samuel E. Arthur.

Frederick H. Harmening at the age of seven years came with his parents to the United States. He attended his first school in Germany, the remainder of his education being received in Indianapolis and in the schools of Hancock county. As soon as he was old enough he was engaged by the farmers in the neighborhood. He later was engaged in threshing for twelve years. On December 14, 1902, he was married to Minnie Mary Roesener, who was born on August 20, 1884, in Sugar Creek township. She is the daughter of Christian F. L. and Ida Elnora Sophia (Miller) Roesener. Her father is a native of Sugar Creek township where he was born on April 24, 1847, being the son of Christian and Sophia (Harmening) Roesener, both of whom were born in Germany where they were married. Shortly after their marriage Christian and Sophia Roesener came to America and settled in Sugar Creek township where they were among the earliest settlers. Here they entered land and made this their home for some years, after which they moved to near Irvington, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

To Christian and Sophia Roesener were born the following children: Christina, Christian F. L., Henry, Herman, Louisa (deceased), Sophia, Frederick and William. The last two died in early childhood. Christian F. L. Roesener spent his childhood on the farm. When his parents moved to Irvington he accompanied them and at their death he returned to Sugar Creek township where he was married to Ida Elnora Sophia Miller, who was born in

Indianapolis, March 9, 1851, the daughter of Carl and Mary (Roesener) Miller, both of whom were born in Germany. Carl and Mary Miller, after coming to America, settled in Sugar Creek township. They entered land and were among the early settlers, and here they made their home the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of the following children: Ida Elnora Sophia, Malinda, Mary, Matilda and Frederick. The family are all dead with the exception of Matilda.

After the marriage of Christian F. L. Roesener he bought the farm where Frederick H. Harmening now lives and it is here that Mr. Roesener has made his home since the death of his wife on July 15, 1900. To this union were born the following children: Amelia, who died at the age of four years; Carl, whose death occurred at the age of seven months; Julius, who died at the age of two years, and Minnie Mary, the wife of Frederick H. Harmening.

Since the marriage of Frederick H. Harmening he and his wife have lived on the home farm of Mr. Roesener. In 1903 he bought thirty-four acres in section 19, and in 1911 he and his wife bought the home place of thirty-seven acres. Here he does general farming and stock raising. He raises and fattens about thirty hogs each year, besides his cattle and horses.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harmening have been born the following children: Carl Frederick, born on November 11, 1903; Irma Ida Christena, born on June 1, 1905; Earl Jacob Samuel, born on September 13, 1907, and Margaret Mary, born on November 30, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Harmening are members of the German Lutheran church, being active in the church work. They have been highly respected citizens of the township and county for nearly thirty years.

JUDGE EDWARD WEBSTER FELT.

The Hon. Edward Webster Felt, judge of the Indiana appellate court, former judge of the Hancock circuit court and for years one of Greenfield's leading attorneys, is a Virginian, having been born in Alleghany county, in the Old Dominion state, November 7, 1859, son of Sylvester W. and Rebecca Jane (Latshaw) Felt, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Pennsylvania.

Sylvester W. Felt was born in the town of Keene, New Hampshire. In his early manhood he was engaged in railroad contracting and while thus engaged was stationed for a time in Virginia, where he married Rebecca J. Latshaw, who was born in Pennsylvania, but who had been reared from girl-

hood in Alleghany county, Virginia. In 1860 Sylvester W. Felt and his family moved from Virginia to Indiana, settling in Wayne county, where for about five years Mr. Felt was engaged in farming. He then moved with his family over into Hancock county, locating on a farm in Center township, where he remained until 1887, in which year he retired from the farm and moved to Greenfield, where his last days were spent, his death occurring on September 11, 1893. His widow is still living in that city and is hale and hearty despite the fact that she is now eighty-five years of age. Sylvester W. Felt was a man of wide information and ever kept abreast of the times. He was a Democrat and during his residence in this county took an active part in political affairs. For some years he served as assessor of Center township and in other ways did his part in the public service. He and his wife were earnest members of the Missionary Baptist church and ever took an interest in local good works. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mary H., widow of James S. Clift, a farmer of Brandywine township, this county; Edward W. the subject of this biographical sketch; Frank V., of Greenfield, a well-known farmer of this county; Cora V., wife of Joseph M. Fisk, a Center township farmer; John H., an architect, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Minnie, who died when eight years old.

Edward W. Felt was but a babe in arms when his parents came to Indiana from Virginia and he was about six years old when they came to Hancock county and settled on a farm in Center township. He thus was reared in this county and has taken an active part in its affairs since the days of his early manhood. He received his elementary education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home and early began teaching school. He later entered the Central Normal School at Danville, this state, from which he was graduated in 1884. Another member of that class was Samuel M. Ralston, who also engaged in the practice of the law and between whom and Judge Felt there has existed the firmest friendship ever since their school days. When Samuel M. Ralston was inaugurated governor of Indiana in 1913 it was his old classmate, Judge Felt, of the appellate court, who administered to him his oath of office. Following his graduation from the normal school Mr. Felt was engaged as a teacher in the city schools. The next year he married and in pursuance of a design entertained since his boyhood, entered seriously upon the study of law in the office of James A. New at Greenfield. Two years later, in 1887, he was admitted to practice and at the same time was admitted to partnership with Mr. New. In January, 1889, Mr. Felt opened an office of his own at the corner of State and Main streets, later moving to the Dudding & Moore block and thence to the L. C. Thayer building. For six

years from the latter part of 1889 he was in partnership in the practice of civil law with the late Hon. U. S. Jackson. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the eighteenth judicial circuit and was re-elected in 1892, serving four years in that office. In 1896 he was appointed county attorney and served in that office for three years. In the campaign of 1900 he was made the nominee of the Democrats of Hancock county for the office of judge of the circuit court and was elected to that office, in which he served for six years, thereafter declining a renomination. Without having made a canvass for the nomination, Judge Felt was nominated by the Indiana Democratic state convention in 1906 for the office of judge of the appellate court from his district. The Democrats were unsuccessful that year, and in 1910 Judge Felt again received the unanimous nomination of his party for the same office and was elected. In 1914 he was elected to the appellate bench and entered upon his second term of four years on January 1, 1915.

On April 17, 1885, Edward W. Felt was united in marriage to Martha L. Thomas, who was born near Willow Branch, this county, daughter of Alfred and Mary J. (Earl) Thomas, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio, but both early settlers of this county, and to this union five children have been born, three of whom survive, Mable M., a graduate of Butler College; Elsie R., now a student at Butler, and Truman T., a student in the Indianapolis high school. Judge and Mrs. Felt are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are earnestly concerned in the various beneficences of the same. For ten years, from 1899 to 1909, Judge Felt was president of the Hancock County Sunday School Association and from 1902 to 1910 was president of the Indiana State Sunday School Association. Since taking up his residence in Indianapolis, Judge Felt has continued to manifest his warm interest in church and Sunday school work and is now the president of the Methodist Union, an organization representing all the Methodist churches in Indianapolis, the design of which is to secure greater efficiency in the local work of Methodism in that city. Judge Felt is a thirty-second degree Mason and takes much interest in Masonic affairs. He was worshipful master of Hancock Lodge No. 101, and is now a member of Irvington Lodge No. 666, Free and Accepted Masons; high priest of Greenfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star at that place; a member of the Greenfield Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of the Indianapolis Consistory, Accepted Scottish Rite, and a noble of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. He also is a member of the Greenfield lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past chancellor of the lodge of the Knights of Pythias at that place.

and a member of the lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men at the same place. Judge Felt for years has occupied a high position in the councils of the Democratic party in Indiana and his voice has been heard on the hustings in every campaign since 1886. In the years 1894-98 he was chairman of the Hancock county Democratic central committee and has ever been a whole-hearted exponent of the historic principles of his party.

LEVI D. OLVEY.

One of the earlier families of Hancock county, noted for their public spirit and splendid achievement, is the Olvey family. The late Levi D. Olvey, who was so conspicuously identified with the best interests of Hancock county, was a member of this family. The history of this county would be incomplete if mention were not made of the life of Levi D. Olvey, whose life was a succession of splendid endeavor and notable achievement. Levi D. Olvey was a native of Hancock county, born in Green township, August 20, 1840, the son of Enoch and Martha (Denny) Olvey, both of whom were natives of North Carolina.

Enoch Olvey came to Hancock county at a very early day and located in the same section, part of which forms the home of the late Levi D. Olvey. Enoch Olvey was a self-made man. In spite of the lack of brilliant education, he forged ahead with an indomitable spirit and made a splendid success. He was a devout and charitable man. Enoch Olvey was assisted by a splendid helpmate, he having married Martha Denny, daughter of James and Fannie Denny, before coming to Hancock county. On his arrival in Hancock county he first entered land in Vernon township, which he later sold and bought the farm which his father-in-law had entered in Green township. This farm is now part of the farm owned by Mrs. Levi D. Olvey. Enoch Olvey improved his place in many ways. He built a substantial house and erected other buildings as they became necessary. He was known as a substantial citizen in all respects. A child born to Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Olvey was the first person to be buried in the cemetery on the farm, which has since become a public burial ground. Enoch Olvey and wife were members of the "Hard-shell" Baptist church during their lifetime, in which they took much interest. To them were born the following children, Diana, Jane, Elizabeth, Ransome, who served in the Civil War; Noah, Nancy, Sarah Ann, Levi D., Lavinna, Jasper and four others who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Olvey



LEVI D. OLVEY

passed the remainder of their lives in Hancock county, and they established a name for good citizenship, and were of the best type of pioneers.

Levi D. Olvey was a man of tireless energy who lived constantly with a purpose. His early training was that of the average farmer's son. He received his education in the schools of his day and made the most of his limited schooling. After leaving school he applied himself to the duties of the farm. About the time of reaching his manhood, the Civil War had engulfed the nation and young Levi Olvey enlisted for service in Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and gave two years to the defense of his country. At the end of his military service he returned home somewhat broken in health. He went West about the time the Union Pacific railroad was being started and was present when the golden spike was driven that celebrated the building of the first transcontinental railroad. He secured a contract to furnish cross-ties for this railroad and helped materially in its construction. While in the West he suffered many hardships, at one time being almost frozen to death. He pitched his camp on the plains in the dead of winter and the cold was so terrific his feet were frozen. His condition was so bad the doctors wanted to amputate his legs, but he refused and eventually recovered. He finally returned to Indiana, first buying a farm in Boone county, and later returning to Hancock county, where he applied himself to farming, gradually increasing his acreage until he had more than five hundred and twenty acres. He was a good manager and made a success of his business of farming.

On November 24, 1872, Levi D. Olvey was married to Elizabeth Cauldwell, who was born in Vernon township, January 8, 1844, a daughter of William and Sarah (Crim) Cauldwell, who were natives of Virginia. The Cauldwells were of good sturdy old Virginia stock. David and Hannah (Henton) Cauldwell, the grandparents, were among the earliest settlers in Vernon township, coming from Virginia during the early settlement of this state. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Levi D. Olvey were John and Elizabeth (Copp) Crim, who were also from Virginia, coming to Wayne county, where they engaged in farming, and where they lived until their death. William Cauldwell and wife lived in Vernon township, where he had entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on coming from Virginia. He made his home in Vernon township until his death. He and his wife were devout and earnest members of the Episcopal church.

The late Levi D. Olvey was noted for his great fund of human sympathy and his great charity. Thirty-one years before his death he became a member of the Friends church. He gave the ground on which the church was built

and donated money for the erection of the building. He took pride in this church and in the cemetery, which he also donated. He devoted his own time and money to make them attractive and in the cemetery many of his friends were buried. It was his constant care to see that their last resting place was kept beautiful. In politics, he was a life-long Democrat. Mr. Olvey was called away to his eternal rest on the 22nd of November, 1913, survived by his faithful and loving wife and a daughter, Mrs. Fannie L. Andis. Hancock county has had many noble sons, of none of whom she should be more proud than the late Levi D. Olvey.

Fannie L. Olvey was born on November 13, 1878, and was married on August 31, 1899, to George M. Andis. George M. Andis was born in Johnson county, Indiana, June 9, 1871, the son of Isaac and Mary (Myers) Andis. Mr. and Mrs. Andis live with Mrs. Olvey and Mr. Andis is manager of the farm.

SAMUEL ALFORD.

Samuel Alford was born within half a mile of the place where he now lives, in Green township, Hancock county, Indiana, January 6, 1837. He is a son of John L. and Eliza (Brawley) Alford, his father a native of West Virginia and his mother of Darke county, Ohio. The paternal grandfather was a farmer and lived and died in West Virginia. The maternal grandfather was John Brawley, he and his wife both lived and died in Darke county, Ohio.

John L. Alford was educated in West Virginia, where he spent the years of early manhood. About 1830, before his marriage, he came to Indiana and located in Green township, Hancock county, where he entered a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, all of which was timber land with no cabin or house of any kind, and without any improvements. He built a small log cabin in which he and his young wife began housekeeping. He then began the arduous work of clearing his land and putting it in shape for cultivation, adding to his cultivated fields from year to year until he had a large acreage yielding bountiful crops. In the meantime he built a comfortable house for a residence and erected other necessary farm buildings. He also added other acres to his land possessions from time to time until he had accumulated a farm of more than three hundred acres. Here he remained until his death; the death of his wife occurred about twenty years prior to his own.

John L. Alford was the first justice of the peace in Green township.

politically, he was an ardent advocate of the principles of the old Whig party in the days when that party was a militant organization in national politics. When the Whig party was dissolved he became identified with the Republican party, and voted for all the candidates of that party for President, from John C. Fremont, until the time of his death. He was the father of eleven children. He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Alford received his education in the schools of Green township, and spent his boyhood years working on his father's farm. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming for himself, starting life in a log cabin. He has at present ninety-four acres on which he built a home, farm buildings, and made all the other improvements. Mr. Alford was married in September, 1855, to Mary M. Fuqua, who was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana with her parents, Perry and America (Taylor) Fuqua. They first located in Putnam county, Indiana, and afterward came to Hancock county. Mrs. Alford died in July, 1891, leaving the following living children: Marion B., Sheldon A., Cora B. and Cordelia; her other children, Lafayette, John L., William P., Thomas M. and Eliza, are deceased.

Samuel Alford's second wife was Sarah A. Jackson, to whom he was married on March 30, 1893. She was born in Madison county, Indiana, the daughter of Andrew and Kechura (Bolden) Jackson, he a native of Indiana, she of North Carolina. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Sarah A. (Jackson) Alford were Levi and Elizabeth (Harden) Jackson, of Kentucky, who were among the pioneer settlers of Madison county, Indiana. Her maternal grandparents came from North Carolina and located in Hancock county in the early times. Mrs. Alford's children by a former marriage were: Jennie, Leonard, Cora and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Alford are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES TITUS, M. D.

Dr. Charles Titus, of Wilkinson, one of the best-known and most successful physicians in Hancock county, is a native Hoosier, born in Madison county, this state, February 14, 1870, youngest of the fourteen children born to Samuel and Eliza (Seward) Titus, the former a native of the state of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio, who settled in Indiana in the early forties and spent the rest of their lives in this state.

Samuel Titus was born in the town of Salem, New Jersey, in 1816 and when fifteen years old went to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the meat

fracture of brick until his marriage, when about twenty-five years old, after which, in 1841, he and his wife came to Indiana and established their home on a farm near Markleville, in Madison county, becoming substantial and influential residents of the community in which they settled. Mrs. Titus, who was born in Mt. Pleasant, a suburb of Cincinnati, in 1820, died in January, 1871, and Samuel Titus survived her more than fifteen years, his death occurring on June 9, 1886. They were earnest members of the Baptist church and their children were reared in that faith. Samuel Titus was a progressive and energetic farmer and left an estate valued, at the time of his death, at about sixty thousand dollars, which today is worth three times that amount.

Charles Titus was but an infant when his mother died and was sixteen years old when his father died. He was reared on the home farm and his elementary schooling was obtained in the schools of Markleville. He then entered Spiceland Academy, from which he was graduated in 1891, after which he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. R. D. Hanna at Warrington, this county. Thus equipped by preparatory study he entered Bellevue Medical College at New York City and was graduated from that institution in 1894. Upon receiving his degree Doctor Titus returned home and in that same year was admitted to partnership with Doctor Hanna, his old preceptor, at Warrington. This mutually agreeable partnership continued until the death of Doctor Hanna two years later, in 1896, after which Doctor Titus continued practice alone in Warrington until 1914, a period of about twenty-two years, after which he moved to the neighboring village of Wilkinson, in order to enjoy the better facilities of waterworks and electric lights, and has been practicing there ever since. Doctor Titus keeps fully abreast of the latest advances in his profession and in 1902 took a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate Medical College at Chicago. Doctor Titus is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and take a warm interest in local good works.

Mrs. Titus, who is a most competent and valuable helpmate for the Doctor, was Matilda Trees before her marriage and was born in the village of Warrington, this county, July 28, 1877, daughter of William and Margaret (McMahan) Trees, the former of whom was born in this county and the latter in the state of New York and both of whom are still living. Mrs. Titus received her schooling in Warrington and early evinced an unusual aptitude for music. She was given a musical education in one of the leading conservatories of music at Chicago and upon her return to Warrington began teaching music and was thus engaged at the time of her marriage to Doctor Titus in

1914. Doctor Titus is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the Indianapolis Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a Knight Templar, a member of the commandery at Greenfield and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows and in the affairs of all these organizations takes a warm interest.

GEORGE SPENCER WILSON.

George Spencer Wilson, superintendent of the Indiana state institute for the education of the blind at Indianapolis, was born at Greenfield, this county, September 10, 1858, son of John and Martha (Milton) Wilson, the former a native of Ireland, of Scottish descent, and the latter of Indiana, of Virginia colonial descent, for many years prominent and well-known residents of Greenfield.

John Wilson was born in Moneymore, County Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, April 11, 1811, and attended school in the city of Londonderry for a number of years. His parents were well-to-do residents of that city. He was educated at Oxford University with a view to entering holy orders, his great ambition having been to become a minister of the Church of England, with missionary powers in behalf of the masses of British India. After his ordination he was detailed to a mission in India, but his voice failing at that time he was compelled to abandon his great ideal. In 1843 he came to the United States and presently came to Indiana, locating in Greenfield, where he spent the remainder of his life, one of the most highly esteemed residents of that city. He became a naturalized citizen in 1860.

Not long after coming to this state John Wilson married Martha Milton, who was born in Kentucky, July 26, 1825, and migrated to Rush county, Indiana, with her parents. She died at Greenfield in the fall of 1895. Mr. Wilson survived his wife less than one year, his death occurring on April 8, 1896. He was accompanied to the United States by one of his brothers, whose son, George B. Wilson, is now owner of the old homestead of President Buchanan at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, the same furnishings that were used there during the President's life time still being retained by the present occupant.

George S. Wilson was reared in Greenfield, the city of his birth, and received his elementary education in the public schools of that city. He then

took a special course at Indiana University, after which he entered the ranks of Hancock county's public school teachers. After teaching in district schools for several terms he was appointed principal of the schools of Cleveland, this county, and a year later was appointed principal of the schools at Charlottesville. Two years later he was appointed principal of the schools at Fortville and a year later became principal of the Greenfield high school, a position he held for six years, at the end of which time he was appointed superintendent of the Greenfield public schools, continuing in that responsible position for seven years, or until his appointment in 1898 to the position of superintendent of the state school for the blind at Indianapolis, which highly important position he ever since has held, during which time he has become one of the best-known educators of the blind in the United States.

In association with Thomas S. McAloney, superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania institution for the blind, and H. Randolph Latimer, executive secretary and head teacher of the Maryland school for the blind at Baltimore, Superintendent Wilson is now engaged on the great and important task of preparing a uniform system of type for the use of the blind, a new raised-letter system that will affect every blind person who reads punctographic type. This commission on uniform type for the blind was appointed in the summer of 1915 at a joint meeting of the American Association of Workers for the Blind and the American Association of Instructors of the Blind. The work of the commission consists of going over investigations and recommendations already made by a committee of ten blind persons, who, after several years of painstaking labor, originated a tentative uniform system of writing and printing. Just how long the commission of three will be at work on the project is not known. It will probably be a matter of years. But it is expected in the end to be one of the greatest benefits possible for blind people all over the world.

On February 11, 1893, George S. Wilson was united in marriage to Daisy D. Steele, who was born in this county, daughter of Hans and Eliza A. (Jackson) Steele, the former of whom died in 1876, and the latter of whom, one of the old residents of Hancock county, is still living at Greenfield, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Miriam, a senior at Butler College; Ione, also a student at Butler; George, a student of the Indianapolis grade schools, and Helen Louise, also in school. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and a member of the Columbia Club at Indianapolis. He retains his membership in the Temple Club at Greenfield and is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

ROBERT F. WILSON.

Robert F. Wilson was born in a log house that stood in the same place that his present summer kitchen is located. This log house was not a pretentious structure, as compared with the average farm residence of the present time, but this was the kind of a house in which the pioneer settlers lived and began the work of clearing the forests. In this kind of a house they reared their families, usually large families, and trained their children to habits of industry and self-dependence. Under such conditions and such environments, Robert F. Wilson began his life, in 1844. He spent his boyhood days on the home farm, doing his share of a boy's work and, as he grew older, made a "full hand" on his father's farm. After attaining his majority he bought a farm of eighty acres, which he still owns, and on which he has continued to make his home. He put up all the present buildings on the place and has all the needed improvements on the farm. He is engaged in general farming, raising the varied crops for which his farm is well adapted.

Robert F. Wilson has been twice married. His first marriage was to Dorcas Walker, in 1870. There were no children by this marriage. His second wife's maiden name was Luella Sullivan, who was born in North Carolina, to whom he was married in 1893. To this union the following children were born: Euphemia, born in 1894; Marion, born in 1896. Both of these are at home.

The paternal grandparents were Robert and Sarah (Friend) Wilson, of North Carolina. They came to Indiana and were among the first settlers in Green township, Hancock county. They located on forty acres of land near that on which Robert F. Wilson now lives. They established a home here and here they spent the rest of their days. The maternal grandparents were Hugh and Sarah Bolden, also of North Carolina. They also were among the early pioneers of Indiana, settling on White Water River, in Hancock county, and engaged in farming for several years. In later life they moved to town and retired from active work.

The parents of Robert F. Wilson were Samuel and Elizabeth (Bolden) Wilson, both natives of North Carolina. Both came to Indiana with their parents when they were young. Samuel Wilson had no education and grew to manhood's estate without being able to read or write. After he was married he was taught these accomplishments by his wife. He began farming on forty acres of land which he entered from the government, the same tract of land on which Robert F. Wilson now lives. He built a rough log cabin which was without a door or chimney when he and his wife moved in and

began housekeeping. Later he traded a horse for another forty acres across the road, and some time later bought sixty acres west of this. Mr. Wilson continued to live here until his death, which occurred about twenty-five years before the death of his wife. Mrs. Wilson insisted on living in the old log house after her husband's death, and there she continued to live the remainder of her days. The children of this family were: Frances, John, who died young; Robert F., James, Noah, William J. and Isabel.

DAVID OREN RECORD.

David Oren Record was born in Hancock county, near Eden, Indiana, on January 9, 1877. He was the son of David and Mary (Jackson) Record, who were the parents of eight children, only two of whom are living, David Oren, who is the subject of this sketch, and Charles C., who is working with his brother in the hardware business.

David Record, Sr., was born in Hancock county on February 18, 1833, where he lived until his death in 1899. He had to walk a great distance to the common schools where he received a fair education. He was engaged all his life in general farm work. He was a Democrat in politics. He was married to Mary Jackson, in Hancock county. She was born in Hancock county on April 9, 1838, and was educated in the district schools of that county. She is still living with her sons in Willow Branch, Indiana. She is a member of the United Brethren church.

David Oren Record, the subject of this sketch, secured his early education in the district schools of Hancock county and later took up general farming in which occupation he remained until in 1900. At that time he went into the livery business in which he was very successful. In connection with this livery business, Mr. Record entered into the general merchandise business with Mr. Welborn at Willow Branch. This proved to be a successful partnership which lasted for over three years, at the end of which time Mr. Record took over the hardware and implement department. In this he has specialized and has been very successful. He has the only hardware store in Willow Branch.

David Oren Record married Lora E. Bridges, who was born near Warrington, Indiana, on January 27, 1880. She was the daughter of Franklin M. and Hannah (Beaver) Bridges, who are the parents of five children and who are still living on the same farm near Warrington, Indiana. To David Oren and Lora E. (Bridges) Record were born the following children: Ruth,

who is eleven years old; Naomi, who is seven years old, and Fern, who is five years old. Mr. Record is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, and has passed through the different chairs in that lodge. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Nameless Creek.

JOHN CLAY WOOD.

John Clay Wood, a well-known and enterprising general insurance agent at Wilkinson, this county, is a native son of Hancock county and has lived here all his life. He was born in the city of Greenfield on October 30, 1873, son of William Spencer and Martha Ann (Garriott) Wood, the former a Virginian and the latter a native of this county, prominent and influential residents of that city.

William Spencer Wood was born in Randolph county, Virginia (now Barbour county, West Virginia), September 20, 1838, and was reared on a farm in that county, remaining there until he came with his parents and their eight other children to Indiana in 1860, the family arriving in Hancock county on September 30 of that year. On April 7, 1864, William S. Wood was united in marriage to Martha Ann Garriott, of Warrington, this county, who was born in that neighborhood, May 13, 1844, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Lair Garriot, and a year later engaged in the grocery business at Greenfield, where he was thus engaged until 1868, in which year he formed a partnership with Matthew L. Paulus in the general hardware and agricultural implement business. Presently he bought his partner's interest in that business and conducted the same alone until he sold it on July 15, 1874. On January 4, 1875, he became one of the incorporators of the Citizens Bank of Greenfield and was elected vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the same. William S. Wood died on September 30, 1875. He and his wife were the parents of four children, namely: John Clay, Olive Frances, Sarah and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Martha Ann Wood was married a second time and in the early eighties she moved with her family to a farm near Cleveland, where she died on October 25, 1884. To her second union was born one child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. Frank Gibbs, of Greenfield.

William S. Wood was reared a member of the Missionary Baptist church, but later became a member of the Christian church, with which his wife was affiliated. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow and was one of the charter

members of Eureka Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, at Greenfield, instituted in 1872, and was the first chancellor commander of the lodge. In 1874 he was elected grand vice chancellor of the grand lodge of Indiana, Knights of Pythias, and took a very active part in Pythian affairs.

John C. Wood was nine years old when his mother and step-father moved from Greenfield to the farm near Cleveland and he remained there until after his mother's death. He lived in various counties of Indiana until he entered the employ of the S. R. Wells Window Glass Company, with which he remained until 1901, in which year he became one of the number of employees of that firm that organized the Co-operative Glass Company of Wilkinson and established a glass factory on a site furnished by the town of Wilkinson, the town also providing free gas for the enterprise, and he has lived there ever since. In 1902 Mr. Wood engaged in the general insurance business at Wilkinson and has ever since been very successfully engaged in that business, writing practically all the insurance taken in that town. He is an independent voter in local elections, but on national issues votes with the Prohibition party. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and take an active interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in all local good works.

Mrs. Wood, who before her marriage was Addie Pearl Kitley, was born on a farm in Marion county, this state, February 26, 1878, daughter and only child of John and Sarah A. (Willett) Kitley, the latter of whom was born in Hancock county on August 20, 1844, and to this union four children have been born, Willis Nile, Glenn Hearst, Charles A. and Martha Pearl. Mr. Wood is a past officer of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers and is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Modern Woodmen of America, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

BENJAMIN PICKERING CATT.

Benjamin Pickering Catt, a well-known and up-to-date farmer of Blue River township, this county, is a native Hoosier, born in the neighboring county of Rush, September 12, 1846, son of Solomon and Cerena (Pickering) Catt, who became early residents of the Hopewell neighborhood in this county and there spent their last days.

Solomon Catt, the son of one of the earliest settlers in Hancock county, was born on a pioneer farm near the present site of Cleveland, in this county,

in 1818. He was reared there, but later went over into Rush county, where for some years he was engaged in the cooperage business. There he married Cerena Pickering, who was born in Ohio and whose parents had settled in Rush county at an early date. As a cooper Solomon Catt accumulated eight hundred dollars and in 1854 came with his family over into Hancock county and paid that sum for eighty acres of land in the Hopewell settlement, giving a shot-gun for "boot." There he erected a hewed-log house and established his home, he and his wife spending the rest of their lives in this county. In addition to the labors of clearing and improving his farm, Solomon Catt continued for some time after settling here to ply his trade as a cooper and many barrels were turned out of the shop he set up on his place. He increased his land holdings and presently became the owner of one hundred and twenty acres surrounding his home. He and his wife were earnest members of the Friends church and aided in the organization of the church in the vicinity of their home, Mr. Catt shaving the boards that entered into the construction of the first edifice erected by that meeting. He also was one of the first officers of the meeting and in all ways did well his part in the formative period of the now well-established community. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican upon the formation of that party and ever remained staunchly loyal to the principles of his party. Solomon Catt lived to a good old age, his death occurring in August, 1901. His widow survived him for thirteen years, her death occurring in 1914, she then being eighty-eight years of age. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh in order of birth, the others being as follow: Rebecca Ann, who died about thirty years ago; Lucinda, who married Joseph L. Binford and died about 1908; Eli O., who lives in this county; Harvey, who lives in Rush county; Mark A., living in North Dakota; Riley A., a resident of this county, and Nathan, who went to the front as a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, enlisting when he was sixteen years of age, and died of typhoid fever at Murfreesboro while in the service.

Benjamin P. Catt's early youth was spent at Knightstown, where his father conducted a cooper shop, and there he received his first schooling in a log school house which stood where the present central school building at Knightstown stands. He was eight years old when his parents came over into Hancock county and his schooling here was continued in the school established at Hopewell by his mother's brother, William Pickering. He was an active assistant in the work of developing the home farm and grew up strong, active and vigorous. Benjamin Pickering Catt went west and was away from the old home for twenty-five years, at the end of which time he returned and

bought twenty-five acres of land, where he now lives, paying for the same one thousand dollars. He later added an adjoining tract of fifteen acres and to that, presently, another tract of forty-four acres. For the last four-acre tract he added to his place he paid the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. Mr. Catt is a progressive and up-to-date farmer and his place is admirably improved. He has a modern nine-room house, piped for gas; cement walks about the place; a wind-mill and farm buildings in keeping, and his farm is under excellent cultivation.

Mr. Catt is a birthright member of the Friends church and has always contributed to the support of the same. He is a Republican and has always supported that party. During the ascendancy of the Populist party he was appointed a delegate to the Omaha convention of that party which gave William J. Bryan the nomination for President, but he declined to accept the honor.

JOHN F. JOHNSON.

John F. Johnson, for years one of the leading merchants of Fortville, this county, president of the First National Bank of that city, for twelve years or more a member of the local school board and in all ways interested in the promotion of the best interests of his home town, is a native of Ohio, but has been a resident of Fortville ever since beginning his business career and has long been thoroughly identified with the business interests of that thriving little city and with those of central Indiana in general. He was born on a farm in Van Wert county, Ohio, June 28, 1873. His father, Wilson Johnson, was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, and his mother, Calinda J. (Mills) Johnson, in Van Wert county, Ohio.

Wilson Johnson was but a boy when his parents moved from North Carolina to Van Wert county, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood on a farm. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted for service in Company G, Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command until mustered out at the close of the war. After his marriage he lived on a farm in Van Wert county for some years and then moved to Willshire, in that same county, where for some years he conducted a dry goods store. He later engaged in the mill and elevator business. He died in May, 1879. His wife died in March, 1913. They were the parents of two sons, John F. and Walter P. Johnson, the latter married Lulu B. Bean and lives in Adams county, this state.

John F. Johnson was reared in his native county in Ohio and received his elementary education in the public schools of Willshire, supplementing the same by a course in the School of Pharmacy at Ada, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1894. In 1897 he came to Hancock county and located at Fortville, where he opened a drug store, and has ever since been engaged in the drug business in that city, long having been regarded as one of the leading merchants of that place. Mr. Johnson has given close attention to the general business conditions of his home town ever since locating there and since the year 1911 has been president of the First National Bank of Fortville.

On October 20, 1897, John F. Johnson was united in marriage to Ada R. Bobilya, daughter of George L. Bobilya and wife, of Willshire, Ohio, and to this union four children were born, Valeria M., Bessie G., Velma Jane and Margaret Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in local good works generally, ever earnest promoters of all movements designed to advance the welfare of the community at large. Mr. Johnson is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and takes a warm interest in the affairs of these two popular organizations.

MACK WARRUM.

Mack Warrum, sheriff of Hancock county, is a native son of this county and a member of one of the first families to settle in this section of the state. He was born on a farm in Jackson township, December 7, 1870, son of Noble and Maria (Wood) Warrum, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Virginia.

Noble Warrum was born on a pioneer farm near the then village of Richmond, in Wayne county, this state, on July 8, 1818, and was but a lad when his parents came over into Hancock county, where his father entered for settlement the first bit of "Congress land" ever homesteaded in this county and established his home in the then wilderness of Jackson township. Grandfather Harmon Warrum was an energetic pioneer and prospered in his land ventures, as did his son, Noble, the latter eventually becoming the owner of thirteen hundred acres of land in this county. Harmon Warrum entered claim to the last bit of government land open in Hancock county. Noble Warrum maintained his home in Jackson township until his retirement from the active duties of the farm, when he moved to Greenfield, where he spent his last days, his

death occurring on February 9, 1899. Noble Warrum was thrice married, his first wife, who was Rosanna Williams, daughter of Richard Williams, and whom he married on February 16, 1842, dying on August 27, 1862, leaving one son, Richard, who is living in Greenfield. On April 18, 1863, he married, secondly, Maria A. Wood, who was born in Virginia, daughter of Wyttee Wood, and who died on December 27, 1873, leaving three sons and one daughter, Noble, Henry, Mack and Roseann, the latter of whom, born in 1868, died at the age of nineteen years. On December 19, 1877, the senior Noble Warrum married Mary Jane Cory, daughter of Adam Cory, of Madison county, this state, who died in 1903 without issue. The sons of Noble and Maria (Wood) Warrum have all done well and have made their mark in public life. The junior Noble Warrum, born in 1865, is now postmaster of Salt Lake City, Utah. Henry Warrum, born in 1867, is one of the best-known lawyers in Indianapolis and Mack is sheriff of Hancock county. Their father was a Democrat of the true Jefferson-Jackson school and they were reared in that political faith. Even before he was "of age" the elder Noble Warrum was appointed, in 1839, assessor of Hancock county and had to wait until he had attained his majority before he could enter upon the duties of the office. Four years later he was elected to succeed himself as assessor and during his long incumbency in that office did a good work in this county. In 1860 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly and was afterward thrice re-elected to a seat in the House, his long legislative service proving of great value to his constituents and to the state at large. In 1856 he became a Mason and ever thereafter took a warm interest in Masonic affairs. He was a Universalist in his religious faith.

Mack Warrum grew up on the old home in Jackson township, receiving his early education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home, supplementing the same by a course in the Greenfield high school, after which he went West to "grow up with the country" and traveled for a year, gaining a rather comprehensive acquaintance with the Western conditions. He then returned home and in 1889, he then being nineteen years of age, enlisted in the United States regular army, in which he served for three years, seeing service first at Columbus, Ohio, and then with Battery I, Fifth Artillery, at Alcatraz, near San Francisco. Upon the termination of his term of service in September, 1891, he returned home and for some time was variously engaged, including a few years spent as a "lumber jack" in the Michigan woods. In 1897 Mr. Warrum was united in marriage in Greenfield to Annie Farrell, who was born in New York City on March 13, 1880, and who had accompanied her father, William Farrell, to Greenfield when he arrived there to take

charge of the work of constructing the court house. The next year the Spanish-American War broke out and Mack Warrum enlisted for service in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served, as a part of the Second Brigade, until the regiment was mustered out at Indianapolis on November 4, following. Upon the conclusion of his military service Mr. Warrum moved onto a farm he had meantime acquired in Blue River township, this county, where he lived until 1909, in which year he bought another place over in Sugar Creek township, to which he moved, and there he remained until the time of his election to the office of sheriff of Hancock county in 1912, when he moved to Greenfield and occupied the sheriff's residence. Sheriff Warrum was re-elected in 1914 and is now serving his second term. Sheriff Warrum is a Democrat and is a member of the Elks, the Eagles, the Red Men and the Haymakers. He and his wife are attendants at the Christian church.

CHARLES L. TINDALL.

Charles L. Tindall is of Scotch-English descent. The very early history of the family has never been traced. Mr. Tindall's great-grandfather, George Tindall, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather, John W. Tindall, was a native of Ohio and moved to Wayne county, Indiana, about 1821. John T. Tindall, his father, was born on February 5, 1844, in Wayne county, Indiana. His mother, Mary E. Tindall, was a daughter of Johnson and Elizabeth Evans, was born on July 22, 1853, in Marshall county, Indiana. John T. Tindall and Mary E. Evans were married on December 29, 1870, at Plymouth, Indiana, and established their home at Greenfield in January, 1871. They are the parents of six children, four daughters and two sons. Charles L. Tindall is the oldest son. He was born at Greenfield, July 21, 1877, and has lived all his life in his native city. He was educated in the public schools of Greenfield, and graduated from the Greenfield high school in June, 1894. For a period of five years thereafter he found employment at the foundry of the Home Stove Company, at Greenfield, learning the trade of stove mounting. In July, 1899, he began reading law in the office of Edward W. Felt. After three or four months he entered the law office of Marsh & Cook, where he remained as a student until the fall of 1901. He was admitted to the bar, April 23, 1900, upon motion of William Ward Cook. In the fall of 1901 he entered the senior class of the law department of the University of Indianapolis.

graduating on May 23, 1902. He opened a law office in Greenfield in June, following, and has since that time been engaged in the practice of his profession. During the past five or six years he has been engaged in the practice with his brother, George Tindall, under the firm name of Tindall & Tindall. In 1904 he became the Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of the eighteenth judicial circuit, and was elected, receiving a greater majority than any other candidate on the ticket. He was re-elected in 1906, and served until January 1, 1909. As prosecutor, he was fearless and aggressive, and at the close of his service in this office his reputation as a trial lawyer was established. In the constellation of trial lawyers of the Hancock bar, his star has taken its place with those of Walpole, Gooding, Offutt and Cook. He is resourceful and industrious, and as a master of trial tactics, probably has few superiors in the state. From 1910-14 he served as city attorney of the city of Greenfield, and in August, 1915, was elected a member of the Greenfield school board.

Charles L. Tindall was married on October 23, 1907, to Goldendean Finley, of Greenfield. His home has been blessed with two children: Charles George, age six years, and Evelyn, age five years. Fraternally, Mr. Tindall is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men and Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

HON. WILLIAM R. HOUGH.

No biographical history of Hancock county would be complete without fitting reference to the life and the services of the Hon. William R. Hough, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Greenfield, and who for many years was regarded as a leader of the bar of the Hancock circuit court, a former state senator and ever foremost in promoting the best interests of the community of which he has been a very vital factor since the year 1856, a period of six decades, during which time he has been a witness to, and an active participant in, the wonderful development that has marked this region within the past generation or more.

William R. Hough was born in Wayne county, Indiana, October 9, 1833, son of Alfred and Anna (Marine) Hough, and was reared in Elkhart county, his state, to which place his parents had moved when he was a child. He received an excellent education in his youth and his attention early was attracted to the legal profession. After having taught school two winters



Wm R Stough

in Lagrange county, in pursuance of his design to take up the practice of law, he entered the office of Capt. Reuben A. Riley, at Greenfield, in 1856, he then being in the twenty-third year of his age, and under that careful preceptorship was presently competent to take the required examination for admission to the bar. In 1858 and 1859 he acted as school examiner, having been appointed to that office for each of said years by the board of commissioners of this county. Upon being admitted to practice he continued his residence in Greenfield and very soon was recognized as a forceful figure at the bar of this circuit. In 1860 Mr. Hough was elected district attorney for the district comprising Hancock, Madison, Henry, Rush and Decatur counties, and for the term of two years prosecuted the pleas of the state to the satisfaction of all law abiding citizens. In 1872 he was elected, as the nominee of the Republicans of the senatorial district then composed of Hancock and Henry counties, to a seat in the upper house of the Indiana General Assembly. While sitting in the senate Mr. Hough performed an admirable service, not only in behalf of his district, but for the state at large, and was regarded as one of the leaders in that body. Mr. Hough was an able lawyer and during the long period of his practice at Greenfield was very successful. In 1888 he admitted to partnership with him his son, William A. Hough, who was admitted to the bar in that year, and a few years later, having acquired an ample competency, he retired from the general practice of the law, but continued as local counsel for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, a position which he has held since September, 1876. Since that time he has been living quietly retired at his pleasant home in Greenfield, where for many years he and his wife enjoyed countless evidences of the high regard in which they were held throughout the entire community. Mrs. Hough died on June 26, 1900.

Mrs. Hough, who before her marriage was Matilda C. McDowell, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, coming to America with her widowed mother and family when she was a young girl. To her union with Mr. Hough three children were born, William A., a prominent attorney of Greenfield, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume; Clarence A., of Chicago, and Mary Mabel, who died at the age of seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Hough were for many years, as since her death he has been, earnest in all good works hereabout and have done much to promote the better interests of their home community. Though not actively affiliated with any of the organized church bodies, Mr. Hough ever has been a liberal contributor to church and other local beneficences and has done much to help elevate the social and cultural life of the community. Mr. Hough has been an active

member of the Republican party from the time of its organization. His religious opinions more nearly accord with doctrines of the Unitarian church than any other. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was for many years in affiliation with the Odd Fellows.

MATTHEW L. FRANK.

Matthew L. Frank, son of Matthew S. and Nancy (Loy) Frank, was born in Mercer county, Ohio, April 1, 1842; his father was born in New York, his mother in Ohio. The maternal grandfather was George Loy, who was a farmer in Ohio and died at his home near Sunbury, in this state. Matthew S. Frank came to Ohio with his mother and located near Sunbury. There he married and located on a tract of government land in Mercer county and engaged in farming, being one of the pioneer settlers of that county. A considerable part of the land on which he settled was heavily timbered and required much labor to clear and put in shape for cultivation. He was a very successful farmer and accumulated a large body of land during his life. He was the owner of one entire section, six hundred and forty acres, and one hundred and twenty acres in another section. Mr. Loy died at his home at this place; his wife died some years later at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch, at the age of eighty-five years. He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had a family of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity, namely: Elizabeth, Nancy, George and Matthew L.

Matthew L. Frank was educated in Mercer county, Ohio, in the days of the log school house. During his school days he worked on his father's farm, and afterward engaged in farming on his own account on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he purchased in Mercer county. In 1870 he sold that place and came to Indiana, and bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Green township, Hancock county. He afterward bought additional land and now owns two hundred and sixty acres. He put up a good house and other buildings and has continued to live here ever since. He is now practically retired from active farm work but continues to have general management of his farm. He was married on April 12, 1863, to Matilda Johnston, daughter of James Johnston and wife, both of whom were born in Ireland. The children of this marriage are: Johnston II., whose biographical sketch appears in another place in this volume, and Laura Bell Keller. Mr. Frank is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

James Johnston, father of Mrs. Matthew L. Frank, was a son of James and Lutitia (Brownlee) Johnson, natives of Ireland. His father and mother never left their native country. James Johnston was reared and educated in Ireland, working on a farm until he grew to manhood's years. He continued to live in Ireland several years after his marriage. He came to America in 1851, bringing his wife and a family of eight children. He first located near Piqua, Ohio, and engaged in farming. There his wife died, and soon after he removed to Mercer county, Ohio, where he had a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He continued to make that place his home until his death. He had a brother, Matthew, who preceded him to America, bringing with him his wife and five children. They also located at Piqua and all died there. The Johnstons were Episcopalians, except Mrs. Frank, who is a member of the United Brethren church.

GEORGE W. BRATTEN.

George W. Bratten was born on April 11, 1850, in Ripley county, Indiana. He is the son of William D. Bratten and Martha (Rounds) Bratten. William D. Bratten was born near Baltimore, Maryland. He was a farmer and moved to Ripley county when a small child. He was the owner of a tract of land. He was a member of the Baptist church. He was twice married. His first wife, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Martha Rounds, who was a daughter of Joshua Rounds. He also moved to Ripley county and was a landowner. He was a member of the Baptist church. William Bratten, the father of William D. Bratten, was born in Maryland and after his marriage he moved his family to Ripley county, Indiana. He was the owner of about three hundred acres of land, and was a member of the Baptist church. The children of William D. Bratten and his first wife are as follow: Julia, who is deceased; Joshua, lives in Harrisonville, Missouri; Martha, who is deceased; Rosella, who is deceased; George W., the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth, who is deceased. William D. Bratten married Mary Bielby, a widow, whose maiden name was Dixon, for his second wife, and the children by the second wife are as follow: Sarah, William, Orange and Geneva, who is deceased. William D. Bratten was a member of the Milan Lodge No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons. He died about 1878.

George W. Bratten was educated in the common schools in Ripley county. He was married in Marion county and lived there until about 1860, when he

moved to Buck Creek township, Hancock county, where he bought a tract of forty acres of land which he sold in 1906. He now owns a tract of eighty acres in Vernon township, Hancock county, and does general farming. He is a member of the Christian church at Oaklandon. He is also a member of Oaklandon Lodge No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons. He was married on December 26, 1879, to Mary J. Lingle, who was born in Ripley county, November 23, 1857, and who is the daughter of John and Mary A. (Williamson) Lingle. John A. Lingle was a merchant at Pierceville, Indiana. Their children were Sarah, Marcellus, Mary A., Jephtha and John. The grandfather of the wife of the subject of this sketch was Lawrence Lingle, who moved from South Carolina to Indiana. He was a farmer and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth Mock. The children of George W. Bratten are William D., Theodosa, Fred W. and Guy G.

OTTO SCHRAMM.

Otto Schramm, one of the best-known citizens of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, resides on his excellent farm in that township which has the distinction of having always been the property of the Schramm family. It was pre-empted from the government by his grandfather, Jacob Schramm, the original deed conveying to him being signed by President Andrew Jackson. This land, which was then a complete wilderness, has through the years been brought up to a high state of cultivation and the primitive cabin home has given place to a modern nine-room residence. This residence was erected in later years by the original owner, but has been modernized by the present representative of the family.

Otto Schramm first saw the light of day on this old homestead, which is about four miles northwest of New Palestine, on May 28, 1878, son of Gustav and Nannie (Rosener) Schramm. Gustav Schramm was born on the same place, October 6, 1838, and died at Cumberland, March 18, 1912, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, Nannie Rosener, was born on January 21, 1846, and died on June 30, 1907, when sixty-one years old. Gustav Schramm was a son of Jacob and Johanna (Yunghans) Schramm, both of whom were born in Germany, where they married, and immigrated to this country about 1832.

Otto Schramm passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead, pursuing his studies at the German school and after completing his studies at that institution, he graduated in the common schools. He remained at home, assist-

ing his father and did not marry until thirty years of age. On June 21, 1908, he was united in matrimony with Amalia Markworth, born at Wyandotte, Michigan, near Detroit, December 6, 1884, a daughter of Godfrey and Marie (Brinkmeir) Markworth. Godfrey Markworth is a native of Perry county, Missouri, while his wife was born in Germany, and both now make their home with Mr. Schramm. After marriage Otto Schramm brought his bride to the old homestead and there they have continued to reside. Four children have been born to them: Armin, born on May 2, 1909; Esther, July 26, 1910; Norma, January 24, 1913, and Gustav, February 11, 1914.

Mr. Schramm carries on general farming along methods most approved by scientific investigation and attributes his success in his business to the fact that he keeps the fertility of his land up to the highest standard by feeding all the grain produced on the place and selling the live stock. He averages about thirteen head of dairy cattle, some of which are high grade Polled Durhams, keeps six to eight head of good grade Percheron draft horses and feeds annually for the market about sixty hogs. By balancing his grain production and live stock in the manner described, he keeps his land in excellent condition and his yield per acre of corn and other grain runs a little higher than the average.

Mr. Schramm and his family are members of the German Lutheran church, which society he has served as treasurer and trustee. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party, but is really independent in his inclinations. He takes more than a passive interest in public affairs and has served as secretary-treasurer of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In all things he is highly progressive and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

WILLIAM THOMAS COOPER.

William Thomas Cooper was born in Green township, Hancock county, January 15, 1867. He is a son of William and Miami (Cass) Cooper, both natives of North Carolina. His paternal grandparents were Vercent and Almira Cooper, the grandfather a native of North Carolina, the grandmother of Ohio. They came to Indiana at an early day and were among the early settlers of Hancock county. The elder Cooper entered government land in Green township, all of which was timber land without improvements of any kind. He built a cabin and began life in Indiana in the woods. He cleared the land of the heavy growth of timber, built a comfortable house in which

to live and put up all the other buildings on this farm. He added other acres to his real estate holdings from year to year and at the time of his death he was the owner of a body of land comprising three hundred and fifty acres. The maternal grandparents were also among the early settlers of Green township, Hancock county.

William Cooper was educated in the schools of Hancock county and his life vocation was that of a farmer. He was the owner of a farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres, forty of which was a part of the old home place owned by his father. He served as a soldier during the Civil War in an Indiana regiment. He had a family of six children.

William T. Cooper was educated in the public schools of Green township, Hancock county, and worked on his father's farm in his early years. Later he began farming on his own account and has followed that business all his life. He now owns a farm of eighty acres on which he lives in a comfortable home. He was married in 1904 to Mrs. Martha L. (Hunt) Shipley, and to this union one daughter, Mary Lucile, was born. Mrs. Cooper's first husband was Willard Shipley; Salina was the one daughter by this marriage. Mr. Cooper's only fraternal affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

BENJAMIN G. FAUT.

Benjamin G. Faut, farmer, living near Finley, Hancock county, Indiana, was born in the town of New Palestine, February 14, 1867, son of Ernest W. and Mary (Manche) Faut, the latter a native of Hancock county.

Ernest W. Faut was born in Bremen, Germany, March 30, 1835, and was one of a large family of children. He received a good common school education in his native city and while still a youth mastered the blacksmith trade. In the year 1852 or 1853, when seventeen or eighteen years old, he came to America with a second cousin. They were on the water nine weeks and landed in New Orleans, from which point they came up the Mississippi river by boat to St. Louis, where young Faut followed his trade for about two years. He then came to Hancock county, still relying on his trade as a means of livelihood and when twenty-five years of age was united in marriage with Mary Manche. They took up their residence in New Palestine, where he conducted a blacksmith shop for the next twelve years. In the meantime he purchased a tract of twenty acres about one-half mile north of New Palestine and eighty acres in another piece a short distance east of the town. These he

later sold and in 1872 bought his farm of one hundred and sixty acres about a mile east of New Palestine, where he took up the vocation of farming and passed his remaining days. About one third of the land was cleared when he bought it and there was a log cabin and stable. He energetically set about clearing the balance of his land and draining it and in 1876 erected a large and commodious residence of nine rooms, the brick for which he burned himself the previous summer. He also built large barns and other outbuildings in keeping with the general character of the place. He purchased land from time to time until at his death he owned between nine hundred and one thousand acres and was considered one of the most successful farmers of the county. His death occurred on September 17, 1908, at the age of seventy-three, his wife having preceded him into the Great Beyond some four years, in December of 1904. Both were devout members of the German Methodist Episcopal church of New Palestine, and from the time he became a citizen of this community he gave his political support to the Democratic party. Ernest W. Faut and wife were the parents of six children, as follow: William, who died at the age of three years; Fannie E., wife of Chris Schilling; Benjamin G., the immediate subject of this sketch; Julia L., wife of Edward Rauschaupt; Anna Belle, who died when twelve years of age, and Walter, residing near New Palestine.

Benjamin G. Faut spent his earliest years in New Palestine and was four years of age when his parents moved to the farm, where he grew to manhood. He received his education in old No. 6 school, known as the "Gates" school and his first teacher was Vinnie Gates. He was early taught by his father to help with the work of the farm and from the time his studies were completed until twenty-four years of age, he was his father's assistant. On November 22, 1891, he was united in marriage with Jennie N. Richman, born in Sugar Creek township on the old Richman place in January of 1874, a daughter of Anton F. and Mary (Meier) Richman, both from early pioneer families of this section. There were six children in the Richman family, but three of whom survive: Charles, Flora, wife of William Lantz, and Jennie N.

About five years after marriage, Benjamin G. Faut bought eighty acres, part of the old Brandenburg homestead, for fifty-five dollars per acre, and his next purchase was with his father, being the Grove Service farm of eighty-seven and one-half acres in Brandywine township, for which a price of forty dollars per acre was paid. His next purchase was a tract of forty acres from the Knierilm heirs, for which he paid one hundred and eighteen dollars per acre. He next bought the old Freeman place of one hundred and forty five acres, in 1911, paying one hundred and ten dollars per acre. These various

tracts, with the one hundred and eighty acres inherited from his father's estate, make Mr. Faut's holdings total five hundred and forty-five acres and he has under his personal management all but about two hundred acres. The home place has a beautiful and modern residence of ten rooms surrounded by an attractive lawn and trees. There is also a substantial barn, forty by sixty, good double corn-crib and granary, buggy shed and garage, all in perfect keeping with the surroundings. Mr. Faut divides his attention between general farming and the raising of live stock, and is uniformly successful with his crops. He feeds on an average of one hundred and twenty-five hogs for the market annually, favoring the Duroc-Jersey breed. He has on an average of from twenty-five to thirty head of cattle with twenty head of good grade Percheron horses, including colts.

There are four children in the Faut family: Mabel, wife of John Faut, residing in Sugar Creek township; Ezra, Hazel and Flora, all single and at home with the parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Faut are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Palestine, of which society he serves as trustee, secretary and treasurer. He is also vice-president and director of the New Palestine Bank and is connected with other business interests. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party and is well and favorably known as one of the more substantial citizens of the township. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

DANIEL M. COLLINGWOOD.

Daniel M. Collingwood was born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1868. He received his education in the public schools of Rush county and soon after completing his education entered the saw-mill business with his father. He has devoted his life to the operation of mills and the lumber business. He was for a short time interested in the operation of a threshing machine.

When but a lad, Mr. Collingwood came with his parents to Hancock county where they were engaged in the mill and lumber business. For one year he operated a mill at Willow Branch and previous to that time he had been interested in mills throughout the county.

In 1915 Collingwood Brothers engaged in the elevator business at Willow Branch in addition to their other interests. They bought the elevator from a Mr. Kinder, the former owner. Mr. Collingwood resides in Indianapolis, where he has lived for the past seven years.

On January 4, 1894, Daniel M. Collingwood was united in marriage to Ruby McDougal, of Knightstown, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood are active members of the Third Christian church, of Indianapolis.

HARRY L. FLETCHER.

Harry L. Fletcher, trustee of Blue River township, this county, one of the best-known farmers of that part of the county and who for thirteen years was engaged in the teaching profession, is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Harrison county, that state, February 1, 1866, son of Benjamin F. and Louisa (Farmer) Fletcher, both natives of the Blue Grass state, the former of whom, born in 1812, died in 1878 and the latter, born in 1819, died in 1894.

Benjamin Fletcher was born and reared on a Kentucky farm and when a young man came to Indiana, settling in Rush county, where he married a Miss Dickey, a native of this state, and established his home in Rush county. To that union six children were born, Robert, Marion, Anna, Vashti, Dora and Caroline. The mother of these children died and Mr. Fletcher returned to Kentucky, where, in 1856, he married Louisa Farmer and settled in Harrison county, that state. To that union five children were born, those besides the subject of this sketch being Oliver, Jefferson, John and Arthur, the latter two of whom are now deceased. When the Civil War broke out Benjamin Fletcher enlisted for service in the Confederate army and was with Gen. John Morgan and was captured in Kentucky. Mr. Fletcher was sent to the Union military prison at Rock Island and was confined there two years. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed his farming operations and was thus engaged the rest of his life.

Harry L. Fletcher was reared on the home farm in Harrison county, receiving his elementary education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home, which he supplemented by two years of attendance at a private school, after which he entered the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He then entered upon his career as a teacher and was thus engaged for thirteen years. After his graduation he went West and was for two years engaged as a teacher in Colorado. He then returned to Kentucky and was engaged as a teacher at Claysville in that state for nine years, at the end of which time he transferred his services to a real-estate firm in Texas, with which he was engaged for two years, later coming to Indiana and locating in Rush county, where he

taught school for two years, or until in March, 1912, when he came to Hancock county and bought the eighty-acre farm on which he is now living in Blue River township and where he and his family are very pleasantly and comfortably situated. Mr. Fletcher is a Democrat and at the last election was elected to the office of township trustee, in which capacity he is now serving the interests of the people of Blue River township, enjoying the distinction of being the second Democratic trustee ever elected in that township.

In 1892 Harry L. Fletcher was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. Florea, who was born in Rush county, this state, daughter of John and Isabella Dearing, and who was the mother of one child, a son, Olin, by her first marriage. To this union three children have been born, Inez, born in 1903; John, 1905, and Lucia, 1908, who are in attendance at the consolidated school at Westland. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and Mrs. Fletcher is a member of the Old School Baptist church, both taking an active part in the various social and cultural activities of their community. Mr. Fletcher is one of the charter members of the lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men at Homer, in Rush county, and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

WILLIAM A. WOOD.

William A. Wood, former clerk of Hancock county, a well-known retired farmer of Brandywine township, who for many years was one of the most popular and successful school teachers in this county and who now, in the genial "sunset time" of his life, still comforted by the constant companionship of his good wife, ever a competent and valuable helpmeet in all his undertakings, enjoying the ample rewards of a life well spent in earnest endeavor, is a Virginian by birth, but a most loyal Hoosier by adoption and has been a resident of this county since the days of his young manhood. He was born in Cabell county, Virginia, a section of the Old Dominion now comprised in West Virginia, September 3, 1841, son of the Rev. Wythael A. and Elizabeth (Moore) Wood, both natives of that state, the former born of Scotch-Irish descent in Fluvanna county, April 7, 1802, and the latter of English parentage, March 10, 1814, who later became prominent and influential residents of Hancock county, where their last days were spent.

Of the many who have figured in the common life of Brandywine and Sugar Creek townships and contributed to the general good of that section of

the county during the past thirty years, there probably is not another whose name is more closely linked with the moral and educational progress of that community than is that of William A. Wood. The fortunes and the misfortunes of the Civil War period were largely responsible for the transplanting of the Wood family from the hills which their ancestors loved back in Virginia, to a free and loyal state, where the crack of the slave-driver's whip was unheard. The Rev. Wythael A. Wood loved justice, freedom and liberty and was foresighted enough to foresee his loved state overrun and made desolate by the victorious armies of the North. In the early sixties, when he and his brother, Milton, were conscripted to serve in the Confederate army, he recognized that the time for action had arrived and, sacrificing what was left of home and belongings in the seceding state, hastened with his family to Ohio, and then in the autumn of 1862, to Indiana and established a permanent home in this county. Though a man of limited schooling, the Rev. Wythael A. Wood was a great student and a man of recognized ability, an able logician, of marked likes and dislikes, true to convictions and strong in argument upholding the same. A preacher in the Missionary Baptist church until his declining health compelled a cessation of his activities in that direction, he exerted a marked influence upon the life of his community. His wife was a quiet and unassuming woman, though possessed of a strong and comprehensive mind, and was a home lover in all that that phrase can imply. They were the parents of seven children, those besides the subject of this biographical review being as follow: Mary E., who married Samuel Tully and died at her home in Marion, this state, several years ago; Jane E., who married William Barnett and died in West Virginia; Mariah, the youngest daughter, a girl of extraordinary mind, a successful teacher at the age of sixteen, who married Noble Warrum, but gave up a life of usefulness at the age of forty-two years, leaving three sons—Noble, Jr., who is now the postmaster at Salt Lake City, Utah; Henry, a well-known attorney-at-law, of Indianapolis, and Mack, the present sheriff of Hancock county—Milton C., a prosperous retired farmer of this county, now living at Greenfield; John H., a fruit and grain grower, of California, and Mahlon, who departed this life at the age of twelve years.

William A. Wood's youth was spent in the hills of native Virginia and there, in a primitive log school house, he received the rudiments of the broad learning that later was to make him a distinct figure in the educational life of this county. An instinctive student, encouraged from earliest youth by his broad-minded parents, he pursued his studies, practically unaided by any organized system, and in the autumn of 1863, in Indiana, he began teaching

school, a calling which he pursued until the spring of 1898, many years after taking up his residence in Hancock county, when he "went into politics" and for thirteen years remained retired from the teaching profession: to be called back to his favorite occupation or profession, which he served, at an increased salary, for two years, at the end of which time he permanently retired from his long service as a teacher, which to him ever was a labor of love, for his heart was in the work. It is believed that Mr. Wood enjoys the honor of being able to greet more persons in this county who at one time or another were pupils in his school than any other teacher who ever worked in the schools of Hancock county. It was in the fall of 1868 that he was given charge of the schools at New Palestine, and he taught in that town, with review terms, select schools and the like, twenty-three terms. He also worked one year in a normal school at Southport, in the neighboring county of Marion, and for one year conducted a normal school, in association with Professor Sims, in the West building at Greenfield. Mr. Wood declares that he has loved teaching above any of his other occupations and admits that one of the most flattering experiences of his life was when, after spending one year on the farm, he was called back to his old school at New Palestine at an increased salary.

During his long service as a teacher, Mr. Wood was not unmindful of the substantial things of life and was meantime pursuing his agricultural labors very successfully. He also was giving much attention to the political affairs of the county and in addition to his long service as clerk of the Hancock circuit court, served three successive terms as assessor of Sugar Creek township. Mr. Wood's public life, while clerk of the court, was, like his private life, above criticism, and there are many who still declare that the people of Hancock county were fortunate in their selection of him to that responsible office at that time. In 1910 Mr. Wood built a nice cottage on his estate in Brandywine township and there, surrounded by nature and in the full enjoyment of all the comforts of a happy home, he and his good wife are spending their declining years in perfect contentment. No family in that township has ever stood more firmly committed to all measures looking to the general welfare of the community than theirs and they have often been called in council in matters affecting the welfare of school and church, the private affairs of the people and the affairs of the community at large.

It was back in the early seventies that William A. Wood, to use his own phrase, "made the hit of his life," when he chose the hand and won the heart of Mary Anderson, a most estimable young woman, then living in New Palestine, Indiana, who has ever since shared his fortunes and who has

proved a most competent and valuable helpmeet in all his undertakings. Mary E. Anderson was born in the city of Cincinnati, December 28, 1852, daughter of H. P. and Sarah A. Anderson, who moved to this county in the sixties; consequently her youthful schooling was an admixture of the "Buckeye" and the "Hoosier" methods. She became a school teacher in this county and was teaching the primary school at New Palestine when her acquaintance with Mr. Wood began. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood five children have been born, namely: Charles H., traveling salesman, who has a nice and commodious home and one son, who is in commercial school; Harry, who is successfully cultivating his fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres; Moses C., who spent more than sixteen years in the county clerk's office, twelve years as deputy in that office and four years as clerk, to which office he was elected, and who now is profitably engaged in farming, in which undertaking he is ably assisted by his wife, who was Effie Jeffries and to whom one son has been born; Nellie, who married John A. Cottey, a farmer, and has two children, Harold and Geneva, who are now in high school; and Mabel, a graduate of the Greenfield high school, formerly deputy county clerk, who married A. F. Moulden and has four children, Joseph, Wallace, Mary Alice and Sue. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are adherents of the Missionary Baptist church and Mr. Wood is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

BEN STRICKLAND.

Probably no one connected with the printing and publishing business in Greenfield during the last score of years has been more widely known than Ben Strickland, for many years a resident of this city, but who is now assistant clerk to the Indiana state printing board and to the state board of election commissioners, whose offices are in the state house at Indianapolis. Mr. Strickland was born at Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana, on October 17, 1859, and is the son of Richard J. and Ann E. (Hamlyn) Strickland. Richard J. Strickland was a well-known newspaper man, publishing the *Chronicle* at Centerville for a number of years, but in 1873 he moved to Greenfield and established the *Jeffersonian*. In his father's office at Centerville, and, later, in the office of the *Jeffersonian*, Ben Strickland devoted himself to the "art preservative," and then, desiring to see the country, he started out as a journeyman printer, traveling west as far as Denver and as far south as New Orleans. In 1883 he returned to Greenfield and about two years later went to New

Albany, where he remained for ten years. In 1895 he returned to his old home town of Centerville and published a special souvenir historical edition, called *The Old Settler*, relating to the pioneers of Wayne county. Later, he moved to Greenfield and opened a job-printing shop in the Randall block. Subsequently he bought the *Greenfield Globe* (weekly) and after conducting that paper alone for a year, sold a half interest in it to N. R. Spencer, in partnership with whom he later bought the *Greenfield Evening Star* (daily). A third interest in the business was subsequently sold to F. E. Davis. They published these papers for several years, after which the plant was moved to Cumberland, Marion county. Mr. Strickland remained in Cumberland for some time, but in 1910 was appointed assistant clerk of the state printing board, the duties of this office carrying the same relation to the state board of election commissioners, and in which position he is still serving. Politically, he is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in political affairs.

On March 25, 1884, Ben Strickland was united in marriage to Alice Hancock, who was born in Floyd county, this state, member of one of the old families of that county. To this union two children were born, Jennie, the wife of Charles Eakin, who is engaged in the printing business at Louisville, Kentucky, and William B., who is engaged in the insurance business at New Albany, Indiana. The mother of these children died when they were still quite small and, on March 4, 1896, Mr. Strickland was married to Eunice Lineback, of Greenfield. To this union have been born five children, Hester, Grace, Caleb, Morgan and Ellabelle. Mr. Strickland is a member of the Greenfield lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the International Typographical Union. He and his family are very comfortably situated in Irvington, the beautiful eastern suburb of Indianapolis.

HENRY OSTERMEYER.

Henry Ostermeyer, one of the substantial citizens of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, and owner of two hundred and seventy-five acres of land in said township, first saw the light of day at the home of his father, about one-half miles west of New Palestine, January 24, 1855, son of Charles and Catherine (Stumpf) Ostermeyer.

Charles Ostermeyer was born in Germany in 1826 and while still a youth, mastered the secrets of the tailor's trade. When sixteen years of age, in company with his parents, three brothers and two sisters, he set out for

America. They were seven weeks in making the voyage, and landing at the port of New York, came directly to Indiana. They first settled in Marion county, near Five Points, where the elder Ostermeyer purchased eighty acres of land, where he passed the remainder of his life. Charles Ostermeyer found employment in Indianapolis at his trade soon after reaching this state and when twenty-four years of age was married to Catherine Stumpf, also a native of Germany, whose people had come to this country about the same time the Ostermeyers did and located where the immediate subject of this sketch now lives.

After marriage, Charles Ostermeyer gave up his trade and located on the old Stumpf home, west of New Palestine. His wife inherited a portion of this farm of eighty acres and Charles Ostermeyer purchased the balance from the other heirs. The land at that time was not very valuable, there were only fifteen acres under the plow, virgin forest still covered the greater portion and also most of the land was under water the greater portion of the year. Charles Ostermeyer cleared all but ten acres, drained the land and thus rescued from the grip of the wilderness some exceedingly fertile land. He later purchased seventy-eight acres in Buck Creek township. His death occurred at his home in Sugar Creek township on August 15, 1887, when in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and his wife survived him only a year.

Henry Ostermeyer is one of a family of five, namely: Charlie, Henry Conrad, Kate and Annie, the latter being the only one deceased. Henry was born on the old family homestead, where he passed his boyhood, attending the German school of the Old Hickory church and later for a short time, the public schools of New Palestine. He remained at home as his father's assistant until twenty-eight years of age, at which time he was married and in company with his brother, rented the old home and other land. Upon the death of his parents, Henry purchased the interests of the other heirs, paying seventy dollars per acre, there being seventy-five acres in that tract, which is one of the handsomest homes in the county. He also owns one hundred and six acres in section 36, of Sugar Creek township, sixty-five acres in section 31 and another tract of twenty-eight and one-half acres in the same section. Together with his son Henry, Mr. Ostermeyer manages his entire holdings. They plant a considerable acreage to corn and small grains, and feed on an average of fifty head of Poland China hogs per annum. They have fifteen head of cattle, mostly Shorthorn, and eight head of high grade Norman horses for use in the work of the farm. Mr. Ostermeyer has been one of the county's most successful threshermen for thirty years.

Henry Ostermeyer has been twice married. His first wife, Emma

Murnan, daughter of Michael Murnan, died ten years after marriage, leaving four children: Carrie, wife of Guy Scotten; Emma, wife of George Ostermeyer; Henry, who married Mary Smith, and one child who died in infancy. Mr. Ostermeyer's second wife was Mrs. L. O. (Ross) Russell, who had one child, Morton Russell, by her first marriage, there being no issue to her second union.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ostermeyer are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. He served as district supervisor for about twelve years and in other ways has given evidence of his interest in community affairs. He ranks with the foremost citizens of his township in all that makes for manhood at its highest and best. Mr. and Mrs. Ostermeyer give of their earthly possession to the support of the church and other benevolent societies. They have adopted a little girl, Fern Armour Ostermeyer, now fourteen years old, taking her into their home on the death of her mother.

CLAUDE PAULLUS WILSON, D. V. S.

Dr. Claude Paullus Wilson, a well-known veterinary surgeon at Greenfield, this county, and who is identified with several important interests in and about that city, is a native of Ohio, born in Preble county, that state, October 24, 1868, son of Gilbert and Sarah (Danner) Wilson, the former of Irish parentage and the latter of Dutch descent, both also born in Preble county. Gilbert Wilson was reared a farmer and farmed in his native county until 1875. After the death of his wife in September, 1875, he moved to Indiana, settling in Hendricks county. To this union were born two sons, William D., who died on July 9, 1913, in Greenfield, Indiana, while home on a visit, having been engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane, Washington, several years before his death, and the subject of this sketch. Gilbert Wilson married a second time and he and his wife are now living at Brownsburg, this state.

Claude P. Wilson was not quite seven years old when his mother died and he was taken in charge by his aunt, Mrs. Mary Paullus, wife of Capt. M. L. Paullus, of Greenfield, who reared him. From childhood he was greatly interested in horses and upon completing his schooling in the Greenfield schools began to travel with race horses about the central circuit. Incidentally he learned the harness-making trade and was thus engaged until he was

twenty-three years old, when he entered the Indianapolis Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He opened an office in Greenfield for practice, but in 1896 went to Pendleton, where he practiced for ten months, at the end of which time he returned to Greenfield and ever since has made his home there and has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Doctor Wilson also is engaged in the livery business, in connection with which he operates a delivery system in the city of Greenfield. He also for some time operated a harness shop, having bought out the manufacturer from whom he learned the trade as a boy. He is likewise connected with the Hamilton Chemical Company, located at Noblesville, and is vice president and general manager of the Hancock Fertilizer Company, which has a reduction plant at Greenfield. Doctor Wilson is a Democrat and takes an earnest interest in political affairs, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

On November 8, 1893, Dr. Claude P. Wilson was united in marriage to Clara Gephart, who was born at Greenfield in 1871, daughter of Andrew and Emaline (Slifer) Gephart, natives of this county, the former of whom was a well-known wagon-maker at Greenfield, and to this union two children have been born, Mary and Lucile, the latter of whom died when three years old. Doctor and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of these orders.

OBED J. COFFIN.

Obed J. Coffin, a well-known and progressive farmer of Blue River township, this county, former trustee of that township and for nineteen years one of the best-known and most popular school teachers in that part of the county, is a native son of Hancock county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Blue River township, just south of the site of his present home, September 16, 1869, son of Ammiel and Mary J. (New) Coffin, prominent members of the Quaker community thereabout, who are still living on the old home place established by Ammiel Coffin's father, Elihu Coffin, in 1856.

Ammiel Coffin was born on June 12, 1843, near the village of Manilla, in Rush county, this state, and was about thirteen years of age when his parents moved to this county and settled in the Quaker settlement in Blue River township, both being earnest members of the Friends church. There were

nine children in the family of Elibu Coffin, five sons and four daughters, Ezekiel, Ammiel, Henry, Francis, Leander, Irene, Norsica, Phoebe and Luzena, all whom are still living save Henry, Leander and Irene. Ammiel Coffin grew to manhood on the home farm and did well his part in assisting to develop the same from its primitive state to a well-cultivated tract. On June 30, 1867, he married Mary J. New, who was born on November 17, 1837, daughter of James P. and Sarah (Sample) New, who were the parents of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, John, George, Mary J., Sarah Ellen, Cynthia, America and Florence, all of whom are still living save John. After his marriage Ammiel Coffin established her home in Blue River township and has lived there ever since. He has a well-kept place of eighty-eight acres and a very comfortable home, he and his family being quite well situated. He and his wife are life-long members of the Friends church and helped in the work of dedicating the church in their neighborhood fifty years ago. Mr. Coffin is a Republican and has always been a vigorous supporter of the principles of his party. To him and his wife were born but two children, the subject of this sketch having a younger sister, Icydore, who married Elwood Jessup and also lives in Blue River township.

Obed J. Coffin received his elementary education in the Jessup district school, his first teacher being Elmira Farron and his last, Mattie Clark, both of whom are still living. He is an apt student and early secured a license to teach school. While engaged in teaching he extended his educational advantages by attendance at the State Normal School at Terre Haute, the Central Normal at Danville, in which latter he took the commercial and teachers' courses, there receiving his diploma, and at Spiceland. For nineteen years Mr. Coffin was engaged in teaching in his home township, but his work was not confined to any one school therein. It was his custom to ride to and from his schools on horseback and he estimates that he has thus traveled something like four thousand miles horseback. Mr. Coffin is a Republican and in 1908 was elected trustee of Blue River township, serving in that capacity for six years, during which time one of his notable official works was the consummation of the system of consolidated school in his jurisdiction. In the meantime he continued his farming operations and has developed and is the owner of a fine farm in his home township, not far from his father's place.

It was on January 6, 1891, that Obed J. Coffin was united in marriage to Clara C. Wiggins, who was born in Center township, this county, daughter of Lawson and Margaret (Coble) Wiggins, and to that union two children were born, daughters both, Florence M., born on June 29, 1904, and Ruth, September 6, 1906, both of whom now are in school. The mother of these

children died on February 25, 1912. She was a member of the Friends church, as is Mr. Coffin, and was devoted to good works in her neighborhood. Mr. Coffin is a York Rite Mason, a member of the blue lodge at Greenfield, and is a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, a member of Murat Temple, Indianapolis. He also is a member of the Greenfield lodge of the Knights of Pythias and in the affairs of all of these organizations takes a warm interest.

WALTER H. WELBORN.

One of the best-known citizens of Brown township, Hancock county, Indiana, is Walter H. Welborn, the genial merchant and postmaster of Willow Branch. Walter Welborn is well-known throughout Hancock county and in addition to his business connections mentioned above, is also the secretary of the Willow Branch Independent Telephone Company. A progressive and upright man, he is held in high esteem by a large number of personal and business acquaintances.

Walter H. Welborn was born in the township where he now resides on July 11, 1877, a son of Alonzo Welborn, who was born in Henry county, this state, January 10, 1850. Alonzo Welborn was reared and educated in Henry and Hancock counties where for many years he has engaged in farming. Alonzo Welborn married Minerva E. Trees, who was born in the town of Warrington, this county, April 29, 1855. She was educated in the schools of her native town and died at an early age, January 8, 1882, leaving Walter H., the immediate subject of this sketch, her only child.

Walter H. Welborn first attended the schools of Warrington and later the district schools of Brown and Jackson townships. He fitted himself for teaching, being thus engaged for eight years, and teaching at Warrington, Wilkinson and Willow Branch, as well as two district schools. In 1903 he quit teaching and became a rural mail carrier, carrying out of Wilkinson, and to this occupation he gave the five following years. In 1908 or 1909, he moved to Willow Branch and forming a partnership with Oren Record, entered into a general store business. This partnership continued until the fall of 1911, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Record taking over the hardware part of the business and Mr. Welborn continuing in the general mercantile line. Besides his store, he runs two merchandise wagons in the vicinity of Willow Branch. He is genial and sincere in his manner and as a merchant is admirably equipped by nature to succeed. On March 27, 1911, Mr. Welborn

was appointed postmaster at Willow Branch, having passed the civil service examination previously.

Walter H. Welborn was married on December 31, 1899, to Maud Stickler, born in Brown township, Hancock county, on July 28, 1882, the only child of Sanford and Josephine (Record) Stickler, farmers of this county. The mother died when Maud was a child of about one year. Mr. and Mrs. Welborn have two children. Lundy E. is attending the Wilkinson high school and Vivian is in school at Willow Branch. Mr. Welborn and family are members of the Christian church at Wilkinson, of which he is a deacon and otherwise an active member. Politically, he chooses to vote independently, but on national issues, leans most strongly toward the Republican platform. Mr. Welborn is a high type of citizen, faithful to all the issues of life, and eminently deserving of the esteem in which he is universally held.

CHARLES PRESCHER.

Charles Prescher was born at Neudorf, by Borkendorf, near Neisse, Silesia, Germany, April 22, 1854. He is a son of Charles and Zosepha (Knofel) Prescher, who were both natives of that same place in Germany. The former died in Germany in 1864 and the latter came to America in 1883 and spent her last years with her son, Paul, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she died in 1911, at the advanced age of ninety years. She was born in 1821.

Charles Prescher, Sr., was a blacksmith by trade. He was but forty-seven years old when he died. He was born in 1817. He was the father of ten children, four boys and six girls: Anna, Frank, Matilda, Zosepha, Mary, Charles, who was the subject of this sketch; Francesca, Martha, Andrew and Paul. Of the above named, Frank, Matilda and Zosepha remained in Germany and Matilda is now deceased. The others came to America at different times. Charles, who is the subject of this sketch, was the first to come and the others followed. All are living except Mary.

Charles Prescher spent his childhood and youth in Germany. There he received his common school education and there he worked as a little boy in his father's blacksmith shop. He later learned the trade of a pump-maker. He remained in Germany until he was twenty-six years of age and in May, 1880, he came to America on the steamer "Egypt," landing in New York on May 23, of that year. For about nine weeks he worked as a gardener in New York City. He then came west to Indianapolis, where he worked for

Charles Mayer & Company for nine months. About this time he was married to Theresa Gruner, who was born at Kaindorf, near his birthplace in Germany, December 29, 1857. She was the daughter of Ignatz Gruner and wife. She came to America in 1883 and located in Indianapolis. After their marriage Mr. Prescher worked for Andrew Schildmeier for the next three years.

In August, 1886, Mr. Prescher bought a fifty-acre tract of land of Thomas Eaton, two miles southwest of New Palestine. For this land he paid thirty-two dollars an acre. At that time there were no improvements on the land and it was nearly all covered with timber. Mr. Prescher built a two-room frame house and a log stable and then proceeded to clear the land and till it, and to gradually improve it. In 1908 he bought another tract of forty acres adjoining his home place on the west. For this he paid a hundred dollars an acre. He now has ninety acres in all. In 1907 he remodeled and enlarged his house, making a beautiful eight-room residence. His other improvements consisted of a barn and other smaller buildings in keeping with the surroundings. He cultivates about fifty acres of corn and about twenty acres of small grain. He usually feeds about thirty head of hogs. He attributes his profits to corn and hogs and dairy and poultry products. He is the father of the following children: Henry, who married Cordia Vest and who has two children; Charlie, who married Anna Richman and who resides near Indianapolis; Valeska, Minnie and Anna, who are single. Mr. and Mrs. Prescher both belong to the Evangelical Zion church of New Palestine. Mr. Prescher is a Democrat in politics. On November 24, 1915, Mr. Prescher and family moved to 344 South Emerson avenue, Indianapolis, where he has built a modern, seven-room residence. He now rents his farm.

ORLEN F. THOMAS.

Orlen F. Thomas was born on April 25, 1882, a son of Andrew C. and Caroline (Reese) Thomas. Andrew C. Thomas was born on September 27, 1846 and died on July 4, 1900. He was the son of Hiram T. and Elizabeth Thomas. Hiram Thomas came to this county and entered land from the government. He walked from Hancock county to Indianapolis and entered his tract of land. The land was covered with timber and was not well drained. On this he built a log cabin and barn and cleared a part of it. Caroline Reese, the daughter of Elisha and Eliza Reese, was born on June 28, 1850,

and came to Hancock county in 1860 when she was ten years old. She came with her grandmother, Rebecca Hibben, and lived for a while with an uncle, John Thompson, in Brandywine township. She was married to Andrew C. Thomas in 1873 and to this union were born three children: Clarence, George and Orlen.

Andrew C. Thomas received his early education at the Thomas school house. He worked and made money enough to purchase a tract of land and he cleared most of this land and drained it and put it in a high state of cultivation. He built a house and barn and other buildings. At the time of his death he was one of the most successful farmers in this part of the county. He was a member of the Christian church and so was his wife. He was one of the best supporters of the church. He was a Democrat in politics.

Orlen F. Thomas was married on October 16, 1907, to Ethel Gertrude Boring, who was born in Shelby county on October 1, 1885, and who was the daughter of Franklin Pierce and Elizabeth Ann Noe Boring. He was born in Shelby county on September 12, 1852, and she was born in Rush county, July 22, 1854. He was a farmer and had a hundred and forty acres of land, well improved. On this he had a good barn and house. He had a well planted orchard. He died on July 30, 1914, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men's lodge. His active life was spent in Shelby county, but his last years he spent in Hancock county. His wife is still living. They were the parents of the following children: Vernie C., Mrs. Alma E. Karr, Elmer, Leslie, Ethel G., who is the wife of the subject of this sketch, and Earl E.

Orlen F. Thomas received his early education in Brandywine township in the common schools. He lived with his father until his father's death and then afterward lived on the old homestead of sixty-three acres. He has improved the place and has built new buildings. He is a progressive farmer. He is the father of the following children: Frances Laverne, born on January 26, 1909, and Earl Cleo, who was born on May 21, 1913.

Orlen F. Thomas is a member of the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Red Men's lodge. He is a Democrat in politics and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party. At present, he is township trustee, having been elected at the last election. He is one of Hancock county's best citizens and a young man whose honesty and integrity is beyond question.

George B. Thomas, who is the eldest brother of the subject of this sketch, was born on May 31, 1870. He lives in Hazeldell, Illinois. He is a practicing physician. He received his early education in the common schools of Brandywine township and later went to the State Normal at Terre Haute and the University of Valparaiso, at Valparaiso. He taught school in Brandywine township and at New Palestine for a number of years and afterward spent two years in the government service, working among the Indians in Oklahoma and in North and South Dakota. He was general overseer of the different reservations of which he had charge. He was in this service two years and after his time was up he went to Bennett Medical College in Chicago for four years. After his graduation he received an internship in St. John's Hospital and after this he went to Illinois and has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He graduated from medical school in 1914 and located in Hazeldell in January, 1915. For a young man without friends he has built up a large practice. It is his intention to come to Indiana later and begin practice if he does not enter the Indian service.

JOHNSTON HENRY FRANK.

The subject of this sketch was born in Mercer county, Ohio, March 11, 1866, a son of Matthew L. and Matilda (Johnston) Frank. Matthew L. Frank was born in the same county in Ohio, and his biographical sketch will be found in another place in this volume. Matilda Johnston, who became his wife, was a native of Ireland. The paternal grandparents were Matthew S. and Nancy (Loy) Frank.

Johnston H. Frank was only four years old when he came with his parents to Green township, Hancock county. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and his education was received by attending the public schools of his neighborhood. When he reached manhood's estate he settled on the farm adjoining the home place where he has continued to reside. He is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of fine land, eighty acres of which he cleared of timber. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and his farm is provided with excellent barns and farm buildings which he erected, and all the appointments necessary for modern, up-to-date farming and stock-raising.

On December 6, 1888, Johnston H. Frank was married to Nora A. Moore, daughter of Sidney and Nancy Moore, of Green township. The children born

to this union are: Nancy M., Raymond T., Matthew S., Naoma, Ruth, Ralph, Charlotte and Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Frank are members of the Eden Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Frank is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FRANCIS G. BANKER.

Francis G. Banker, formerly a well-known capitalist of Greenfield and for years one of this city's most active and progressive business men, is a native son of Indiana, having been born at Brazil, this state, November 15, 1862, son of Amos and Francis N. (Eubanks) Banker, both natives of Darke county, Ohio, where they were married.

Amos Banker was a merchant in Ohio, later coming to Indiana. After a sometime residence at Brazil, he moved to Winchester, this state, where he died in 1864, leaving two small sons, Kansas, now living at Knightstown, Indiana, and Francis G., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Banker married Stephen W. Deibert, of Shelby county, this state, and to that union five children were born, of whom two survive, Erie, of Butte, Montana, and Wallace, of Greenfield. Mrs. Deibert died at Morristown, in Shelby county, in 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Francis G. Banker was reared at Morristown and there under the direction of his stepfather learned the trade of brick-maker. In 1882 he and Mr. Deibert formed a partnership in the brick-making business and began operating a plant at Morristown. In 1884 they moved the plant to Greenfield, and the next year Mr. Banker became the sole owner of the same. His business continued to grow from the very start and in 1890 he moved his plant to a site in West Tague street, where he had more room for expansion. Five years later he was compelled to seek an even larger field for expansion and moved to an eligible site in West Greenfield, where he operated one of the largest and best-equipped brick manufacturing plants in central Indiana, and during which time he not only supplied the larger part of the local demand, but made heavy shipments to all parts of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. Mr. Banker's business interests were not confined wholly to his brick factory. He became heavily interested in the gas business and was a stockholder in the old Indianapolis & Eastern Railway Company, having been one of the promoters of that road and president of the company which constructed it in 1890-1891. In 1907 he organized the Brooklyn Brick Company, at Brooklyn, this state, and erected one of the most complete brick factories in the state at that place.



FRANCIS G. PANKER

the product of which, on account of the superior quality of the clay hereabout, immediately met a large demand, which is increasing each year. To the management of this plant he now devotes the major part of his time. Mr. Banker is a Republican and for four years, 1892-96, served as councilman from the second ward in the Greenfield city council. He also for some time served as a member of the city school board.

On September 22, 1882, at Shelbyville, this state, Francis G. Banker was united in marriage to Laura Griffey, who was born in that city, and to that union five children were born, of whom but one now survives, Harry C. Banker, of Greenfield. Mr. Banker married, secondly, at Indianapolis, July 15, 1907, Anna C. Clyman, who was born in Kentucky and who came to Indiana in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Banker are members of the Methodist church. They now reside at No. 4711 East Washington street, Indianapolis.

SCOTT BRANDENBURGH.

Winfield Scott Brandenburg was born in Moral township, Shelby county, September 18, 1880. He is the son of James Henry and Fidelia (Rawlings) Brandenburg. James Henry Brandenburg was born on the old Brandenburg homestead, one and one-half miles southeast of New Palestine, in 1852, and died in February, 1884. He was the son of James Oliver and Marie (Snodgrass) Brandenburg, and further details of the life of the former are set out in the biographical sketch of Elwood O. Brandenburg, presented on another page of this volume.

Fidelia Rawlings was born in Sugar Creek township, May 17, 1856. She was the daughter of Stephen and Sarah A. (Cones) Rawlings, who were of the oldest pioneer families in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, and Moral township, Shelby county. Stephen Rawlings was the son of Samuel Rawlings and wife, who entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Moral township, Shelby county, four and one-half miles south of New Palestine. Winfield Scott Brandenburg moved with his parents from Shelby county when he was two years old to a farm one and one-fourth miles southeast of New Palestine. It was there his father died, after which his mother and two children returned to her father's home. A few months later she took charge of a toll house on the old Brookville road, just west of New Palestine. In 1885 she was married to Fred Schilling, of Sugar Creek township, who was a native of Germany. After her marriage they took up their residence on a farm two miles east of New Palestine and one year

later moved to a farm two and one-fourth miles northeast of New Palestine. Two years later they moved to Van Buren township, Shelby county, where they resided four years and then returned to Hancock county, and settled on a farm about three and one-half miles northeast of New Palestine. Three years later they moved back to the old place, two miles east of New Palestine, where they resided for the next eighteen years and finally settled again on the old home place, two and one-fourth miles northeast of New Palestine.

Winfield Scott Brandenburgh spent his early childhood and youth in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, and Van Buren township, Shelby county. He attended the old No. 6 school house and his first teacher was John Garver. After finishing the common schools he started to learn the milling trade, but received an injury to his back, which necessitated his giving up the work. After his milling experience he engaged in farming for the next four years. Then with Jesse Armiger he engaged in the bakery and confectionery business at New Palestine. A year or two later he sold out to his brother, who in the meantime had taken the place of Mr. Armiger. He then went to Indianapolis, where he took a position with the Indianapolis Street Railway Company. A short time later he was taken ill. A few months later he was associated with Mr. Garver in the bakery business and he then took a position as clerk with Kitley & Geisel. For the next few months he worked for an Indianapolis grocery company and shortly after this he was again incapacitated by ill health. This lasted for about two years. After his recovery he engaged in the tailoring, pressing and cleaning business at New Palestine, which he has conducted since the spring of 1909. He also served as deputy postmaster at New Palestine.

On October 5, 1910, Winfield Scott Brandenburgh was married to Nannie Blaine Ingram, who was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, October 30, 1886, the daughter of Perry J. and Maria (Browning) Ingram. They came to Connersville when Nannie was fifteen years of age, where she resided, with the exception of a short time, until their death. Mr. Brandenburgh is the father of two children: Electra, born on April 9, 1904, and Iona Mae, born April 14, 1911. Mr. Brandenburgh is a member and trustee of the Christian church and his wife is also a member of this church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, London Lodge No. 466. He is a Democrat in politics and was elected in November, 1914, to the office of trustee of Sugar Creek township after a very spirited campaign. He enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens. He is not only one of the chief officers of the township, but as a man and citizen his character and reputation are above question.

JOHN H. BINFORD.

In the memorial annals of Hancock county few names stand out with greater distinctness than that of the late John H. Binford, educator, lawyer, historian and financier, who for years occupied a position of prominence and influence in the social, cultural and commercial circles of this community. A native of this county, he spent the most of his life here and was ever devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the community to which he was so fondly attached. In 1882 Mr. Binford compiled and published a history of Hancock county, which still stands an enduring monument to his memory—an invaluable contribution to local letters. Into that notable labor of love Mr. Binford poured the ripest fruits of his rich and varied experience and in thus preserving the results of his long and painstaking research into the musty records of the past performed a most notable service in behalf of the people of this county. Covering the period from the first settlement of Hancock county in 1818 to the year 1882, Mr. Binford's history was a complete, accurate and concise record of the chief events which had marked the progress of civilization hereabout from wilderness days and it stands today as an authoritative work along that line. It was a large undertaking successfully carried out and those books today are cherished and highly prized by all who are fortunate enough to have a copy of the same in their libraries.

John H. Binford was born on a pioneer farm in Blue River township, this county, April 13, 1844, son of Robert and Martha (Hill) Binford, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana. Robert Binford was born in Northampton county, North Carolina, July 2, 1813, and was thirteen years old when he came with his parents to Indiana, the family settling in Blue River township, this county, and there he grew to manhood, doing well his part in the work of developing the pioneer home farm. He married Martha Hill, who lived over in the neighboring county of Rush, where she was born, daughter of John Hill, a pioneer citizen of that county, and where she lived until her marriage. After his marriage Robert Binford established his home on a farm in Blue River township, this county, and there he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on February 2, 1884, he then being seventy-one years of age. His wife also was past seventy years of age at the time of her death.

Reared on the home farm in Blue River township, John H. Binford received his elementary education in the early district schools of that neighborhood, supplementing the same by a course of one year in Earlham College at Richmond, which he entered in 1862, at the age of eighteen. He then

began his long and useful career as a teacher, his first school being the Hope-well school, in his home township, receiving seventy-five dollars for the three-months' term. He continued teaching and attending school for a few years and then entered the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he presently was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His health becoming impaired about that time, Mr. Binford sought relief in the South and there was engaged as principal of the graded schools of Little Rock, Arkansas. During his service there Mr. Binford did much toward the elevation of educational standards in that state and was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the first county teachers' association in that state and in founding the Arkansas State Teachers' Association. He also was twice elected delegate to the conventions of the National Education Association, the meetings of which on those occasions were held at Trenton, New Jersey, and Ithaca, New York. Upon his return to Indiana Mr. Binford was given charge of the schools at Newport and soon thereafter was appointed superintendent of schools for Hancock county. During that incumbency of two years he was appointed, in 1874, assistant attorney-general in and for Hancock county. It was during that time that he organized and conducted Hancock county's first normal school. In 1875 he was appointed deputy county treasurer for the townships of Blue River, Brandywine, Center and the city of Greenfield and in that same year was elected principal of the Greenfield public schools, a position he held for two years, during which time he instituted many valuable reforms in the local school system and gave an impetus to the work of the schools which is felt to this day.

In the meantime Mr. Binford's natural inclinations had long been turning him in the direction of the law and he had been sedulously reading law in his home. In 1877 he quit the school room and gave himself up to the pursuit of the law as a profession. Entering the law office of New & Barrett at Greenfield he made rapid advancement under that able preceptorship and was soon admitted to the bar. Not long thereafter he was appointed head of the law department of the Montgomery County Normal College and was there engaged in teaching law for one year, at the end of which time he returned to Greenfield and opened an office for the practice of his profession and thus continued in active practice the rest of his life. In addition to his legal practice Mr. Binford also became extensively engaged in the brokerage and banking business and was very successful in that line, becoming one of the wealthiest and most influential financiers in this county. For years Mr. Binford had been interested in historical research work along local lines and had been painstakingly compiling the data on which was based his notable

"History of Hancock County," published in 1882. In many other ways Mr Binford made his presence felt in good ways hereabout and there was a general feeling of real loss in this community when he died on April 20, 1912.

John H. Binford was twice married, his first marriage taking place in Wayne county, this state, on June 26, 1873, when he married Lucy Coggeshall, who was born in that county on May 2, 1852, and who died in September, 1889. To that union six children were born, namely: Gertrude, born on April 9, 1874, now deceased; Edgar A., November 26, 1875, deceased; Robert J., March 31, 1879, a lieutenant of infantry in the United States army; Paul F., December 31, 1880, a well-known lawyer of Greenfield; Frank L., May 11, 1886, of Indianapolis, and Florence, January 4, 1889, who married David C. McCutcheon and is living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On March 25, 1891, John H. Binford married, secondly, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Florence Clark, who was born in that city on December 29, 1854, daughter of John H. and Marian (Shippy) Clark. To John H. and Florence (Clark) Binford two children were born, John Clark and Morton C.

WOOD L. WALKER.

Wood L. Walker, general manager of the department store of the J. Ward Walker Company, at Greenfield, this county, and for years recognized as one of the leading business men of that city, is a native son of Greenfield and has lived in that city all his life. He was born in July, 1804, son of J. Ward and Mary J. (Todd) Walker, long prominent residents of Greenfield, the former for years and until the time of his death, early in 1915, having been regarded as a leader in the commercial life of Hancock county.

J. Ward Walker was born in the town of Pendleton, Madison county, Indiana, March 11, 1836, son of John Wood Walker and wife, the former a merchant of that place. John Wood Walker was a Virginian who came to Indiana in 1833 and settled in Madison county, where for a time he engaged in farming. From 1846 to 1852 he operated a blacksmith shop and in 1853 opened a general store at Pendleton, remaining in business there until 1858, in which year he moved his stock to Greenfield, and was thus engaged in business there the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1883; and thus was founded the present prosperous business conducted by the J. Ward Walker Company. Up to 1864 the store was conducted under the firm name of G. H. and J. Ward Walker; from 1864 to 1868 it was J. Ward Walker & Company, and from the

latter year to 1871, Walker & Edwards, Dr. O. M. Edwards having been admitted to partnership. In 1871 J. Ward Walker helped to organize the Greenfield Banking Company, Nelson Bradley, president; J. Ward Walker, cashier, and M. Chandler, assistant cashier. Mr. Walker remained in the bank until 1876, in which year he started a men's furnishing and clothing store at Greenfield, under the firm name of J. Ward Walker & Company, his sister, Sarah M. Walker, being associated with him in the business. In 1882 the store was moved to the Randall block, moving thence in 1892 to the Dudding & Moore block, and thence, in September, 1896, to the Masonic Temple, where it ever since has been located. On March 28, 1906, the company was reorganized and the firm name was changed to the J. Ward Walker Company, J. Ward Walker, president; Sarah M. Walker, vice-president, and Wood L. Walker, secretary-treasurer. After the death of the elder Walker early in 1915 Charles H. Cook was elected president of the company; Edwin P. Wilson, vice-president, and Wood L. Walker was retained in his position as secretary-treasurer and general manager, the latter now being the only surviving member of the old firm of J. Ward Walker & Company.

The late J. Ward Walker was diligent in his own business, and was ever mindful of his duty as a good citizen to the common good and in many ways was active in promoting the best interests of his home town, so that his death, on February 22, 1915, was regarded as a loss to the whole community and was sincerely mourned. His wife had preceded him to the grave some years, her death having occurred on June 9, 1902. It was in Madison county, in the days of his young manhood, that J. Ward Walker was united in marriage to Mary J. Todd, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of the Rev. Miles and Judith (Zeublin) Todd, both natives of that same county, the former of Scottish descent and the latter of Swiss descent, who came to Indiana in 1852 and settled at Pendleton, Madison county, where Mr. Todd became a merchant and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring on July 14, 1902, he then being ninety-two years of age. Mrs. Todd died in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were active members of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church and were earnest promoters of all good works hereabout. Mr. Walker was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery at Greenfield and was also a member of the Greenfield council, Royal and Select Masters. He and his wife were the parents of six children, of whom five grew to maturity, as follow: Luella, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-two; Arthur R., who married Caroline Bacon and had seven children; Allie E., who married W. W. Cook, a Greenfield attorney, and has three children; Wood L.,

the subject of this biographical sketch, and Nannie B., who married Edward P. Wilson, vice-president of the J. Ward Walker Company, of Greenfield, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume.

Wood L. Walker was reared in Greenfield and received his education in the public schools of that city. Upon leaving the high school he entered the drug store of E. B. Grose, and was there engaged from 1884 to 1887, in which latter year he took his place in his father's store, and has ever since been connected with that establishment, having gone through all stages of development in the conduct of the business from bookkeeper, which was his first work in the store, to his present position of secretary-treasurer and general manager of the J. Ward Walker Company. Mr. Walker gives his undivided attention to the affairs of the store and is widely known in commercial circles throughout this part of the state.

On October 2, 1889, Wood L. Walker was united in marriage to Nellie Whitsell, who was born at Tipton, Iowa, and to this union four children have been born, Marthana, John Wood, Joseph W. and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church and take an earnest part in various social and cultural activities of their home town. Mr. Walker is a Republican and gives his thoughtful attention to local political affairs, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery at Greenfield and of the council of Royal and Select Masters at McCordsville. He is warmly interested in Masonic affairs and has "crossed the sands" to the "oasis" of Indianapolis, being an enthusiastic member of Murat temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in that city.

LOUIS KNOOP.

Louis Knoop, a well-known and industrious farmer of Brandywine township, this county, is a native son of Hancock county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Sugar Creek township, May 5, 1872, son of William and Louisa (Roesner) Knoop, both natives of this county, of German parentage, who were the parents of five children, the subject of this sketch having two brothers, John and William, living in Sugar Creek township, and two sisters, Mary, who married Charles Simon, and Louisa, who is still living at the old home with her widowed mother, the father, an honored veteran of the Civil War, having died in the spring of 1878 from the effects of a wound.

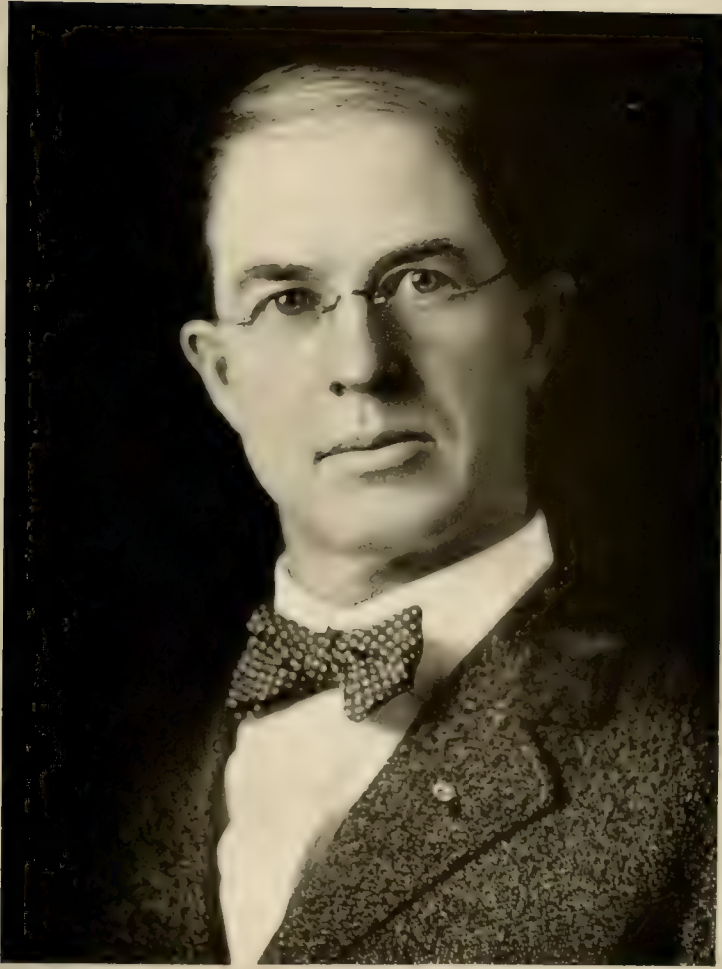
hardships and exposure incurred during his service in the army, his death occurring when he was thirty-six years old. He was an earnest member of the German Lutheran church, as is his widow, and their children were reared in that faith.

Louis Knoop was reared on the home farm in Sugar Creek township and obtained his schooling in both the parochial and public schools. He remained at home, assisting in the labors of the farm, until his marriage, after which he rented the place on which he is now living, a well-kept and profitably cultivated farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres in Brandywine township, where he is engaged in general farming and, to a limited extent, stock raising. He has taken a warm interest in the upkeep of the farm and the place is in an excellent condition. He is the owner of an automobile and his farming operations are carried on in accordance with modern methods. Mr. Knoop is a Democrat, and gives close attention to political affairs, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

Louis Knoop married Cora Andis, who was born in this county, daughter of Morgan and Amanda (Racey) Andis, the former of whom also was born in this county, May 29, 1841, and the latter, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1855. Mrs. Andis died in 1900. She was the mother of five children, Mrs. Knoop having three brothers, James, William and Harry, and a sister, Margaret, who married Harry Ostermeyer. William Andis is living in Custer county, Colorado. Mrs. Knoop is an earnest member of the German Lutheran church in Sugar Creek township and Mr. Knoop is a liberal contributor to the same, both taking a warm interest in neighborhood good works.

EUGENE E. DAVIS.

Eugene E. Davis, of Greenfield, was born at Ft. Scott, Bourbon county, Kansas, on January 12, 1867, and is the son of Dr. Benjamin L. and Albina C. (Wilson) Davis. Benjamin L. Davis, who was the son of James and Huldah (Swett) Davis, was born at Strong, Franklin county, Maine, on February 3, 1840, and was of Welsh-English stock. He was a graduate of Waterville (now Colby) College and, later, of Hahnemann Medical College, New York City. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Ft. Scott, Kansas, but in 1873 located in Petrolia, Pennsylvania, then the center of the great oil field, where he resided until 1880, when he removed to Pittsburgh, and there was actively engaged in the practice of his profession up to the time of his death, which



Eugene E Davis

occurred on May 13, 1907. He was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was very active in church matters, serving as trustee and chorister for many years. His wife, Albina (Wilson) Davis, was born near Solon, Somerset county, Maine, on May 4, 1840, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Goodrich) Wilson. On the paternal side she traced an unbroken line of descent from Benjamin Wilson, who emigrated from Paisley, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island, and thence to Massachusetts, where he landed in 1650. From there he went to Maine, where, during subsequent years, members of the family became prominent in the political and religious life of the state. To Benjamin and Albina Davis were born two children, Eugene E. and Mary Gertrude, of Butler, Pennsylvania, the widow of H. W. Daugherty and the mother of four sons.

Eugene E. Davis received his education in the public schools of Butler county, Pennsylvania, where the family had located in 1873. His first employment was as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Petrolia for a few months, quitting that job to enter the office of the *Petrolia Record*, where he learned the printing trade. In 1887 he went to Pittsburgh and entered the job printing establishment of Stevenson & Foster, where he remained until 1892, when he went to Logansport, Indiana, and entered the employ of Wilson, Humphreys & Company, at that time one of the largest printing houses in the state. In 1902 Mr. Davis entered the employ of B. F. Bowen, publisher of state and county histories, at Logansport, in the capacity of editor. In 1904 the business was moved to Indianapolis, and, later the same year, to Greenfield. Two years later Mr. Davis severed his relations with Mr. Bowen and became a stockholder and secretary-treasurer of the Greenfield Printing and Publishing Company, with which he was identified until 1909, when the plant was sold and he again joined B. F. Bowen, at Indianapolis, as editor of histories. In 1913 B. F. Bowen & Company was incorporated, Mr. Davis becoming a stockholder and secretary-treasurer. He is still identified with this company and is also president of the Federal Publishing Company, which is issuing the present history of Hancock county. He resides in Greenfield, his business headquarters being in the Occidental building, Indianapolis.

Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, though he was recently aligned with the Progressive movement. Fraternally, he is a member of Hancock Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenfield Chapter No. 96, Royal Arch Masons; Logansport Council No. 11, Royal and Select Masters; Greenfield Commandery No. 39, Knights Templar, of which he was recorder for ten years; Indianapolis Consistory, Scottish Rite; Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously, he has

long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being now a trustee of the church at Greenfield. He has been chorister of this church for eleven years and is a teacher in the Sunday school.

On December 25, 1890, Mr. Davis was married to Mary Elizabeth Kimmel, of Butler, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Thompson and Elizabeth Kimmel. Mrs. Davis died on October 28, 1902, and on May 4, 1904, Mr. Davis married Iza G. Hunnings, who was born on August 2, 1871, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the daughter of March and Victoria (Vandergrift) Hunnings. To this union were born two children, Alice Gertrude, born on September 16, 1905, and March Benjamin, born on November 28, 1907, but who died seven days later. Mrs. Davis is active in local church and club work, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Ladies' Home Reading Club.

WILLIAM HENRY KELLER.

William Henry Keller, the son of David and Cynthia (Ellis) Keller, was born on the farm in Green township, this county, where he now resides, in 1856. His parents were natives of Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

Philip Keller and wife, the parents of David, were natives of West Virginia and came to Madison county, Indiana, at a very early day. Here Mr. Keller engaged in farming and became the possessor of eight hundred acres of land. He and Mrs. Keller made this their home, and here they lived and died. The parents of Mrs. Keller were also natives of West Virginia, where they spent their lives.

David Keller received his education in the schools of West Virginia, where he grew to manhood and engaged in farming. He was married in his native state and was the father of two children before he came to the new location in the western state. Some time before his father decided to come to Indiana, David left his Virginia home and settled in Green township, where he pre-empted sixty acres, where the son, William, now lives. The country was a dense forest, and the land taken by Mr. Keller was a virgin woods. He cleared a small tract and erected a cabin, which was the first home of the family in the new location. In time a new frame house was built near the location of the old one. The farm was improved and developed. Before the death of himself and wife he had accumulated over eight hundred acres, all of which he gave to his seven children before his death, with the exception of some one hundred and sixty acres.

William Henry Keller received his education in the schools of Hancock county. Soon after completing his education he engaged in farming and has made that his life work. He is engaged in general farming on his four hundred and twenty acres of land. The farm is well improved, the present modern and convenient buildings having been erected by Mr. Keller within recent years.

William H. Keller was united in marriage to Rena Johnson and to this union the following children have been born: Arnold, James, Carrie, Clarence and Cora. Mr. Keller and his family are members of the United Brethren church.

CHARLES E. PAULEY.

Among the numerous Hancock county "boys" who have sought wider fields for the exercise of their talents and have done well in whatever enterprises they have engaged in elsewhere, few have retained a livelier interest in the scenes of their boyhood or have retained more of the abiding friendships of their youth hereabout than has Charles E. Pauley, now of Indianapolis, who has long been recognized as one of the most successful and distinctive figures in printing circles in Indiana. Mr. Pauley had the foresight to recognize the need of developing a new and distinctive branch of the printing trades in this state and the forethought to become a pioneer in that development. As pioneers deserve to do, he has succeeded in the undertaking upon which he entered ten years ago and now enjoys the distinction of being the sole owner of the largest custom linotype plant in Indiana, his busy battery of machines supplying the needs of the trade in all parts of the state.

Charles E. Pauley was born at Greenfield, this county, January 15, 1868, son and only child of Joseph H. and Elizabeth (Morris) Pauley, both natives of this county, the latter of whom died when her son was little more than a year old. Joseph H. Pauley was a member of one of the old families of Hancock county and was reared in the Eden neighborhood, where he learned the carpenter trade and later became a building contractor, remaining thus engaged throughout the active years of his life, all of which was spent here save the last year, which was spent in the home of his son in Indianapolis, his death occurring there when he was past sixty-five years of age. He was a Republican, ever taking an earnest interest in the political affairs of his home county, and was a member of the Greenfield lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which he took a warm interest.

Even from the days of his boyhood the print shop possessed a fascination for Charles E. Pauley, and upon completing his schooling in the graded schools of Greenfield he entered upon his career as a printer. He learned his trade in the offices of the *Jeffersonian* and the *Democrat* at Greenfield and in 1888, he then being about twenty years of age, went to Indianapolis, where for three years he was engaged as a compositor on the old *Sentinel*. When the linotype, that wonderful machine which revolutionized the process of typesetting, began to be introduced into the print shops of Indianapolis, Mr. Pauley became greatly interested in the same and lost little time in learning to operate the machine, presently becoming regarded as one of the best machinist-operators in the capital city. In 1906 he recognized the possibilities of the custom linotype business and bought a machine, which he installed in a small shop at 119 West Maryland street, and there began to supply the needs of the trade. It was not long until he realized that he was "filling a long-felt want," for he found himself "swamped" with orders. He presently added a second machine to his equipment and as his business grew added still another, and moved to more commodious quarters, and thus continued to add to his equipment, his business constantly growing as his reputation for faithful performance of contracts extended throughout the state, until now he has ten machines, which are kept going night and day, as well as an admirably equipped and capably manned plant for general publication work, and has become one of the substantial figures in the industrial and commercial life of the city.

On June 27, 1888, Charles E. Pauley was united in marriage to Gertrude Chamberlain, who was born in Greenfield, this county, in February, 1870, daughter of Samuel and Mary Chamberlain, also natives of Greenfield, and to this union four daughters have been born, Hazel, who married Von Glascock and is living at Greenfield; Ethel, who married L. V. Meriman, of Indianapolis; Mabel, wife of Frank Meredith, also of Indianapolis, and Maragret, who is still in school.

BERRY WILLIS COOPER, M. D.

In placing the late Dr. Berry Willis Cooper in the front rank of the citizens of his generation in Hancock county, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized in the locality honored by his citizenship. Though a quiet and unassuming man, he contributed much to the civic and moral advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved.

Berry Willis Cooper was born in Kentucky in 1828, the son of Elijah Cooper and Berilla (Noel) Cooper. While he was quite young, the family came to Indiana, locating first in Rush county, whence, a few years later, they came to Hancock county. After completing his public school education, Berry W. Cooper studied medicine under the direction of Doctors Cook and Jones. He commenced the practice of his profession at New Columbus (Ovid), Indiana, about the year 1854, but subsequently took a course in medicine at the Rush Medical School, Chicago, under Doctor Brainard, and graduated with high honors. In 1858 Doctor Cooper located in Greenfield and enjoyed a splendid practice until his death, which occurred in 1868. He is buried in the Cooper cemetery. A polished gentleman and able physician, there were embodied in him those traits of character which ever command the respect of a community and his death, at a comparatively early age, was considered a distinct loss to Greenfield and Hancock county.

In 1857 Doctor Cooper was married to Malissa Hoel and to this union were born the following children, all of whom were born in Greenfield, where they still reside: Daniel B., born in 1858, who married Flora B. Marsh, daughter of Hon. Montgomery Marsh; George H., who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; William S., born in 1862, who married Minnie, the daughter of Jerome Black, of Greenfield.

Malissa (Hoel) Cooper was born in Ohio in 1835 and was the daughter of George W. and Catharine (Hopper) Hoel. When the daughter was quite young, the family moved to Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, and there Mr. Hoel took an active part in public affairs, serving as justice of the peace for Adams township and two terms as county commissioner of Madison county. Malissa Hoel received a good public school education and, as stated above, was married to Dr. Berry Willis Cooper in 1857. About ten years later she became a widow and thereafter nobly devoted herself to the rearing and educating of her three sons. She remained a resident of Greenfield up to the time of her death, which occurred on April 24, 1913, at the age of seventy-seven years, nine months and fifteen days.

In a brief summary of her life's activities, necessitated by the limitations of this work, one catches but a brief glimpse of the place she filled and the influence she had in the life of the community. Charitable and kind, she never lost an opportunity to say a helpful word to all with whom she came in contact. She lived a life of exalted purpose, the value of which cannot be estimated. The following excerpts are taken from a memorial printed soon after her death and reflect the large place she held in the minds of those who had known and been associated with her. In the course of the funeral sermon, Rev. B. F.

Dailey, who had known her intimately, said: "This large gathering of friends and the flowers which flooded the house where she went to sleep testify to the love which all of us have for Mrs. Malissa Cooper. We have paused here on the way to the silent city to bear testimony to her character. . . . This sanctuary was to her the gate to heaven. Here came to her, from time to time, the vision of heavenly things and the inspiration of the higher ideals of life. . . . For forty-five years she led a widowed life. Her husband, Dr. Berry Willis Cooper, left her in the morning of life and now, full of years, she goes to join him in that land where life is one perpetual youth. He left her with the blessings of three little boys, Brainard, George and William, and to their bringing up she devoted herself, soul and body. Time has told how well she succeeded. . . . To this responsibility, which she fulfilled so well, there was added another, of like kind, in the closing years of her life. Ten years ago the hand of death smote the home of her youngest son and left four little children without a mother. These became the object of her love and care to the day of her death, and they will rise up to call her blessed.

"There was given to her also, in large measure, the gift of intelligence. In her early life she was a teacher in the public schools. She was a member of the first reading circle at this place, and continued the work until the course was completed.

"Her love of home and children and the welfare of others prompted her to donate her old homestead as the site of our public library. Over the path which led to her doorstep troop our hundreds of school children to quench their thirst at the fountain of knowledge. She was heard to say that she wanted only some small marker at her grave, for, pointing to the library site, 'There is my monument.' With her own hand she signed the deed which gave the lot to the city, and there, within the entry of that beautiful building, a grateful public has cut in marble the name of Malissa Cooper.

"Chief among her activities was her devotion to this church. She was always ready with gifts and good words to help on the cause. She was faithful in attendance at the services. She kept her place in that front pew until she went to join the church above. Through all the cares and responsibilities of life there shone the personality of her Christian womanhood."

Under the heading, "A Retrospect," one who stood close to her in the family circle, wrote in part as follows: "In girlhood she was ambitious; she received something of an academic education in Rush county, Indiana, and then, her parents having changed their residence to a newer part of the state and in a country district, she taught her first school at the age of eighteen. She was enthusiastic in all that she did, and, finding that the boys could play

ball without her help and guidance, she conceived the idea of giving to the girls some pleasing occupation, and, possessing some knowledge of embroidery and fancy knitting, she taught them these arts in addition to the other lessons -- this comes among the earliest records of manual training being taught in the schools of Indiana. . . .

"Her religion was of the substantial kind; she believed in and liked to hear, 'I am the resurrection and the life,' her working hypothesis was drawn from the text, 'I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith'."

Mrs. Cooper gave much encouragement and help to young people and in addition to the education of her own children and grandchildren she helped and aided seven others through the high school.

TYNER E. LOWE, M. D.

Dr. Tyner E. Lowe, of Greenfield, one of the best-known physicians in Hancock county, president of the school board of his home city, and otherwise actively identified with the social and cultural movements of that city, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, with the exception of the time spent in medical college at St. Louis. He was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, November 19, 1877, son of John and Elizabeth Jane Lowe, the former of whom, also a native of Indiana, was born in Hamilton county on May 24, 1842, and the latter, in Franklin county, Ohio, July 15, 1851.

Doctor Lowe was well equipped by study for the practice of the profession to which he has brought honor during the years of his active practice at Greenfield. Upon completing the course in the schools of his native county, he taught school for six years and then entered the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis, and was graduated with honors from that excellent institution in 1908, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately following his graduation Doctor Lowe opened an office for the practice of his profession at Greenfield, and has ever since been located there, long having been recognized as one of the leading physicians of that part of the state. Not only has Doctor Lowe given the most studious consideration to the exacting duties of his profession, but he has given thoughtful attention to the social and civic affairs of his home community and has done his part as a good citizen in the promotion of all movements having to do with the advancement of the best interests of the people of Greenfield and of Hancock county, his services as president of the school board of Greenfield having proved of particular

value to the community at large. Doctor Lowe is a Democrat and ever since locating at Greenfield has given close attention to local political affairs. He is a member of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy and of the American Institute of Homeopathy and has for years taken an active interest in the deliberations of these bodies. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in the affairs of these latter organizations takes a warm interest.

On June 17, 1909, the year following the beginning of his practice in Greenfield, Doctor Lowe was united in marriage to Maybelle Smith, who was born in Jackson township, this county, daughter of Dr. H. B. Smith, and to this union has been born one son, Benton Smith Lowe, born on July 15, 1913. Mrs. Lowe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the doctor is a member of the Primitive Baptist church, both taking a warm interest not only in local church affairs, but in all proper social and cultural activities in their home community, useful laborers in behalf of all measures designed to advance the common welfare hereabout.

ERNEST R. SISSON, M. D.

Doctor Sisson's paternal ancestry is French. His mother's people, who came to Indiana from Virginia, were of English descent. His father's mother was of Scotch-Irish extraction. No record has been found showing when the Sissons came to America, but the family is known to have located in the state of New York at a very early day. With the exception of the doctor's grandfather, Nelson Sisson, who emigrated to Rush county, Indiana, about eighty years ago, and his descendants, the family still remains in the Empire state. Marquis LaFayette Sisson, the doctor's father, was born in Rush county, and there he reared his family. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was twice elected county commissioner of Rush county, being nominated on both occasions by acclamation.

Ernest R. Sisson, the son of Marquis LaFayette Sisson and Nancy (Harold) Sisson, was born in Rush county on December 7, 1869. He is the eldest of a family of four boys. He was educated in the common schools of his native county. Later he attended Spiceland Academy, graduating in 1891. He also attended several terms at Graham's College at Rushville, a school organized and equipped by Mr. Graham, who has since served several years as superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown.



E R Sisson M.D.

Ind. From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Sisson taught in the common schools of Rush county. In 1895 he entered the medical department of the University of Indiana, graduating in 1898. During his senior year he also served as an interne at Bobb's Dispensary at Indianapolis. In the fall of 1898, after graduating from the medical college, he opened his office at Maxwell, Ind. In 1907 he came to Greenfield and has since that time been engaged in the practice here. Doctor Sisson has been very successful in his profession. His success has given him a practice that is all but too large for one man to care for. His professional ability is generally recognized in the county, and as a practitioner he is easily the peer of any of his brethren.

While a student at Spiceland Academy Doctor Sisson became acquainted with Mattie M. Wilson, to whom he was married on March 1, 1894. Two children were born to them: A son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Marion, who was married on May 6, 1916, to R. Max Peyton, of Danville, Ind. Mrs. Mattie Sisson died on January 21, 1909. The daughter, Marion, who was then of high school age, entered the girls' school at St. Mary's of the Woods, from which she was graduated. Doctor Sisson was married, secondly, to Enna F. Mead, November 23, 1909. One child has been born to them, who died in infancy.

Fraternally, the doctor is a member of the Masonic order, including the chapter and council. He is also affiliated with the Redmen, Royal Arcanum and Moose, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Before his practice became so extensive, he took an interest in Sunday schools, and for several years, while a student, he taught a young men's Bible class at Roberts Park church, at Indianapolis. The doctor appreciates a joke or a clean story, and his fund of them seems to be inexhaustible.

GEORGE H. MERLAU.

George H. Merlau, a farmer of Buck Creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, also having a reputation as one of the best contracting bricklayers throughout this and adjoining states, was born in Sugar Creek township, this county, on June 17, 1871, being a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Meier) Merlau.

Conrad Merlau was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on January 6, 1836, and came to this country with his parents when a youth. The family settled in this county a short distance west of New Palestine, and there Conrad

Merlau lived until the time of his marriage, when twenty-one years old, to Elizabeth Meier, born in Sugar Creek township, on the old Meier homestead, in 1848, a daughter of Anton and Elizabeth Meier. After marriage, Conrad Merlau went to the northeast part of Sugar creek township, where he farmed for a few years. He later sold that farm and bought one hundred and sixty acres in the northeast quarter of section 32, of Buck Creek township. There were about sixty acres of this farm under the plow and an old frame house and barn by way of improvements, and so energetically has Conrad Merlau worked and so well has he managed, that his entire farm is today under cultivation and there is a fine nine-room residence of brick and other excellent buildings in keeping with the surroundings. Conrad Merlau had the misfortune to lose his wife, who passed away in the spring of 1902. She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom survive, namely: Anna, William, George, Rosie, Fred, Julia, Emma and Edna. Conrad Merlau is a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife were from their childhood members of the German Lutheran church.

George H. Merlau was an infant of six months when his parents moved to Buck Creek township, and on the farm there his childhood and youth were spent. He attended the old Brown school and after finishing the course there studied for a time at an Indianapolis business college. At the age of fifteen he went into the store of his brother-in-law, John Woty, at Arcadia, where he remained for two years, and later took up the trade of bricklaying, to which he has ever since given his best efforts. On April 29, 1902, at the age of thirty-one, George Merlau was united in marriage with Mary Buchfink, born in Buck Creek township, this county, on April 9, 1881. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kissel) Buchfink, the former of whom is one of the oldest pioneers of Buck Creek township.

After marriage, George H. Merlau located in Indianapolis, where he lived for several years, gradually advancing in his trade until his reputation became far more than local. He has handled contracts in thirteen different states, and before receiving an injury a few years ago did a large contracting business all over the state of Indiana. He is a member of the International Bricklayers' Union No. 3, of Indianapolis, which body he has served as financial secretary, recording secretary and various other offices and committees. In February, 1910, George Merlau returned to Hancock county, taking up his residence on the old home place, where he has since resided, and has had the entire management of the same for the past five years. However, the greater part of his time is still devoted to his chosen vocation of contracting and bricklaying.

Mr. and Mrs. George Merlau have a family of four children, namely:

Florence, Ruby, Helen and Charles, and both are members of the German Lutheran church, while in politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. George Merlau is one of the best known sons of Hancock county, a man who stands high in the estimation of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN P. BARDONNER

John P. Bardonner was born one mile south of Cicero, Hamilton county, Indiana, June 24, 1858. He is a son of Henry and Mary (Merlau) Bardonner. Henry Bardonner was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1838 and died in Hamilton county, one mile south of Cicero, in 1908, at the age of seventy years. He was a son of Henry and Emma (Gates) Bardonner, both of whom were born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where Henry Bardonner spent his early life and where he learned the cooper's trade. There he was married and three years after his marriage his first child was born. He then came to America with his family and settled first in Wayne county, Indiana, where for a few years he worked at the cooper's trade and then in 1842 he moved to Indianapolis, where he learned of the fine land in Hamilton county. He went to Hamilton county, and entered two 80-acre tracts of timber land one-half mile northeast of Cicero. There he built a small house and a log barn and cleared up about forty acres of land. He then continued to improve this place, building a good frame house of four rooms and a good frame barn. Frame buildings were a luxury in those days, and the fact of his having frame buildings is accounted for by his being a good mechanic. Seven or eight years later a man by the name of Sims offered to trade his seven eighty-acre tracts of timber for his place and this trade was finely consummated. Mr. Bardonner made his place so attractive that Mr. Sims thought he would rather have it than the seven eighty-acre tracts of raw timber land. Years after Henry Bardonner's death the heirs of Mr. Sims, realizing what a bad trade their father had made, tried by various means to recover what the elder Sims had lost.

Henry Bardonner, Sr., was a remarkable man, a good mechanic, and very industrious. In addition to his 560 acres in Hamilton county he bought in later years, 200 acres in Missouri. He established all his children on good farms. In 1865 he retired and moved to Cicero, where his death occurred the following winter. His wife survived him a good many years, dying in 1880. They were the parents of the following children, one daughter and three sons, namely: Becky, Henry, Jr., Peter and John, all deceased but the last named.

Henry Bardonner, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, spent his

childhood and youth on the old homestead of his father in Hamilton county. There he received his early education, worked as a boy in the saw-mill and helped his father on the home farm until he was married at about the age of nineteen years. He then settled on an eighty-acre tract of land which he received from his father, erecting thereon a log house, which served him for about eight years, and a log barn which served until 1874. He then built a good frame house of five rooms which still stands. It was there he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on December 23, 1908. His wife died on January 31, 1916, at Arcadia, Indiana. Like his father, Henry Bardonner was a splendid mechanic and his son, John, has still several treasured mementoes of his skill. He finally accumulated a tract of three hundred and sixty-nine acres of Hamilton county land and in addition to this several thousand dollars. On his farm he had built a large barn forty by sixty feet in 1874.

Mary Merlau, who was the mother of John P. Bardonner, was born in Germany and when seven years of age came with her parents, Henry A. Merlau and wife, to New Palestine, Ind., where they settled and where she spent her early childhood and remaining days until her marriage to the father of Mr. Bardonner. Henry and Mary (Merlau) Bardonner were the parents of the following children: John P., who is the immediate subject of this review; Anna, Henry, deceased; Herman, deceased; Edward, George, Lizzie, Charles, Emma and Louis, the last named being deceased.

John P. Bardonner was born on the old homestead of his parents in Hamilton county. There he received his early education attending the old Brown school house. He remained at home helping his father on the old home farm until he was nearly twenty-two years old. For two years, 1881 and 1883, he worked in Hancock county and from 1884 to 1886 he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1887 he was married to Emma Lantz, who was born in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, in April, 1863, the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Manche) Lantz. The former was a native of Germany, and the latter a native of Hancock county. They were the parents of the following children: Mollie, Emma, William, Nettie and Henry, all of whom are living, and two children who died in infancy.

After his marriage John P. Bardonner lived on his father's farm for five years. He then moved to Sugar Creek township, Hancock county and settled on a farm belonging to his wife's father. This was a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, forty acres of which belonged to Mrs. Bardonner, and the remainder she ultimately inherited. She also received a part of another hundred-acre tract and purchased the remainder of it. Since that time Mr. Bardonner

has purchased about seventy-five acres, making a total of about two hundred and ninety-three acres of fine farming land owned by himself and wife.

Mr. Bardonner is farming about one hundred and ninety-three acres of this land now and he usually cultivates about fifty to sixty acres of corn and the same amount of small grain. He usually keeps about sixty head of hogs and from twenty to thirty head of cattle, some of which are full-blooded Shorthorns. He keeps about ten head of horses and attributes most of his profits to hogs and corn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bardonner are the parents of the following children: Nettie, Lawrence, Marie and William. Nettie married Fred Rushhaupt and they have three children, Dorothy and Emily, twins, and Charles Frederick. Mr. Bardonner is a Democrat in politics, and has served his township as supervisor for several terms. He was also road superintendent. He has been president and vice-president, as well as director of the New Palestine Telephone Company for fifteen years, and is one of Sugar Creek township's most substantial and progressive farmers.

WILLIAM J. GEISEL.

William J. Geisel, to a short sketch of whose life the attention of the reader is now directed, is well known as one of Hancock county's most successful farmers and the owner of one of its most beautiful and complete farm homes. William J. Geisel has a wide acquaintance throughout this section and is known as a man of high ideals and liberal views, who stands for the highest and best in all that relates to private and public life.

William J. Geisel was born on Davidson street, in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 8, 1869, a son of Christian and Matilda (Ruschaupt) Geisel. Christian Geisel was born in Hesse-Dermstadt, Germany, February 5, 1838, in the village of Wollenroth, a son of Conrad Geisel. Conrad Geisel was born in that same place about 1800, and there he grew to manhood and was married. When a young man he was a shepherd and took care of his father's large and valuable flock. While still a young man he and his wife, with their family of four children, set sail for America. They crossed on one of the old slow-going sailing vessels, the voyage requiring three months, and they finally landed at the port of Baltimore. That was in 1840 and they immediately engaged a team and wagon to transport them to their destination in Hancock county. After several weeks of arduous traveling, they reached their journey's end, and here Conrad Geisel bought forty acres about one and one-half miles west of New Palestine. The farm at that time was practically virgin forest, there being but three to five acres cleared and the only buildings a log cabin and a

stable. Conrad Geisel bravely set about making a comfortable home in the wilderness and later erected a hewed-log house of four or five rooms, which is standing today in an excellent state of preservation, owing to his skill as a builder. Here Conrad Geisel lived the balance of his life, with the exception of a short time spent at the home of his son, John, on an adjoining farm. Conrad Geisel died in 1884 at the age of about eighty-four years, having survived his wife some ten or twelve years. Conrad Geisel and wife were the parents of nine children, namely: Henry, Catherine, John, Christian, Elizabeth, Conrad, Mary, George and Henry.

Christian Geisel, father of William J., grew up on the family homestead in Sugar Creek township, receiving such education as the schools of this section at that time afforded, and at the age of eighteen started out in life for himself. For a time he was employed at the Central Hospital for the Insane, located at Indianapolis, and later learned the carpenter's trade, being employed for many years in that capacity by Mr. Helwig, a contractor. He later was employed by the old "Bee Line" Railroad, now a part of the New York Central system, and in time became foreman of the car-building department. It was while he was living in Indianapolis that William J. was born. In 1881 Christian Geisel moved to Sugar Creek township and took possession of the farm of eighty acres which he owned there. This was situated about three miles northwest of New Palestine, and some eighteen months later he moved to "Poplar Grove Farm", containing one hundred and fifty-four acres and located in Franklin township, Marion county. On that farm he made his home from 1883 to the spring of 1908, when he retired from active labor and moved to New Palestine, where he has since resided. Christian Geisel won a gratifying degree of success in life, at one time owning one hundred acres of land in Hamilton county, eighty in Hancock county and one hundred and fifty-four in Marion county, besides city property in Indianapolis. Christian Geisel has been a widower since the death of his wife, July 8, 1913. He is still a member of Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, in Indianapolis, where both he and his wife attended for many years. In politics, Christian Geisel is a Democrat, although devoting no especial attention to that question.

William J. Geisel is one of a family of three children and the youngest. Edward resides in New Palestine and Amelia, deceased, was the wife of Ben Scheldmier and the mother of four children, Matilda, Edward, Frederick William and Benjamin. William J. Geisel received his earliest education in the public schools of Indianapolis, his first teacher being a Miss Lloyd. When he was eleven years of age his parents came to Sugar Creek township, and he then attended the schools of New Palestine and Poplar Grove. After his school

days were over he became the assistant of his father in the farm work, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-six years of age. He started out in life for himself without any capital, but with a large amount of ambition and energy. He bought his first farm of sixty-nine acres without having a cent of money for it and by dint of hard work and excellent management he succeeded in paying for this place. He farmed that for a number of years and also his father's farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres. With the help of his father he erected a beautiful home of thirteen rooms on his farm, the heavy timbers for which he procured from his own land. He also built two fine barns, one eighty by fifty-four feet and the other forty-eight by forty-two feet, at the same time putting up other buildings in keeping with the style of residence and barns. William J. continued to make his home on his farm until 1908, having two years previous to that time sold his land to the Big Four Railroad Company and continued thereon as a renter. His father, also, at the same time, sold his farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres, and William J. Geisel, in September, 1906, purchased a farm of two hundred and twenty-nine acres in Sugar Creek township, Hancock county, where he has since made his home. Since taking possession of his new farm, Mr. Geisel has greatly improved the place. The residence he has made into a beautiful and modern home of ten rooms, has improved and enlarged the barn until it now has a floor space of eighty by thirty-three feet with an "L" fifty-six by thirty-eight feet. He has a combination corn crib and carriage house, a workshop sixty-five by twenty-five feet and a splendid hog house with cement floor and a large corn crib above. This hog barn is twenty-eight by forty-eight feet and is one of the most complete and perfectly designed in the county. There are also other buildings in perfect keeping with the surroundings. William J. Geisel is a strong advocate of diversified farming and usually puts fifty acres to corn, averaging about fifty bushels to the acre, and puts in from sixty to seventy-five acres to small grains. He has ready for the market on an average of seventy-five hogs each year, favoring a pure strain of Poland Chinas, and feeds out eight to ten head of cattle, keeping from twenty-five to thirty head on hand. These are purebred Shorthorns and Durhams, while his horses, of which he has ten to twelve head, are excellent Percheron draft horses. Mr. Geisel is highly successful in his chosen line and attributes his success to careful management and untiring energy.

When twenty-seven years of age, William J. Geisel was married, in Indianapolis, to Anna L. Neuenburg, born in that city, October 1, 1876, a daughter of Leonard and Christina (Deitz) Neuenburg, the former a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and the latter born in Marion county, this state, of German parent-

age. To William J. Geisel and wife have been born four children, namely: Robert William, born on April 21, 1898; Gertrude, July 11, 1903; Leonard Christian, February 5, 1908, and Ruth, March 3, 1910. Mr. Geisel votes independently, voting always for the worthy candidate rather than supporting any one party's ticket.

WILLIAM A. HUGHES.

William A. Hughes, well-known attorney and financier, of Greenfield, this county, was born in Greenfield on April 19, 1869, son of John A. and Margaret A. (Wray) Hughes, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania, who came to Indiana in the days of their youth, settling at Greenfield, where they married.

Mr. Hughes was reared in Greenfield, the city of his birth, and upon completing the course in the city schools entered the Hughes Bank, then being conducted in Greenfield by his father, and thoroughly familiarized himself with that business. Though little more than a boy when his father died, in 1885, William A. Hughes continued to conduct the business, and was thus successfully engaged for a period of twenty-three years, at the end of which time, in January, 1908, he liquidated the business and discontinued the bank. On March 1, following, Mr. Hughes took offices in the Masonic Temple, and has since then been engaged in the general practice of law, with particular reference to probate business, and in the general loan and insurance business, and has been very successful. Mr. Hughes is an active, progressive and enterprising citizen and has done much to advance the general interests of his home city and county at large. He is a Republican, though not much given to active participation in political affairs, and his action while serving as acting mayor of Greenfield some years ago, during which time, as judge of the mayor's court, he effected some very much-needed "house-cleaning" in the city, is not likely soon to be forgotten. For three years he was a member of the city school board, and while thus connected introduced the study of chemistry, physics and German into the high school and completed the organization of the city library, buying the first books for the library, an initial equipment of two thousand and five hundred volumes. Mr. Hughes is a charter member of the influential Temple Club, of Greenfield, and of the state-wide Columbia Club, at Indianapolis. He lives in his own home at No. 610 West Main street, in Greenfield.

On October 15, 1891, William A. Hughes was united in marriage to Nellie H. Millikan, of Greenfield, who was born at Raleigh, Rush county, this state,

November 17, 1868, daughter of Dr. Samuel R. and Isabelle (Hall) Millikan, both natives of Rush county, but for many years residents of Greenfield.

To William A. and Nellie H. (Millikan) Hughes three daughters have been born, Lucy M., who married James L. Murray, a lawyer, of Indianapolis; Mary Isabel, a student at Butler College, and Marjorie H., a graduate of the Greenfield high school. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are members of the Presbyterian church, the congregation of which Mr. Hughes has served in every capacity from that of janitor to moderator of the session, being at present treasurer of the board of trustees, and both have ever taken a warm interest in the general welfare of the city, being held in high esteem by their friends hereabout. Mr. Hughes is a member of Hancock Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons, at Greenfield; Greenfield Chapter No. 96, Royal Arch Masons; McCordsville Council No. 52, Royal and Select Masters; Greenfield Commandery No. 39, Knights Templar; Indianapolis Consistory (thirty-second degree), Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis, and of the Order of the Eastern Star at Greenfield; with the latter Mrs. Hughes also is affiliated. Mr. Hughes is also a member of Eureka Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, at Greenfield, of which order he is a past representative, and is a member of Greenfield Lodge No. 135, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

CHRIS A. KLIEMAN.

Holding eminent prestige among the successful farmers of Hancock county is Chris A. Klieman, who has played a prominent part in the advancement of agriculture in the community in which he lives. A man of splendid personal character and high business principles, he has won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact and has made himself a power for public good. Chris A. Klieman was born on June 8, 1878, in the log cabin built by his father on the Hancock county farm. His parents, Herman H. and Louise (Wischler) Klieman, were both natives of Germany, who came to this country in the early days of its history. The father, who was born in 1838, followed the occupation of a tailor in his native land and upon arriving in this country, where he settled first in Cincinnati, Ohio, continued to work at this chosen line of business. After working in Cincinnati for a short time he was attracted to the agricultural opportunities offered in the farming districts of Indiana and moved to Cumberland, in this state, where he rented a

farm one mile east of the town just mentioned. Later he bought forty-four acres in the same locality, which he sold for the purpose of settling on a larger farm, consisting of seventy two acres, on Big Sugar creek, Hancock county.

On this farm Herman Klieman experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. He began the task of clearing the land of the underbrush and timber, and after a short time had forty-four acres in cultivation. He built a log cabin and a larger barn, and followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1904. Mr. Klieman, aside from his immediate family, was survived by a brother, Henry, who died in 1914, in Buck Creek township, near Mt. Comfort; a sister, Mary, who is living in Cincinnati, and another sister, Kate, who resides in Kansas. Mr. Klieman, during his residence in Hancock county, took an active part in the affairs of the Democratic party. In his religious views he gave support to the German Lutheran church and for many years acted as deacon of the church in Sugar Creek township, of which his wife was also a devout member. Mrs. Klieman came to this country from Germany in May, 1842, and lived in Kentucky before the Civil War. After the outbreak of the war she moved to the North and settled near Rising Sun, Indiana, where her marriage later took place. The couple came to Hancock county forty-eight years ago. Mrs. Klieman has one living brother, Philip, and a half-brother, Frank, is deceased. Two sisters are also deceased, Mary and Eigh. Mr. and Mrs. Klieman reared a family of the following children: Henry, John, George, deceased; Mrs. Mary Cromie, who resides in Indianapolis; Mrs. Anna Knoop; Mrs. Donia Manches; Minnie, deceased; Mrs. Louise Robie; Chris A., Charles, Ben, Fred and Tillie.

Chris A. Klieman received a common-school education in the schools of Sugar Creek township, and after completing the course assisted his father with the work on the farm. After his marriage he worked for nine years by the month, and later rented the place he now occupies for a period of six years. At the end of that time he bought the place, which consists of forty-five acres of land. In 1914 Mr. Klieman bought fifty-two acres, which he has under an excellent state of cultivation. The subject of this sketch devotes the greater part of his time to stock raising and ships from forty to fifty hogs annually. He takes pride in raising high-grade cattle and keeps for the heaviest work on the farm six head of fine horses. The life of the subject of this sketch affords a striking example of what a man with determination, energy and courage may accomplish in his chosen field of endeavor when controlled by the highest principles of conduct.

In 1904, Chris A. Klieman was united in marriage to Anna Rohe. To this union two sons have been born, Edward, who was born on September 27,

1904, and Harmon, who was born on June 28, 1914. Aside from his interests as a farmer, Mr. Klieman has always played a prominent part in those movements which have for their object the betterment of the community in which he lives. In political affairs he gives firm support to the cause of the Democratic party and in local elections works unceasingly for its cause. Mr. Klieman acts as director for the telephone company, a position he has held for two years. He is progressive in his business activities and maintains a position founded on honesty in business dealings and trust as a loyal citizen.

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